Plentiful Supply Blamed for Trend

Hiring Practices Become More Strict

MORE DOMESTICS

Minorities Hold Own in Steel Industry

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Employment of colored people is fluctuating in various industries because of a plentiful labor supply, it was indicated by a report on the labor market recently released by the Labor Department.

Speaking of the clay and sewer pipe industry, the Department said:

"Employers expect to meet their labor needs with little difficulty. Hiring practices are becoming more strict. A few plants have been imposing rigid age and physical restrictions and are replacing women workers with men and non-whites with whites."

Drop in Cement

Analyzing other industries, the Department said non-white employment in the cement industry dropped 5% between January and March, but the drop "does not represent a change in hiring practices." Much of the decrease occurred in a Tennessee plant which blamed inclement weather.

Colored people represent 7.7% of the 29,000 persons employed by the cement industry. Reports showed that colored people form less than 6% of the 147,500 persons employed in the agricultural machinery and tractors industry.

5.4% In Machinery

"Non-whites," the report said, "constituted but 5.4% of total employment in March, substantially the same proportion reported since October, 1946. They are employed chiefly in unskilled jobs. Illinois, accounted for almost three-fourths of the industry's non-white employment."

No indications of discriminatory hiring practices in the furniture and fixtures industry where colored people constitute 7½% of the 118,500 persons employed in the industry, was shown.

In the iron and steel foundries, the labor force composition has become "quite stable" with colored constituting about 25% of the 138,000 persons employed. In the brick and structural tile industry employment dropped between January and March.

On the over-all employment of colored people in non-farm jobs during March, the United States Employment Servics said of 102,918 placments, about 40% in domestic service, 20% in manufacture, 13% in trade, 11% in construction and 9% in services other than domestic.

Rates 2 To 4 Times Higher Than Whites

Studies Made Over Wide Labor Market Area

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Unemployment rates among colored people were from two to four times higher than unemployment rates among white people in five key metropolitan labor markets studied by the Census Bureau in April. Bureau reports showed last Wednesday.

The studies, made on the employment status of persons 14 years and over in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Memphis, Detroit, and the Norfolk-Newport News-Portsmount, Virginia, labor markets, showed that only 3 percent of white persons in that age group in St. Louis were unemployed while 10 percent of the same age group among colored people were out of work.

For purposes of the study, persons classified as "unemployed" included those who were not at work, but were looking for work during the survey week, or who would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, or were waiting to return to a job from which they had been temporarily laid off, or believed that there was no work available in thier line of employment in their community.

HIGHER IN PHILLY

In Philadelphia the study showed that 6 percent of the white persons 14 years and over were unemployed while 14 per cent of colored people in the same age group were idle.

The most equal rates of unemployment for whites and colored was reported at Memphis and Detroit where 4 percent of white workers were unemployed while 7 per cent of those areas' colored workers were looking for jobs. But even in those areas the ratio is almost two to one.

The highest disparity in unemployment among colored and white workers was reported in the Norfolk-Newport News Portsmouth area

Reports from that area showed that while only 2 perecnt of the white workers in the area were out of work the percentage among colored workers was more than four times as great or 9 percent.

The reports also showed that a greater percentage of colored people 14 years and over in all five areas find it necesary to enter the labor force than do white people of the same age group.

WOMEN WORKING

In the Norfolk-Newport News-Portsmouth area, for example, only 25 per cent of the white women in that area were found to be in the labor force while 43 per cent of the colored women there were either working or looking for work.

In addition, 6[illegible] percent of the white women in the same area were found to be occupied in "Keeping house "while only 47 per cent of the colored women in the colored people unemployed in the areas today appears particularly small when compared with the percentage unemployed in the same areas during March, 1940.

In that year and month 33 per cent of the colored labor force in St Louis. was unemployed as compared with 10 percent today.

Opportunities Limited, Unique Jobs Devised

Race Relations Found to Be Amicable; New Housing Project Being Developed

By OLLIE STEWART

FREDERICK, Md. — Clyfford Holland, oldest living settler of Frederick said to me, "This is a place where you come up with something of your own to make a living, or you get up and go somewhere else."

Accepting Mr. Holland's judgment, I spent my first afternoon here looking for people who had discovered unique ways of making a living.

The first one I found among Frederick's 1700 non-white citizens was George Ambush, who quit the auto repair business in 1938 and started peddling sandwiches in a small truck.

Today he owns two converted buses complete with counter stools, gas range and hot plate from which he dispenses close to 600 sandwiches per day.

'For Service That's Finer'

A huge sign proclaims his business, now well-known to Frederick, as follows: "Six Wheel Diner—for service that's finer."

Promptly at a certain hour each week day, George Ambush, with one diner, and a helper with the other, park before the Frederick Tailoring Company and the Price Electric Company.

The white employees of these firms rush out and either take a seat inside the diners to eat their sandwiches, or stand outside and have them handed through the window.

Ambush has a different menu every day—but features only two kinds of sandwiches on each menu. For a beverage he serves piping hot coffee.

Here are typical menus: Monday—roast beef sandwiches (.20), and hot dogs (.15); Tuesday—Mexican hamburgers (.15), and hot dogs (.15); Wednesday — ham and cheese toastwich (.25), and hot dogs (.15); Friday—tuna fish salad toastwich (.25), and shrimp salad toastwich (.25).

When money rolls in too fast, Ambush has a change cup from which customers make their own change, as they pay for their food.

He has found that the honor system works extremely well. His losses are negligible.

In addition to his diners, Ambush has a school bus which he uses to bring county children to school. He is one of three contract drivers.

The other two, who own their buses, are Theodore Ambush, a brother, and R. (Buck) Lawson. Frank Thompson and Pete Ambush drive board of education buses.

James E. Ambush Jr., ex-Navy man, uses his brother's diner every Saturday night, from eight until two, selling sandwiches. Robert S. Ambush, former GI and another brother, has no connection with the diners.

Several other people here have pioneered in various fields, but before mentioning them I'd like to record a few pertinent observations about Frederick itself.

Maryland's Fourth City

The fourth city in size in Maryland, the home of Barbara Fritchie and Francis Scott Key, who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner"—this city of 16,000 inhabitants is full of

Bowie; Mrs. Edna B. Dyks, Storer; Mrs. Esther Grinage, Storer; Miss Audrey King, Bowie; Mrs. Gladys Boyer, Bowie; and Claude DeLauter, Storer.

At least half the pupils come in daily by bus from homes in towns surrounding Frederick, since this is the only high school in Frederick County.

The Hensons live with Mrs. George M. Sewell, a pleasant lady who works in addition to keeping house.

Three Churches Serve Community

There are three churches in Frederick—First Baptist, Asbury Methodist and Quinn AME. Fraternal orders include the Masons, Elks, Pythians and American Legion.

The first man I met in Frederick was the Rev. W. T. Snowden, radio evangelist, who says he has no church now, though ordained in the Methodist Conference 35 years ago.

My nomination for the most unusal business man in Frederick goes to Alfred L. Diggs, the only man in town with his own radio program and own broadcasting studio.

Every Thursday night at eight, a microphone is set up in the social hall in the back of Diggs's restaurant, and with piano accompaniment by his 15-year-old daughter, Florietta, Diggs sings for 15 minutes over WFMD, Frederick.

The announcer is Leon Frisby, previously mentioned as one of the teachers at the high school.

Setup Questioned by Some

Undoubtedly, Diggs is a pioneer in radio here, and now the local station gives all the time needed to local talent selected or approved by a board of directors, none of whom is white.

Immediately after Diggs finishes his 15-minute stint, other worthwhile talent is presented.

I understand there was a question in the minds of some people about broadcasting from Diggs's place—they said it seemed like self-inflicted jim crow.

Others, however, maintain that this arrangement does not prevent a person from going to the station studio and getting the usual audition.

City Above Others of Same Size

Mr. and Mrs. Diggs operate the Lincoln Lunch, which I found to be the best eating place in town. Diggs says he has sunk $35,000 in the building but has been so successful that he can now get all the cash and credit he needs for further renovations.

Above the restaurant and in the rear he has 11 modern apartments, all rented. Diggs has two stepsons, Atley R. and Worthington G. Tyler; and two stepdaughters, Mrs Alphonse Ross and Mrs. George Randolph.

Willard Townsend

The Other Side

The Negro And Labor

TODAY THE WORKING PEOPLE of America are more conscious of the fact that the same mobilization of technical research to discover the mysteries of the atom for the self-annihilation of the human race can also be used to reveal higher levels of human living with less expense to the tax payer. We have discovered that production for abundance is not as difficult as the National Association of Manufacturers and other proponents of an economy of scarcity would have us believe. Today, it is our common belief that it is merely a question of proper foresight, economic planning and ultimate purpose.

Another psychological effect of the war is the growing new understanding of the nature of industrial democracy and the part we all must play in it to accomplish the new abundant life. Out of this new understanding many prejudices against Negro labor have withered.

While there are still industrial areas of anti-Negro attitudes, we can safely say that the Negro is fast emerging as an integral part of the family of American labor. Today he is perhaps more conscious of his needs of progressive unionism than any other minority in the country.

Another point that speaks well for the future of the Negro in labor is his readiness today to assume leadership and responsibility in the struggle to maintain and extend the living standards of all. Out of a wage earning population of nearly four million, approximately 650,000 Negroes are members of trade unions today. Fifteen years ago, less than 100,000 were members of unions. This new awareness on the part of labor generally is a healthy sign-post on the road to industrial democracy that will insure a measure of peacetime expanding opportunities for Negro working men and women. The passionate striving of Negroes to safeguard the gains made during the war and to enjoy the democratic promise today should be an integral part of the program of the American Labor Movement.

Labor Vs. Chattel Slavery

PERHAPS SOME BACKGROUND of the struggle of labor survival against chattel slavery will give us a greater appreciation of the stake labor has in expanding the industrial opportunities of Negroes and other minority groups.

Historically, the development of the American trade union movement has been tied very closely with the Negro's struggle for freedom and equality. Compared with the labor movements of other countries, the American trade union is comparatively young. It is not accidental that American labor was not able to show any substantial growth and development until 1866.

The maintenance of the chattel slave system which served as a major base for our national agricultural economy, was the primary reason why our industrial development was held in check and which also stymied the growth of organized labor. Free organized labor could not develop extensively under the old slave economy. Along with the abolitionists it was the Northern trade unionists who contributed to much of the early agitation against slavery.

Millions Of Negro Slaves

PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR, there were approximately 4,000,000 Negro slaves in the South. Aside from being used for all the plantation labor, a great many of these slaves were trained craftsmen and were used, or rented out by the slave masters to various industrial concerns in the section. Also in the South were an equal number of white wage earners and farmers (non-slave-holders). These poor white wage earners in the South keenly felt the competition of the slave craftsmen.

In many instances slave labor was used to beat back any demands for standards asked for by the "free" craftsmen. Thus we have the beginning of the old system of employers playing race against race, and group against group, in order to maintain their superior position. When all labor recognizes this phenomenon, organized labor will be well on its way.

1947 Peak

Job Gains in Nation Listed

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The late summer rise in industrial employment began "on schedule," Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, told the press Monday.

The Nation's economic machine picked up 400,000 new industrial jobs in August, causing unemployment to drop and non-farm employes to hit a new 1947 peak.

PLACED BY USES

Robert C. Goodwin stated in his latest report that more than 25 per cent of job replacements by the United States Employment Service were non-whites. The report stated that 115,000 non-white non-agricultural workers were placed in jobs by USES.

This was an increase of 5½ per cent over the previous month, bringing placements of non-whites to the highest level of the year. However, service and the unskilled occupational categories accounted for over nine out of ten of these placements.

DOMESTIC WORK UP

The 45,000 non-whites placed in private households showed an increase of near 6 per cent over the previous month. The second largest number, 20,000, were placed in manufacturing. Only twenty-two non-whites were placed in special Government projects, while 2,401 were given employment in regular Government establishments.

Over half of the placements of non-whites were made in the following six States: New York, near 24,000; Texas, almost 13,000; Alabama, Ohio and Florida, around 6,000 each and Tennessee almost 5,000.

Tolerance and FEPC

Editor Constitution: I write to question the validity of a categorical statement which occurs in your columns and editorials with great frequency, "Tolerance cannot be legislated."

I observe that you make it again in connection with the Civil Rights Committee Report.

In the mail today I received my copy of Harper's Magazine for November. By coincidence one of its articles is titled, "Tolerance by Law?", and is an account of the record of New York's SCAD. One of the author's concluding statements is that while discrimination "cannot be wiped out by fiat . . . two years of State FEPC's have done more to end job discrimination than 50 years of private agitation, goodwill conferences, and educational campaigning."

Richard L. Neuberger, successful politician and level-headed journalist, reported in the Sept. 23 issue of The Nation, the unexpected (favorable) results of anti-discrimination legislation in Alaska. Governor Gruening was a leader in the fight for it.

WARREN S. SAUNDERS.
Atlanta.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS WIN FIGHT FOR NEGROES AT RALLY

(CIO) - Labor Day Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 5.—In the campaign to wipe out Jimcrow the organized labor movement of the South is playing a leading role. Thousands of workers from the AFL and CIO attended a statewide Labor Day rally at Wildwood this past weekend. Sen. Claude Pepper was the principal speaker. Sat. 9-6-47

From Tampa an AFL local chartered a bus to transport Negro workers to the rally. Upon arriving at the celebration grounds they were denied admission. J. O. Bloodworth, president of the Tampa Central Trades and Labor Assembly, and Frank Diez, chairman of the Joint Advisory Board of the International Cigar Makers Union, immediately took up the challenge. The sheriff of the county and the Mayor of Wildwood, who were present at the rally, upheld the ruling to exclude the Negroes from attending.

When the labor leaders threatened to withdraw all of organized labor from participating in the Labor Day rally and to ask Sen. Pepper not to speak at the meeting, the city and county officials backed down and allowed the Negro workers to attend the celebration. Sat. 9-6-47

This was the first time in any statewide Labor Day rally that Negro people were allowed to participate.

A Swell May Day

Daily Worker (18)

NEW York's traditional May Day parade and demonstration last Thursday was the greatest in years. It was traditional but not routine. Its 80,000 marchers wrote a lesson in unity for all America in the streets of our greatest city. And that lesson was grasped by the more than 200,000 New Yorkers and visitors who witnessed the outpouring of labor and the people. New York, NY

This May Day, it will be remembered, was preceded by a campaign in and out of Congress to cripple and shackle the labor movement. And the unity of the workers was attacked with the weapon of red-baiting and anti-Communist hysteria, led by government officials and leaders of Big Business. Sat. 5-3-47

But in the face of this red-baiting campaign, which unfortunately had the support of some labor leaders like David Dubinsky and Joseph Curran, the workers united, Communist and non-Communist, AFL and CIO — and marched. Curran's union, the National Maritime Union, was an official part of the parade. And a large section of the ILGWU members, barred by Dubinsky from official participation, marched as a group.

Those timid liberals who ran to cover each time the Washington "Un-Americans" put the red tag on another progressive organization, should be heartened by the colorful section of professionals, artists and scientists in the parade. The veterans, thousand after thousand, from the Communist Party and from the unions, marched for the peace and democracy for which they fought. They weren't intimidated by the Washington political brass now plumping for Wall Street's right to dictate to the world.

For the mugwump politico, muttering in his beard about forming a "non-Communist progressive united front," May Day had a special lesson. While 280,000 persons concerned themselves with the top issues confronting the American people, a miserable group of anti-Communist "socialists" gathered in Manhattan Center to hear a sectarian speech by Norman Thomas and witness a mystical ritual. Sat. 5-3-47

The youth, whose organization, American Youth for Democracy, has been under governmental attack in state after state, was not intimidated. This May Day witnessed the largest youth contingent in the memory of those who reviewed it.

The Negro people, well represented by the Negro workers in every contingent, supported the parade through their churches and community organizations.

May Day was a day of marching unity. But more . . . The people marched for homes, for peace, for a people's anti-monopoly party in '48, for an end to Jimcrow and lynching, for schools. They opposed American aid to fascists abroad and the Truman Doctrine. They were uniting to kill the bills in Washington aimed at the labor movement.

The first May Day in 1886 set off a mighty struggle for the eight-hour day which advanced labor throughout the world. This May Day should spark the fight against GOP-forged slavery and imperialism and war. It should mark a step toward the popular unity necessary to keep America free. N.Y. Daily Worker

18 1947

Migration Fund

Dear Editor: Phila. 7-24-47

Why not create a fund to remove from all of the States practicing fascism all the underprivileged people? There is plenty of room in liberal States. Let us strip Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, etc., of all the cheap slave labor. Then we'd only have to set back and see if men like Bilbo, Rankin, Herman Talmadge and all the rest can pick the cotton, run the tobacco factories and cotton mills, etc.

Bridgeport, Conn. MAX KAUFMAN

13 1947

South Carolina

Laborers and Housekeepers Top Charleston's Workers

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 18

Sat. 4-5-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Sixty-one per cent of the colored persons of Charleston, S.C., 14 years or over, are in that city's labor force, the Census Bureau reported last week.

Of the 39% not in the labor force, 23% were classified as housekeepers, 9% were in school, and 7% had an undetermined status. Defining "labor force" as persons employed or unemployed, the report showed that in the labor force 83% were employed and 17% were unemployed. Sat. 4-5-47

In making the report public, the Census Bureau said Charleston now has 44,000 or about 27% more persons among all races employed today than the 35,000 reported as working at the time of the 1940 census. A considerable shift of women from domestic service and into clerical and sales occupation between 1940 and 1946 was noted.

ASK CHURCH, LABOR UNITY

Washington, D.C.

Race discrimination, economic injustice and mass exploitation are problems which must be met by church and labor acting together, stated the report approved by delegates to the Southern Religion and Labor Conference held last week in Atlanta, Ga. 18

The conference, first of its kind in the South was attended by more than 50 representatives from 12 states. Dr. Alva W. Taylor, conference chairman, presided. Dr. Willard Uphaus was executive secretary of the conference.

Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive, told the delegates that there is "no more religious institution in America or in the world than organized labor." Labor must set a new economic pattern in America, he told the conference, by abolishing poverty and giving security to all people. 2-10-47

Dr. Taylor called labor's drive today "the greatest effort in human history to emancipate mas from poverty."

18a 1947

LABOR

A Torpedo Named Joe

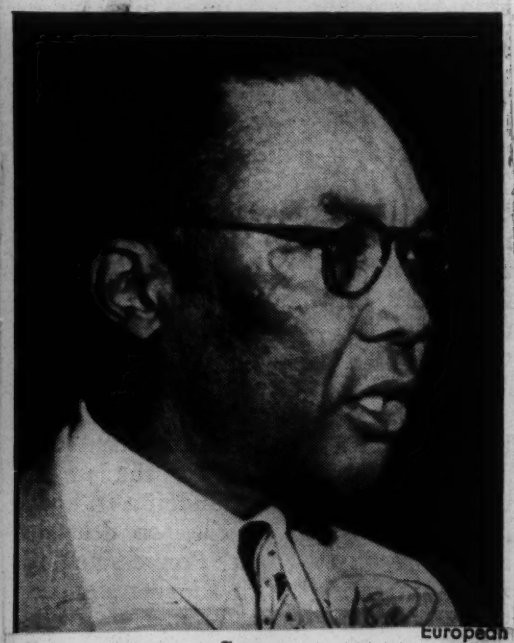
The nation's biggest maritime union—and one of those most diligently cultivated by Communists—split wide open last week. The man who split it open was none other than Joe Curran, its blustering builder and longtime (nine years) boss.

Last February, Joe Curran was sold a bill of goods. The name of the goods: the Committee for Maritime Unity. From a trade-union point of view the idea seemed fine; C.M.U. would be the united front of all maritime and longshoremen unions. Ham-handed Joe Curran took his big East Coast National Maritime Union into the group, lined it up with five other much smaller seamen's unions and Harry Bridges' big West Coast International Longshoremen.

Curran and Bridges were co-chairmen. United, they won substantial wage gains. Big Joe was happy—but he was also uneasy. The reason for his uneasiness was that the top layer of C.M.U.'s officialdom was dominated by Communist party-liners, and in the midst of trade-union victory they were playing their own game, as slow-thinking Joe Curran slowly found out.

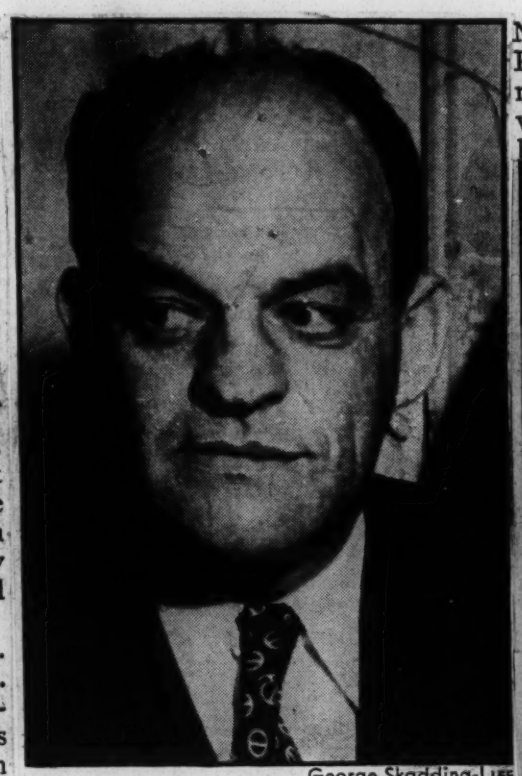
Big Joe had long been surrounded by Communists in his N.M.U. and for months they had been trying to capture his union. Now they operated in close cahoots with shrewd, slippery Harry Bridges.

In C.M.U. meetings, although Joe's single union represented by far the largest number of men, he was out-voted by Bridges and the Bridges' coalition. They used the C.M.U. as a political weapon without Joe's approval. They under-cut him and out-maneuvered him.



European

SMITH
From scurrying locusts . . .



George Skadding-LIFE

CURRAN
A bill of goods.

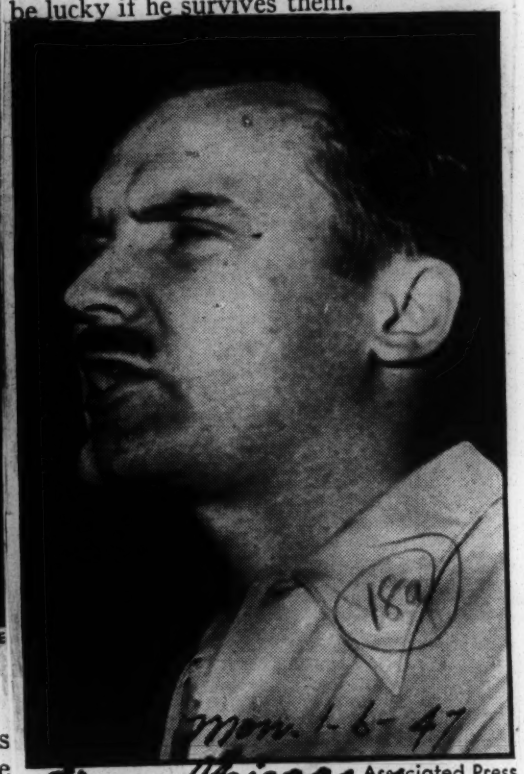
"Throw the Commies Out." Joe was so baffled that he was even ready to take advice from his old A.F.L. rival, roughneck, Communist-hater Harry Lundeberg. Lundeberg told him: "Throw the Commies out of your union and get out of that phony C.M.U."

Joe thought it over, going from warm to hot. Last week he took the action which hurled his union into the biggest open fight it has had yet. He resigned from "that phony C.M.U."

Joe's torpedo shook C.M.U. from stem to stern, although C.M.U. was not yet sunk and Harry Bridges and comrades were not yet licked. Bridges was on his way to Honolulu to negotiate a longshoremen's contract. But in the Manhattan headquarters of N.M.U., Curran's Communist pals, now his bitter, open enemies, scurried around like enraged locusts, shrilling propaganda.

Both sides—Joe's men and the Communists—shouted "Mutiny." They called off the fight long enough to march in a body on the ship owners to demand a 25% wage boost. But this was only a truce in the face of the common enemy, as they saw it.

The internal struggle boiled. Curran had the support of Vice President Jack Lawrenson and soft-spoken Treasurer Hedley Stone. Curran's enemies are led by three smart Communist-line operators: Vice President Joe Stack; Jamaican Negro Secretary Ferdinand Smith; weary-looking Vice President Howard McKenzie. Stack, Smith and McKenzie have one objective: to toss Curran out and re-align N.M.U. solidly with Bridges and the Party. Curran, who once thought he could run the Reds—and sometimes even run with them—knows that this time he will be lucky if he survives them.



Associated Press

STACK
. . . shrilling propaganda.

Randolph Sees Fascist Threat

Chicago, Ill. Defender 18a yes.

LOS ANGELES —(ANP)— "Democracy is at the crossroads. Racism and intolerance are on the upgrade. Hitler arose in Germany by killing off labor leaders. Hitler can arise here, and both AFL and CIO unions will die," A. Philip Randolph declared last week.

Addressing the Central Labor Council's committee to combat intolerance, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters president declared further: Chicago Defender

"When that comes, Negroes will be driven off their jobs with violence and great bloodshed, and Jews and Catholics also will be crushed." Sat. 4-19-47

Randolph told the capacity-seated group, which included members of the white and Negro press, that "there is no aversion by a white baby against a black baby, or by a black one against a white," but the Gerald L. K. Smiths and the Bilbos are succeeding in spreading race hate to the extent that there is division everywhere, even among the Negroes themselves.

Labor, he concluded, is beginning to wake up and rally. Labor leaders have learned that the Negro's brain and ability are equal to that of the white man, and that the white laborer cannot be saved without fully recognizing the Negro.

NEGROES AND HIGH OFFICE

Daily Worker 10-7-47 - Thurs.

By George Morris

AT THE BOSTON convention of the CIO United Electrical Workers I heard a Negro delegate from New Jersey warn that the problem of full citizenship for Negroes in the labor movement is no longer a "humanitarian" one. Ernest Thompson, the delegate, said if it isn't solved it may well cause a crisis for labor.

As I listened to the delegate I thought back to some of the things I heard during my recent three week trip. He certainly wasn't talking through his hat. New York,

Propagandists of the National Association of Manufacturers are making the most of a phony clause on discrimination in the Taft-Hartley Law to describe it in Negro communities as another Emancipation Proclamation. Negro publications, never too profitable, are easy marks for GOP and NAM money. Some elements among the Negro people who play on lack of faith in Negro-white unity lend themselves willingly to this NAM line of division among the people. N.Y.

IN YOUNGSTOWN they told me of a Negro lawyer who is very active among steel workers. His line runs like this: the CIO United Steelworkers has four top officials, 35 regional directors, 498 representatives and others on the payroll—636 in all. Only 12 of these are Negroes. He estimates that 20 percent of the union's membership is Negro and he even calculates the amount of dues they pay in yearly. He then recalls the Revolutionary War slogan of "no taxation without representation" and hints rather broadly that the Taft-Hartley Law "emancipates" people from paying dues to unions.

The story is the same in the auto centers, where the statistics apply to the CIO United Automobile Workers.

The sad part about it is that these willing or unwilling NAM tools are pointing to facts that are glaringly true. It is not enough to point to these people as agents of anti-labor forces. It is more important to do something to deprive them of the ammunition.

•

THE ISSUE of representation for Negroes in the higher levels of union leadership has been a hot one in the UAW for some time. I found it even hotter now. Active Negro members of both the Reuther and Addes caucuses are united on this issue. Strange as it may seem, the one issue upon which the two caucuses do agree, is this one. Their leaders, so far, have been deaf to proposals for a third vice presidency to which a Negro could be elected.

The argument you hear is catchy. "It would be Jimcrowism in reverse" they say. Or they tell you that one's color mustn't play any part in choice for a post. "If he qualifies then he should be chosen." Daily Worker

Negro unionists see in this argument an inference that Negroes simply can't qualify, and that is why so few get into top posts.

Negroes hear the same arguments when they complain at receiving only the part of a butler or a shoeshine boy in films.

Since the days when CIO organizing drives began it has been common to boast how hundreds of thousands of Negroes have been brought into unions on the basis of complete equality. Ten, 12 years have passed. Many Negro unionists have become capable and aggressive.

The same holds on the bench. Many have acquired skills. They demand an equal chance to promotion and upgrading. Promotion within the union and promotion within the shop is part of one problem. The election of Negroes among a union's leaders would mean greater assurance that problems of discrimination would not be neglected. New York, N.Y.

•

ON A LOCAL SCALE one meets many examples of a genuine effort to open the doors of leadership to Negroes. There are some fine examples among the steel locals. The finest and largest local in Youngstown, O., Local 1331 in Republic Steel, has J. R. Moore as its recording secretary and other Negroes in important posts. Moore was among the four Wage Inequity committeemen who were honored by the local for doing a good six-month job in working out the new wage scales with the company. 10-2-47- Thurs.

It is not an accident that a local that is militant, active and refuses to engage in red-baiting, is also exemplary in its attitude toward the Negro.

The big Ford Local 600 in Detroit provides an even better example. This local, which is as big as some international unions, has for a long time been strongly influenced by people--communists especially--who want to help Negroes gain leadership. And it is precisely because of that influence that you see a most natural relationship between 10-2-47 Negroes and Whites in that local. Daily Worker

This was apparent to me both in the number of Negroes who hold important posts in the union, and in the general atmosphere at union meetings. Watching a membership meeting of some 6,000 called by Local 600, I was above all impressed by the large number of Negroes who spoke and debated ... t aggresively. None of that reserve that you sometimes notice among Negroes where they don't feel at home.

The labor movement has a choice: to draw new strength from the ranks of the Negro unionists or play into the hands of those who would use the Taft-Hartley law to divice and disrupt union ranks. New York, N.Y.

THE PATH TO JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

Chicago Defender

The election of a Negro trade unionist to the vice presidency of the Illinois State Industrial Council is by all standards of judgment a step forward and a recognition long due the Negro worker.

18a

The election is a tribute to the aggressiveness and ability of Phillip Weightman as well as an inspiring testimony of the confidence that his fellow workers of both races repose in him. Chicago, Ill.

Though this meeting of the State CIO Industrial Council which adjourned last week was epochal, its deliberations were, nevertheless, the fulfillment of a moral obligation that should have been discharged more frequently in the past. For, too few Negroes are elected to executive positions in the various international unions. While the election of Weightman is in a measure an atonement for an unpardonable sin of omission, there can be no argument that this is a partial atonement. Sat. 9-6-47

The turbulent history of the CIO movement is replete with outstanding Negro contributions, not only to the upbuilding of the movement but as well, to the conservation of its fundamental philosophy.

In the steel, auto, rubber industries, Negro unionists have played a mighty, though silent role, especially in the early days of the organizing drive when every step in the process of recruiting was marked by threats of physical violence. Now that these internationals are out of the woods, either their memory has become suddenly inordinately short, or their leadership is too namby-pamby to exert itself on behalf of qualified Negro workers. The United Steelworkers of America, whence comes much of the top leadership to guide the destiny of the National CIO, has, beyond the shadow of a doubt, set the pattern for systematic and consistent failure to upgrade its Negro workers.

The evidence is incontrovertible that Negroes in this organization have struggled so long for appropriate recognition and the results have been so negative that despair is now assuming a form of pernicious defeatism.

Chicago, which boasts of the second largest Negro membership of steelworkers, other than a local union job, there is not a single Negro in a high executive position. No Negro fills any of the good paying jobs and none is on the district international payroll.

Since Mr. Philip Murray is president of both the National CIO and the United Steelworkers of America, he should exercise himself toward remedying these indefensible inequalities lest his reputation for fairness suffer among the very people who have placed unbounded confidence in his public utterances. Sat. 9-6-47

A number of national publications have, in recent months, called attention to the shortcomings of the United Steelworkers with respect to the employment of Negroes. A continued indifference to this vital issue may stir beyond control the 100,000 Negro membership already restive.

The Illinois State convention of the Industrial Union Council has shown that Negroes can be given appropriate recognition based upon performance and ability. It has shown how it can be done. It will not be enough for the leaders of the powerful unions to continue to say it cannot be done or qualified Negroes are not available. The way has been pointed out. Either they must follow it or forfeit their claim to democratic justice and equality.

As Convention Opens (18a)

Detroiter Boosted For CIO Top Spot

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-18-47

BOSTON, Mass.—Although the Taft-Hartley Act held the spotlight at the annual convention of the CIO, the 6,000,000-member labor organization was not overlooking the importance of its big organizing drive, especially in the South, where it seeks to lure hundreds of thousands of Negro workers away from the rival AFL.

Many Negroes are in attendance at the convention, among them John W. Hardin, prominent Detroit labor leader, who is being boosted for a vice presidency in the big United Auto Workers union. Hardin has the blessing of R. J. Thomas and Walter Reuther, both big figures in the CIO and chiefs of the UAW-CIO.

URGED PRICE CONTROLS

Top matters on the CIO agenda include the rising food prices, industry expansions, and the CIO Political Action program specifically designed at operating effectively in 1948. Sat. 10-18-47

STRESS SOUTHERN DRIVE

Generally credited with a far more liberal attitude towards Negro workers than the AFL, the CIO is urging immediate adoption of a sixty-five-cent-an-hour minimum wage, to be hiked to a seventy-five-cent minimum within two years.

Emphasis on the Southern Organizing drive will be stressed during 1948, and efforts to secure more Negro workers in the non-segregated CIO unions will be increased. Chieftains said that this phase of the CIO program held a wider appear for Negro workers than any set up by the AFL, and they expect greater dividends from it as the drive intensifies.

CHANGE PROPOSED IN ANTI-BIAS LAW

18a New York Times

Citizens Union Would Permit Interested Organizations to File Complaints

Dec 2-2-47

An amendment to the Ives-Quinn law to permit the filing of charges of bias by an interested organization was proposed yesterday by the Citizens Union, 41 Park Avenue.

"Wrongs to the community" should not be left "to the chance individual who is sufficiently public-spirited and courageous to offer himself as a bone of contention," the organization's statement said.

It urged that the act that established the New York State Commission Against Discrimination be amended to allow complaints to be made on the basis of findings. This would not unduly burden the Commission, the Union declared, as "the organization is likely to serve as a useful agency" for screening the complaints.

The Union favors the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Arthur Wachtel except in one detail. It would not allow every individual who desired to do so to file a complaint, but would limit that right to persons aggrieved, to prevent "officious activities by individuals."

A similar position was taken at the discussions sponsored by the State Commission Against Discrimination, which yesterday closed a two-day conference at its headquarters, 270 Broadway. William J. Ronan of New York University said that a precedent for the presentation of complaints by organizations existed in the policy of the Veterans Administration, which accepts complaints filed for individuals by veterans' organizations.

Mr. Ronan also advocated the gathering of statistical data "to determine whether a Negro policeman is getting the worst beats, or a minority group man the worst assignment, or whether a girl of a particular religion or nationality is continually set off from the rest of the workers and assigned disagreeable tasks."

Dr. Ruth F. Benedict of Columbia University said that too many professional surveys of social conditions have produced no results. She said the only way to close the gap between local activity and research work was to conduct it on a basis where local councils could take some part. This research might lack some professional finish, she added, but it would allow the local community to learn about social wrongs.

June 2-2-47

The State Commission was urged to use its community councils to correct conditions at a State armory in the Bronx where Negroes, it was said, are not allowed to make use of facilities in furthering neighborhood projects. Roderick Stephens, who operates a business in that borough, said he had tried to correct that condition for five years.

The State Commission reported that five community councils were functioning at present. These are in Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Westchester County and New York City.

George K. Hunton, director of the Catholic Interracial Council, who addressed the session Friday, was incorrectly listed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES as George K. Hunter.

SCAD Job to Garside

Times

Charles Garside, New York City lawyer, was appointed yesterday by Gov. Dewey to the $10,000 a year job as chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination. Garside, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress from the 25th District in the Bronx last Fall, was named to fill the unexpired term of Henry C. Turner, who resigned.

Herald Trib.

White Collar Job Units Ignore Law

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 18a

NEW YORK (ANP) — Three-fourths of the white-collar employment agencies here are openly violating the regulations of the State Commission Against Discrimination under the Ives-Quinn law, the American Jewish Congress charged last week.

Sat. 5-31-47

In a letter to Charles Garside, chairman of the SCAD, the AJC said that the official poster required by the commission was not being publicly displayed.

Following a similar survey last February, which showed that two-thirds of the employment agencies were disregarding the law by orders from employers, the AJC fering to fill discriminatory job urged that SCAD begin prosecuting violators of the law.

Anti-Discrimination Law

The News

ALBANY, N. Y.—Under Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, this state is experimenting with a new law that has the broadest political and social meaning. That is the anti-discrimination law passed in 1945.

It is aimed at religious and racial discrimination in employment. Even Dewey's severest critics say that this law has already had a considerable effect in breaking down barriers that have kept Negroes out of many kinds of jobs. The telephone company, for example, is employing Negroes in jobs from which they were formerly excluded. Some of the large banks in New York City have employed Negro tellers who were qualified. Slowly the old economic barriers are giving way, and the new law is one of the important reasons.

Birmingham* Ala.

IRVING M. IVES is as responsible as any single individual for its passage. Ives, now in the Senate of the United States, was then majority leader of the upper chamber of the New York Legislature.

In 1944, Dewey made him chairman of a commission to study the whole problem of discrimination. It is a peculiarly acute problem in this state. New York City is the most polyglot city in the world. The forces that beat against the barriers of discrimination in that vast Babylon are intense and very real.

On the commission that set out to examine the facts were eight members of the Legislature—four Democrats and Four Republicans. The commission of investigation is a familiar Dewey technique, and the governor's practice is to make the political appointments to such commissions on a non-partisan basis. In addition to the legislators, 15 additional members represented various sides of the state's civic life. The vice-chairman was Prof. Alvin S. Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research.

After taking a mass of evidence, the commission got down to making recommendations. From the beginning it was Ives' belief that a punitive law, relying on fines and jail sentences to get equal economic justice for all, was wrong. He believed that any lasting change would have to come about through a process of education of which a law would be a part.

Jan 2-29-47

That is the basis of the approach to discrimination under the New York law. It provides misdemeanor penalties of fines and a year in jail. But thus far those penalties have not been invoked.

* * *

THE PERMANENT COMMISSION of five members created by the law has about 50 employes. Employers reluctant to comply with the terms of the law get a visit from one of the commission's staff. The threat of publicity has been effective in some instances.

The News

No one claims, of course, that the law has ended discrimination overnight. No law could do that. Ives and others who framed the investigating commission's recommendations clearly recognized that a repressive law repressively administered might have an effect exactly opposite to that desired.

But the law has brought changes. For example, the AFL Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, at its recent convention, was forced to change a provision of its constitution which had barred Negroes from the full rights of membership. In this state the union faced abolition unless it granted all citizens equal rights without respect to race or creed.

Above all, the law has helped to focus attention on the kind of economic discrimination that creates frustration and hostility. As we are gradually coming to realize, it is among those who feel that they cannot, by reason of their race or religion, get a break under our system that communism is likely to thrive.

* * *

REPEATEDLY THE UN-AMERICAN practice of discrimination is being challenged here in New York. No instance is more dramatic than that of Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Robinson is the first Negro to play in major-league baseball.

For Robinson it is not an easy piece of pioneering. He must have extraordinary character to take his place in a difficult realm where his people have never been before. There are reports of an organized conspiracy to drive him out of baseball. Here New York's anti-discrimination law might function.

In Washington, Sen. Ives is one of the sponsors of a federal law aimed at discrimination which follows the New York state pattern. As the Dewey team knows very well, this is a national issue almost as much as it is an issue in this state.

Trib. 2-23-47

By Marquis Childs

Ives-Quinn Law Ignored

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Jewish Congress Charges

Sat. 3-1-47

Says Survey Showed 107 Out of 121 Agencies Accepted Applicants for 'White Protestant'

NEW YORK — "A disturbing lack of compliance with the Ives-Quinn law,," which outlaws discrimination in employment, was charged today by the American Jewish Congress in a letter to the State Committee Against Discrimination (SCAD).

Charges are based on the results of two surveys made by the Congress, which showed that:

1. A large majority of the private employment agencies here are willing to disregard the law and fill an illegal request for a "white Protestant" stenographer.

2. Employers are so ignorant or disdainful of the law that the number of illegal discriminatory job orders submitted to the New York State Employment Service in the last half of 1946 was actually one-third greater than the same period in the previous year.

Result of Probe

"The measure of the law's effectiveness is the number of employment doors previously barred to minority groups which it opens," Will Maslow, director of the Congress Commission on Law and Social Action, stated in his letter to SCAD, "employment agencies are in strategic position to open these doors.

Sat. 3-1-47

"Our investigators telephoned two-thirds of the licensed 'white collar' employment agencies here and without identifying themselves asked that a 'white Protestant' be referred. We found to our dismay that 107 out of 121 agencies surveyed (or 88%) were perfectly willing to accept such an illegal order; only 14 (or 12%) refused.

The second survey was an analysis of the discriminating job orders containing limitation such as "No Negroes" or "Christians only" received by the New York State Employment Service. The government employment service has refused to fill such requests since 1941.

"Yet in the six months ending Dec. 3, 1946," Mr. Maslow charged, "348 of such orders were received. as compared with 257 in the same period in 1945.

"Despite the fact that the Ives-Quinn law has been in effect since July 1, 1945, the number of such orders is actually increasing."

SCAD Decision on Columbia U. Hailed

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Denial by the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) of Columbia University's claim to exemption from the anti-discrimination law has been hailed by Dr. David W. Petegorsky, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, which instituted the complaint against Columbia's Appointments Office, as a step toward elimination of employment discrimination.

Sat. 3-29-47

Dr. Petegorsky pointed out that the SCAD decision eliminated a "last loophole for bigoted employers who wish to discriminate" and established "a precedent for all employment offices run by charitable and educational institutions."

The American Jewish Congress filed the first complaint with SCAD on June 7 attaching application blanks from the Columbia Office containing illegal questions on race, religion and nationality. Columbia's contention that it was exempt from the anti-discrimination law were filed by the Congress Jan. 2 and Jan. 27.

Sat. 3-29-47

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

(18a SCAD Fri. 5-23-47)

ALBANY—Under Governor Thomas E. Dewey, this State is experimenting with a new law that has the broadest political and social meaning. That is the antidiscrimination law passed in 1945.

It is aimed at religious and racial discrimination in employment. Even Dewey's severest critics say that this law has already had a considerable effect in breaking down barriers that have kept Negroes out of many kinds of jobs. The telephone company, for example, is employing Negroes in jobs from which they were formerly excluded. Some of the large banks in New York City have employed Negro tellers who were qualified. Slowly the old economic barriers are giving way, and the new law is one of the important reasons.

Richmond, Va.

Irving M. Ives is as responsible as any single individual for its passage. Ives, now in the Senate of the United States, was then majority leader of the upper chamber of the New York Legislature. In 1944, Dewey made him chairman of a commission to study the whole problem of discrimination. It is a peculiarly acute problem in this State. New York City is the most polyglot city in the world. The forces that beat against the barriers of discrimination in that vast Babylon are intense and very real.

On the commission that set out to examine the facts were eight members of the Legislature—four Democrats and four Republicans. The commission of investigation is a familiar Dewey technique, and the Governor's practice is to make the political appointments to such commissions on a nonpartisan basis. In addition to the legislators, 15 additional members represented various sides of the State's civic life. The vice-chairman was Professor Alvin S. Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

AFTER taking a mass of evidence, the commission got down to making recommendations. From the beginning it was Ives' belief that a punitive law, relying on fines and jail sentences to get equal economic justice for all, was wrong. He believed that any lasting change would have to come about through a process of education of which a law would be a part.

That is the basis of the approach to discrimination under the New York law. It provides misdemeanor penalties of fines and a year in jail. But thus far those penalties have not been invoked.

The permanent commission of five members created by the law has about 50 employees. Employers reluctant to comply with the terms of the law get a visit from one of the commission's staff. The threat of publicity has been effective in some instances.

(18a)

No one claims, of course, that the law has ended discrimination overnight. No law could do that. Ives and others who framed the investigating commission's recommendations clearly recognized that a repressive law repressively administered might have an effect exactly opposite to that desired.

Fri. 5-23-47

BUT the law has brought changes. For example, the AFL Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, at its recent convention, was forced to change a provision of its constitution which had barred Negroes from the full rights of membership. In this State the union faced abolition unless it granted all citizens equal rights without respect to race or creed.

Above all, the law has helped to focus attention on the kind of economic discrimination that creates frustration and hostility. As we are gradually coming to realize, it is among those who feel that they cannot, by reason of their race or religion, get a break under our system, that Communism is likely to thrive.

Repeatedly the un-American practice of discrimination is being challenged here in New York. No instance is more dramatic than that of Jackie Robinson, of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Robinson is the first Negro to play in major league baseball.

For Robinson it is not an easy piece of pioneering. He must have extraordinary character to take his place in a difficult realm where his people have never been before. There are reports of an organized conspiracy to drive him out of baseball. Here New York's antidiscrimination law might function.

In Washington, Senator Ives is one of the sponsors of a Federal law aimed at discrimination which follows the New York State pattern. As the Dewey team knows very well, this is a national issue almost as much as it is an issue in this State.

Fri. 5-23-47

New York's SCAD Ends Columbia's Unfair Practices

Nashville Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Fri. 7-18-47

New York—The current issue of the Columbia Law Review, published by the Law School of Columbia University, approved the legal basis for the complaint against Columbia University's Appointments Office, filed by the American Jewish Congress and agreed that the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) had acted within its jurisdiction in denying the University's claim to exemption.

Indicating the correctness of SCAD's interpretation of the Ives-Quinn law, the article went on to state: "The ruling eliminates the possible means of discrimination which would otherwise remain available to employers desiring to evade the act."

Fri. 7-18-47

The original charges, as filed by the American Jewish Congress, were made in June of last year. Following SCAD's investigation and subsequent action in February, Columbia University desisted from all discriminatory practices in its employment division and stopped the use of application forms containing inquiries about race, religion and national origin.

Anti-Bias Job Law Ends Second Year Successfully

Tues. 7-1-47

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

NEW YORK— (ANP)—The Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination law, which forbids racial and religious employment discrimination in this state, ended its second successful year on July 1.

SCAD

"The fears of the law's opponents have been unfounded," said Mrs. Leopold K. Simon, a member of the State Commission Against Discrimination. "It did not force employers from the state, as some said it would. In fact, according to the New York State Department of commerce figures, more new businesses have been started in New than in any other state."

Mrs. Simon spoke at a ceremony marking the end of this year's fund raising campaign of the Riverside Children's association, established in 1836 for two Negro children said to have been abandoned at a "station" by slave parents who were in flight by way of the "underground railroad" to Canada. The agency now cares for 466 dependent and neglected Negro and white children of Greater New York.

Marian Anderson, noted singer, sent a $300 donation to the association and Ludlow Werner, editor of the New York Age, presented the association's 11th annual awards to "those who have served the youth of this city by their work in the fight against discrimination and delinquency."

Tues. 7-8-47

BIAS BAN AIDS STATE, COMMISSIONER SAYS

(18a SCAD)

In the two years in which the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination law has been in operation it has been shown to work successfully, Mrs. Leopold K. Simon, a member of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday.

She spoke at the Salem Methodist Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, at a ceremony marking the end of this year's fund-raising campaign of the Riverdale Children's Association.

Mon. 6/30/47

The agency, established in 1836 for two Negro children said to have been abandoned at a "station" by slave parents who were in flight by way of the "underground railroad" to Canada, now cares for 466 dependent and neglected Negro and white children of Greater New York.

Mon. 6/30/47

"The fears of the law's opponents have been unfounded," Mrs. Simon declared. "It did not force employers from the state, as some said it would. In fact, according to the New York State Department of Commerce figures, more new businesses have been started in New York than in any other state.

N.Y. Times N.Y.N.Y.

The law, which will be two years old on July 1, bars racial and religious discrimination in employment. Ludlow W. Warner, editor of The New York Age, a Negro weekly publication, presented the association's eleven annual awards to "those who have served the youth of this city by their work in the fight against discrimination and delinquency." Among those honored were Walter S. Mack Jr., president of the Pepsi Cola Company; Israel Sachs, president of the Sachs Quality Stores, and Lena Horne, screen actress.

Marion Anderson, the singer, sent a gift of $300 to the association, and Mr. Sachs contributed $250.

Mon. 6/30/47 LOUISE CASE.

FEPC in New York

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

The eyes of the entire Nation have been closely watching the work of New York State's Commission Against Discrimination set up to enforce the State law against job discrimination.

As the first such law and agency in the country, it has been the model for other States to follow.

Now the New York State Commission Against Discrimination has just made its report for 1946 to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey whose able Administration sponsored, passed and enforced the law.

SCAD Sat. 3-29-47

The commission reports 752 cases came before it involving allegations of discrimination in employment practices, 448 dealing with Negroes, 118 dealing with Jews and the remainder miscellaneous.

Of these 752 cases, 277 were withdrawn for various reasons, but in 290 cases violations were indicated, and each case was settled by simple persuasive conference, according to the commission's report.

In not a single instance did the commission find it necessary to resort to the courts for punitive action.

This is a credit not only to New York State, but also to the commission which went about its work in a conciliatory and educational manner instead of shouting and waving the big stick as some extremists thought it should have done in many instances.

Employment agencies, labor unions, corporations, trade groups and other businesses have yielded with little opposition to the persuasion of the commission, and while job discrimination based on color or creed has by no means disappeared, and probably will not for some time to come, the success of New York's FEPC during its short life augurs well for the future of such legislation in other States and in Washington, D. C.

Sat. 3-29-47

This report should encourage those who are fighting for fair employment laws, for here is proof that such a law can be enforced without the disruption and strife predicted by pessimists.

OPEN DOOR

(18a SCAD)

TO THE EDITOR:

Henry C. Turner's article, "Tolerance in Industry," is a step in the right direction toward promoting equality of opportunity for all races. More articles of this type are badly needed today when most of

the press seems to be determined to build a barrier between races.

We are farther from the goal than some people may imagine from Mr. Turner's optimistic picture but, certainly, the New York State Commission is helping to "open the door" through which men may pass to normal and natural relationships

30 N.Y. Unions Drop Racial Ban

Afro-Amer.
Baltimore Md.
Engineers Only
Sat 1-11-47
Rebel, SCAD Reports

NEW YORK (ANP) — Efforts of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination to wipe out lily-white practices of the more than 30 labor organization operating in New York have met with success, according to an end of the year report released by Henry C. Turner, commission chairman. Sat. 1-11-47

The report disclosed that, with one exception, unions have agreed to outlaw bans against persons other than white seeking to become members. The one exception is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Discrimination Illegal

The commission came into being last January, following the passage of a bill known as "the law against discrimination" in the State Legislature. The bill made unlawful employment practices of labor organizations to exclude or expel anyone from membership because of race, creed, color or national origin. Sat 1-11-47

This applies also to the formation of segregated auxiliary locals for minority group members. Under its provisions, the commission is empowered to bring contempt proceedings against any offending union.

Proceedings Threatened

Speaking of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the one union which has not seen fit to join the ranks of those unions in abolishing racial bans, Commissioner Turner said:

"The situation created by the attitude of this union, which has not as yet given the commission assurance of its compliance with the law, may have to be met by recourse to legal resources provided by law."

ANTI-BIAS LAW CITED AS AID TO EMPLOYER

New York Times, N.Y.

The Ives-Quinn antibias law is "not directed against any group or individual, but works for the self-interests of all concerned," John B. Sullivan, director of public relations, education and research of the State Commission Against Discrimination, told the Brooklyn College Interfaith Council yesterday at its annual Thanksgiving convocation.

"By utilizing the special qualities of all workers, regardless of their race, creed or color," Mr. Sullivan asserted, "employers will help themselves as well as the state, since they will have a better chance to get ahead of their competitors."

The State Commmission Against Discrimination has not encountered any noticeable resistance in carrying out its work, he said, for "there is no controversial issue involved." There has, however, been some opposition to the law, he admitted, explaining that the commission makes it understood that the right of every one to attain civil rights, such as seeking a job wihout being discriminated against, is a guaranteed right. 11-25-47

Th Interfaith Council, composed of delegates from Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Negro groups on the campus, also was addressed by Mrs. Thomas G. Evans, director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Brooklyn. She cautioned that "each one should be steadfast in his own faith and should recognize the differences in others religions."

N.Y. Fair Job Practices Law Helps Employers, Aide Ayers

(18a) Afro American
Baltimore Md. Sat. 12-6-47

NEW YORK — "By utilizing the special qualities of all workers, regardless of their race, creed, or color, employers will help themselves as well as the State, since they will have a better chance to get ahead of their competitors," John B. Sullivan, director of public relations for the State Commission Against Discrimination, told the Brooklyn College Interfaith Council last Sunday at its annual Thanksgiving convocation. Sat 12-6-47

Admitting that there had been some opposition to the State FEPC law, Mr. Sullivan asserted that SCAD had not encountered any noticeable resistence in carrying out its work. The commission makes it understood that the right of everyone to attain civil rights, such as seeking a job without being discriminated against, is a guaranteed right, he declared.

He further pointed out to the delegates from Catholic, Protestant, and colored groups on the campus, that the Ives-Quinn antibias law is "not directed at any group or individual, but works for the self-interest of all concerned."

Restoration of Agencies' Cuts Won't Aid Minority

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-19-47

Absence of Field Officers to Aid Vets

May Put Hundreds in Unemployed Rank

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — On the basis of discriminatory record, no colored person need work himself into a frenzy over cuts made in Labor Department appropriations by the House, including funds for the U.S. Employment Service.

The House reduced estimates for administration of the USES from $3,912,900 to $900,000, and suggested the immediate closing of all regional offices, except that at San Francisco.

It is feared that this reduction will wipe out the minority groups section in the USES offices here, and make it impossible for the agency to increase its usefulness throughout the country.

All Discriminated

The USES offices all over the country discriminated against colored job applicants, and Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach did not issue a statement of policy against discrimination in the USES until after Congress voted to return the offices to State operation. Sat. 4-19-47

Under federal operation, race discrimination within the offices, both with respect to employment in them and to job referrals, was rank. There will be no improvement on this score under their operation in Southern States.

In States where colored people vote, by reason of their proximity to the State administration, they should be able to force abandonment of such practices.

Vets' Future Dark

In the circumstances, Congress should give the USES whatever funds it believes necessary, but there is no valid reason why it should be given funds on the basis of any services it now claims to have rendered colored job seekers. Sat. 4-19-47

The Senate has been asked to restore a $893,800 cut for the job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, which has a staff of 26 here, 647 field executives, and 326 field asistants.

So far as [illegible] be learned, not a single o[illegible] field assistants is colore[illegible] there are more than 1,0[illegible]red veterans in this co[illegible]his situation is not corre[illegible]ny of these veterans will become unemployed.

The Women's Bureau in the Labor Department is engaged in a study of employment opportunities for women, and has asked restoration of a $40,600 cut. This bureau has not a single colored woman employed in a professional capacity, and restoration of the cut will not make this possible.

Present Set Up Commended For Impartiality

The Lighthouse
Columbia, S. C.
Sun. 8-17-47

Agency Makes Use Of Highest Skills Of All Employes

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The United States Employment service will remain under the administration of the department of labor for at least another year, despite the efforts made to transfer it to the Social Security agency, according to a reliable source.

A shift of USES from the labor department to SSA would have been an unhealthy move for Negro jobseekers, as it was under the latter agency that a jim-crow hiring center was set up in Washington in the early days. Applications for employment of Negro and white workers were kept in separate files, making it easy to refer colored workers to menial jobs and whites to the jobs requiring skills. This setup was not abolished until Sept. 30, 1946, after USES had come under the control of the labor department. It was not until pressure had been put on from the inside of the labor department through its liberal minded secretary Schwellenbach, and from the minority group section of USES through its chief, Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, collaborated with outside pressure coming from labor unions and other liberal organizations which threw daily picket lines around the center, that this jim-crow policy was abolished. Sun.-8-17-47

It is generally believed and when if USES goes bcak to SSA, a repetition of the segregated policy will be revived. It is commonly agreed that this move to shift the employment service back to social security is at rick initiated by the reactionaries of both Republican diehards and the bigoted Southern Democratics to weaken the power and authority of Secy. Schwellenbach who got in bad with the reactionaries because of his liberal views on both labor and race problems. Sun-8-17-47

The present policy of USES is to place people in jobs at their highest skill. If an applicant is qualified to hold a certain technical job and no such vacancy occurs, the application is held until such job becomes available. This accounts for the large number of unemployed federal workers who have not been placed by this agency.

Contrary to this policy, the Social Security agency refers persons to any job which comes up, regardless to the low caliber ofteh job or the high skill of the applicant. Should a vacancy occur in domestic service, SSA will refer a skilled stenographer to the job as quickly as it would a trained maid. If the job is refused, he referred person is listed as refusing to work under social security rules and is denied unemployment compensation. Sun-8-17-47

The minority group section of USES has done a wonderful job toward placing Negro workers but under the economy program of the 80th congress, its staff was cut in half. The only two remaining persons of the four professionals who were employed in this section are Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, chief of the section and Miss Mary Pipes. The two discharged persons are Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley and Kenneth E. Banks.

Discrimination Remains Problem

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Phone Operators Used

Where FEPC Laws Rule GAIN IN STEEL

Sat. 9-6-47

Decline in Rubber Industry Reported

WASHINGTON. (NNPA)—The U.S. Employment Service found jobs in May for 115,000 colored workers in service and unskilled positions, the Labor Department has disclosed in its monthly summary of the national labor market.

Over half of the jobs found were in six States. New York placed 23,936; Texas, 12,519; Alabama, 6,348; Ohio, 6,118; Florida, 5,632; and Tennessee, 4,469.

While this over-all employment appeared encouraging, discriminatory hiring practices are still being followed in specific industries.

FEPC Laws Pay Off

While there is "little or no opportunity" for employment of colored women as telephone operators, the report points out, a start had been made, however, in States with FEPC laws—Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin.

Of more than 60,000 shoe repairmen covered by the report, in 1940, 6% were colored, and the number has increased since that time.

While Detroit is one of many northern cities having a large number of colored shoe repairmen, the bulk of colored workers in the industry is in the South.

Tuskegee Institute and the Colored Industrial School of Cincinnati are listed in the report as training centers for shoe repair students. Sat. 9-6-47

Jobs Up in Iron, Steel

In the Iron and steel foundries industry, which employs over 192,000 workers, the Labor Department found the increase in the proportion of employed colored workers "most noteworthy."

The percentage of workers in this field increased from 24.6% in March to 26.4% in May—an increase of more than 2,000.

Decline in Rubber Field

In the rubber products industry, which employs over 267,000 workers, "slow but persistent decline" in employment was revealed, but colored workers represented the same 7% of the total workers in the industry as they did six months ago.

Minority workers were found by the department to be edging up in employment in the steel industry. Reports showed that their number has risen 2% since last March—a slightly higher rate than the total employment increase in the industry.

They constituted 12.3% of the industry's 108,800 workers.

Unions Flourish In Japan Today, Says Townsend, WFTU Delegate

(18a) Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill

TOKYO — (ANPA) — Never before in the history of Japan has there been such a wholesome and receptive acceptance of the labor movement as can be observed today, declared Willard S. Townsend, American member of the International Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in an interview here last Thursday.

Townsend arrived in Yokohama aboard the United States Army Transport Frederick Funston, March 17, and conferred with General Douglass MacArthur, supreme commander of the Allied Forces in the Pacific, here March 18.

3-24-47

In the amazing development of labor unions in Japan, however, there is a danger that the freshly acquired power, if improperly used, may do much harm not only to the labor movement but to the Japanese nation as well, Townsend warned.

3-24-47

The veteran American trade union leader asserted that in democratic trade union movements the policy and programming of labor unions should be formulated by a full majority of its members and should not be subject to outside influences either of the extreme left or the extreme right.

Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees and secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organization's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, continuously emphasized his belief that the labor movement as a whole should refrain from entering into partisan political activity.

He expressed the desire that the leaders of Japan's trade union movement would adopt a realistic policy in dealing with this matter having in view the future of Japan and its people.

Townsend Sues "Black Worker"

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 9-3-47 18a

CHICAGO 2 — (ANP) — Publishers of the "Black Worker" may have to eat the words they printed about Willard S. Townsend leader of the United Transport Service employes of America and pay a half million dollars besides. Townsend, well known head of the red caps has filed suit for that amount against the publishers charging that they have been seeking to injure his reputation and hamper his professional activities.

Named among the defendants is A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph is a long time foe of Townsend on the labor front. Randolph is reputed to be one of the backers of the publication. Wed. 9-3-47

The suit charges that the newspaper printed a statement with the "sole intent" of injuring the CIO leader. The article, printed on January 1, 1947, said that Townsend suffered from the "pathological psycho-neurotic condition of schizophrenia."

18b 1947

Foreign Service Jobs Now Open

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-30-47

Applicants Must Pass Three Tests

WASHINGTON (ANP) — An authoritative source in the State Department reports that under a new law passed by Congress, more people will be employed on foreign service posts. Persons interested in government careers should make applications for these positions.

Persons appointed to the career jobs must pass a written, an oral and a physical examination held once a year, usually in the fall, and must be filed at least three months before the examination.

Must Know Foreign Language

The written examination covers such subjects as economics, history, government, and a reading knowledge of a foreign language. The language might be either French, German Spanish, Russian or Portuguese. The written examiation is followed by the oral.

There are five colored workers now occupying foreign service posts. They are Clifton R. Wharton, William C. George, Rupert A. Lloyd, Frank A. Pinder and Albert Witcher. Mr. Wharton a native of Baltimore was appointed foreign service officer in 1925 and is now serving in Ponta Delgada, Azores. Sat. 8-30-47

Serves in Azores

Mr. George is also serving in Ponta Delgada. He was born in Washington and educated at Howard University. Mr. Llyod is a native of Manassas, Va., received his B.A. from Williams college, his M.A. from Harvard, attended the University of Bordeaux and the University of Paris.

Mr. Pinder holds a B.S. from the Agricultural and Mechanical college of his native state, Florida, and the most recent appointee was Alber Witcher who went over this year. The salaries of these officers range from $3,300 to $9,900.

The salaries for typists, radio operators, guards, code clerks, accounting, couriers and stenographers range from $2,100 to $2,400.

Applications for any of these jobs in the foreign service should be made to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, Washington.

Midwest Leading In Job Openings

18b
Afro-Amer. - Baltimore
Sat. 1-11-47

Dayton Plant Names Worker in Personnel

DAYTON, Ohio.—(ANP)—From Michigan, west, to California, word flashes that great national corporations are opening new positions to qualified colored workers, but with greater emphasis upon attainment of rigid efficiency levels.

In the Midwest, Detroit probes more fields, and there is promise of Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, and Dayton following in the order named within a few months, where many positions, hitherto closed to colored workers, will be opened. Sat. 1-11-47

Commenting from San Francisco, D. Donald Glover, one of the Midwest's leading industrial experts, states employment issues in the bay area present unusual practices of open and closed jobs, from the interracial ken.

Occupations closed to colored workers farther East, are available on the West Coast, where five minority groups afford an exceptional cosmopolitan array. Glover further affirmed greater possibilities, predicated upon records established by qualified workers.

MESSENGERS JOBS OPEN 18b

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Federal messenger positions paying up to $2,020 annually are now open. Applicants should write the director, Fourth U.S. Civil Service Region, Nissen Bldg., Winston-Salem 3, N.C. Sat. 10-11-47

Jobs for Civilians Overseas Announced

Afro-American
18b Baltimore
PHILADELPHIA

Jobs paying up to $6,125 per year are available for civilian personnel overseas in connection with the program for return and final burial of World War II dead, the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot announred this week.

These job openings include:

Construction engineer, $6,125; funeral director $4,716, embalmers $5,187 and $3,306, medical and dental technicians $2,710 and $2,992, nurses $3,306. Sat.

Typists and stenographers $2,710 and $2,992, cooks and bakers $2,804 and $4,089, commissary and laundry dry cleaning managers $4,246 to $4,716.

There are also positions as auto mechanics and firemen, laundry foremen, office appliance repairmen and foremen, carpenters, general mechanics, meatcutters, leather shop foremen, mess managers, warehousemen and portable equipment repairmen whose salaries range from $1.15 to $1.81 per hour. 12-27-47

Detailed information about these positions may be had by applying in person or by writing to the Employee Utilization Section, Personnel Branch of the Philadelphia Depot, 2800 South 20th St., Philadelphia, 45, Pa.

HIRING OF NEGROES, ORIENTALS URGED

New York N.Y.

Msgr. Tobin in Portland, Ore Cites 'Moral Responsibility' in Business Employment

18b Times. 5.20.47

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 19—The Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. Tobin, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Portland, which includes Seattle, Tacoma and Northwest rural areas, said today that the business men of Portland should take steps to hire Negroes and Orientals who live in this area.

Banks, public utilities and large department stores, he said, have the "moral responsibility to accept all qualified persons for employment."

He said he named these groups "because they draw upon the entire community for their business, and are, in every way, as much a part of our civic life as government itself."

He called for "a crusade" by all people against the kind of reaction "we have allowed ourselves to drift into out here," and asked for "the formation of a community conscience."

He said that some local trade unions are making trouble for the community by continuing as "private clubs," adding that both CIO and AFL unions, locally, "have grievous faults."

There are other irritants, he said, such as unfair practices on the part of restaurants, hotels and places of amusement, but he maintained that the employment question is paramount, and that the other situations would inevitably correct themselves.

War migration, he said, has increased the numbers of "unassimilated persons and groups, who, added to the Orientals and Indians already present, have posed a problem for the white citizenry which still remains unsolved."

"Instead of 'going back where they came from', our new citizens are still increasing in number," he said, adding that "self-recruitment" now tends to replace the original recruiting by Government and industry. The resulting strain on housing and jobs, unless eased, he said, may provoke serious conflict, "when a little planning now, could save us many heartaches later."

New York, N.Y.

He said that "there was an auspicious beginning" near the end of the war by a committee of representative citizens called together after a survey of this area by the Rosenwald Fund. "Unfortunately," he said, "after several meetings which indicated a program for community education and action, it fell apart. Some held the hope that the war migrants, perhaps aided by the Federal Government would return home."

Msgr. Tobin said that once management and labor come together with a program of "inter-racial justice," the public will follow along.

Times

"Negroes are being hired to a larger degree now than before the war, but in menial jobs for the most part. We have no Negro clerks, bank tellers, bus drivers, telephone repairmen, telephone operators, and except for those hired in Government agencies, practically no stenographers out here.

"It is impossible for a Negro girl to secure training in cosmetic therapy, for the private schools refuse her as a student, and the subject is not aught in the public schools yet," he said.

18c 1947

California

Unfair Hiring Halted in Calif.

Afro-American (18c)

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—An end to racial discrimination in recruiting workers for construction of U.S. Army installations in the Pacific Islands came as the result of prompt intervention by the National Urban League, according to a recent announcement by Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations, of the National Urban League.

Mr. Thomas, who recently completed a four-week tour of West Coast cities, reports that as a result of a series of conferences, "The California State Employment Services has given positive assurance that qualified workers, regardless of race, would be recommended for construction projects on Guam and other islands in the Pacific." Sat. 5-31-47

Officials Told of Bans

Acting on reports submitted by Donald Glover, industrial secretary of the San Francisco Urban League, Mr. Thomas called on Secretary of War Patterson and urged the Government officials to reject orders requesting only white workers.

While in San Francisco, Mr. Thomas requested that officials of the Employment Service and representatives of the Army Engineers' office on the West Coast refuse to permit discriminatory job orders on any Government contract.

18c

3-15-47

FIGHTS COLOR BAR.—Mrs.

Arnall Harper, 2938 Kenwood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., a graduate of Northern High School, Detroit, Livingstone College, and Lawrence Institute of Technology, where she completed the full course of engineering drawing, was rejected by the District Personnel Department of the Division of Highways of the State of California because of her color. Mrs. Harper was qualified last year by a Civil Service Commission as competent for the job of Delineator, and was notified to appear, for she was top on the list for the certified appointment. But when she appeared at the office of L. B. Hughes, District Personnel Clerk, Division of Highways, Station 369, in Los Angeles, she was rejected and the job has since remained unfilled.

Sears To Feel Defended NAACP's Sting (18c)

Chicago, Ill. Calif.

Santa Monica Store Faces Picket Line

Sat. 10-25-47

LOS ANGELES — Unless the management of Sears Roebuck and Co. store in Santa Monica, a suburb ends its discriminatory hiring policy by Nov. 14, the store will be picketed and boycotted, Frank H. Barnes, president of the Santa Monica NAACP branch, announced this week.

The store, which opened in August with 600 employes, hired Negroes as janitors and maids only, and has consistently refused to discuss this matter with the NAACP, Barnes said. 10-25-47

Other groups which have tried unsuccessfully to contact the manager concerning the discriminatory policy are the Civic Action committee, the American Veterans committee, and the Santa Monica-Bay Area Committee on Human Relations.

"We have been very patient," Barnes said. "We have the names of competent and experienced clerks and sales persons who have applied for positions at Sears. The store is patronized by Negroes. We have attempted for three months to discuss objections to the insulting policy of the store. If our attempts at negotiations fail, we have only one last resort in the absence of fair employment practice legislation—economic action."

18c 1947 D. C.

Survey Made Of Employe Variety

18c Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 9-4-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Colored bank employees, outside of banks owned and operated by colored people, are virtually non-existent except in custodial jobs, the United States Employment Service reported last Saturday.

Colored people constitute only 2 per cent of the employees of the 90,390 persons employed in 281 banks in the country, USES found.

The number of colored people on payrolls in the cotton, silk and rayon textile mills changed "scarcely at all' in June, a report on the textile industry said.

Of that 295,000 workers in the textile industry, only .2 per cent were colored.

SMALL PROPORTION

In the woolen textile industry, a similar study foun dthe proportion of colored workers in the industry "very small." Of 104 establishments reporting a total of 56,300 workers, the report showed that colored workers constituted only 2 per cent f the total 185,000 workers in that ndustry in June.

In the structural clay products in- lustry, the USES reported "no rec- nt significant changes" in the em- ployment of colored workers. They constituted 16.4 per cent of the to- al of 17,000 workers covered in a urvey of that industry for June.

In brick and tile production a 5 percentage point decline occurred rom 26.7 to 21.9 per cent, and in lay sewer pipe plants a four point drop occurred from 16.4 to 12.3 per ent. Thurs. 9-4-47

On the other hand, USES report- ed, colored workers gained signifi- cantly in refractory plants where their prortion rose from 13 to 18.6 per cent in the last year.

Almost no colored workers were found in floor and wall tile plants. Their use varies widely among areas and plants, depending upon the availability of such workers and plant hiring practices, the report stated.

18c 1947

Federal (D.C.)

Branches' Policies Invariably Exclude Race Applicants

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-29-47 (18c) Fed. (D.C.)

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—In spite of the fact that the President's Committee on Civil Rights recently made strong recommendations for the protection of job opportunities for minorities, there are still glaring instances of job discrimination in the executive branches of the Government.

This was shown by a recent summary of job bias in the divisions of the Federal Government, which come under the direct jurisdiction of President Harry S. Truman who appointed the committee which issued the strong pronouncements on equality of opportunity in employment.

SPECIFIC CITATIONS

The summary was prepared and issued by Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the NAACP.

Cited in the summary were specific discriminatory policies within the Federal agencies which are part of the executive branch of the Government.

State Department requests for persons to work on fiscal matters have specified that applicants should be white. The person making the call stated: "One just doesn't think of a colored person as being able to do that kind of work no more than you would think of asking for a white janitor." Courier

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ACCUSED Pittsburgh, Pa.

When a veteran recently applied to the Commerce Department for a position as weather observer in Ohio, the person who interviewed him marked "colored" on his application. It was stated by the weather bureau that white pilots at an airport where the opening was available might resent getting weather information from a colored man.

The Post Office Department is accused of discrimination in New Orleans, where seventeen Negro veterans were not appointed as CPYKS, although they had high averages on examinations. They were passed over and white applicants with much lower averages were appointed.

Employes of the Post Office Department in Washington charge that they are denied access to the cafeteria in the main Post Office Building or subjected to reprimands by their supervisors if they do not abide by the jim crow pattern which is supposed to be understood by employes.

STENOGRAPHER-MECHANIC

A stenographer employed by the War Department and sent overseas was assigned to duty as a mechanic when he arrived in Germany. A veteran who complained to the Laboratory declined to accept a Negro veteran in a job as junior professional assistant in mathematics, to which he had been referred by the Civil Service Commission.

CHARGES FILED 11-29-47

Charges of discrimination have been filed against the Veterans Administration facility at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Only seven colored persons have jobs other than as janitors under the Veterans Administration in Oklahoma, although there are 1,400 job openings.

Similar charges have been levelled against the Federal Trade Commission, the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, the Justice Department, which still retain racial specifications on its applications, and the Social Security Administration, declared Mr. Mitchell.

College Mimeographer Charge Denied by U.S.

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. (18c)

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The State Department, last Tuesday, denied a charge by the NAACP that it had sought a "highly qualified colored college graduate" as a mimeograph operator." The NAACP charge was made in a report which cited several Federal agencies as practicing racial discrimination. Sat. 12-6-47

Robert Bryan, of the State Department, said he was "not aware that standards for mimeograph operators were that high." A charge against the Veterans' Administration of segregating some colored employees in the sub-basement of the VA's main office drew the reply that all would soon be moved from the sub-basement.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES: STATE DEPT. WANTS NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATE — TO OPERATE MIMEOGRAPH

Tribune (18c) Fed. Los Angeles Mon. 12-29-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contending that discrimination in federal employment has gone "virtually unchallenged" since close down of the FEPC, the NAACP's Labor Dept. this week released a report disclosing discrimination in 12 major agencies of government. The report said complaints received involve some 200, "but thousands of others escaped attention because the bewildered victims of discrimination do not know where to turn for assistance." 12-29-47

Among agencies specifically charged with discrimination are the State, Justice, Post Office, and Treasury departments. Speaking of the State Department, the report said that one branch of that agency has decided to change its job policy and is looking for a "highly qualified colored college graduate" —to operate a mimeograph machine.

It is charged that the Veterans Administration has segregated a number of colored employees on a floor below the sub-basement in its main Washington office where there is poor ventilation and trouble with rats.

The report also said Negro employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Kansas City, Mo., are segregated and forced to use jim crow rooms and drinking fountains.

It is the Post Office's policy to shunt colored employees into a segregated dining room in the Capital, the report charged.

Some cases cited deal with veterans. The following is an illustration cited against the Navy Department, the NAACP said.

"The applicant was told by the Navy interviewer that he had to be a permanent status employee. When he produced papers showing he was a permanent status person, he was told the job was for a veteran. When he indicated that he was a veteran, he was told that disabled veterans were preferred. When he produced evidence of his status as a 10-point veteran, he was told that the Department had enough applicants for the openings. A check with the Civil Service Commission several days later revealed that the orders were still open."

An Army veteran who complained about segregation in the dining rooms at an airbase in Japan was terminated from his job as an instructor in electricity, the NAACP said.

Also mentioned in the report is the policy of the Department of Justice that applicants for jobs designate their race on employment

Entire NHA Staff Fired

(18c) Fed. (D.C.) Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-31-47

Estimate Salary Loss at $100,000

GRUDGE HINTED

Doubt Economy Real Cause of Dismissals

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —Frank R. Creedon, national housing expediter, last Thursday fired the entire racial relations staff of Frank Horne, special adviser to the National Housing Administrator, including eleven regional race relations advisers and their assistants and Dr. Horne's own personal secretaries.

While Dr. Horne himself is an official in the National Housing Agency, the members of the race relations staff are carried on the payrolls of the Office of the Housing Expediter.

This administrative arrangement resulted from an executive order issued last year by President Truman directing the separation of personnel of the two agencies after the resignation of Wilson Wyatt as both National Housing Administrator and Housing Expediter. The staffs were combined under Wyatt.

Salary Loss $100,000

Mr. Creedon's action, which cut twenty professional and clerical workers off the Federal payroll at an annual salary loss of more than $100,000, came without warning both to Dr. Horne and his deputy, Booker T. McGraw, and followed by two months Mr. Creedon's statement that the race relations staff would remain intact as long as he was housing expediter.

The mass firing which left the future of Dr. Horne's own office very much in doubt, cut from the Federal payroll, effective June 30.

The following: W. H. S. Dabney of Boston, Clarence R. Johnson and E. F. Body of New York, George B. Nesbitt and Harold Mann of Chicago, A. L. Thompson of Atlanta, A. Maceo Smith and G. W. Washington of Dallas, Bernard Ross of San Francisco, Edward Rutledge of Seattle, and DeHart Hubbard of Cleveland, all of whom are regional relations advisers to Dr. Horne and are paid salaries of more than $7,000 a year each.

Clerical and secretarial personnel involved in the cuts include Adelaide Walker of Boston, Dorothy Walden of New York, Annette Hall of Atlanta, Jimmie Fields of Dallas, Hisako, Ono of San Francisco, Juanita Williamson of Seattle, and Alfreda Porter of Cleveland, all of whom are paid more than $2500 a year.

Secretaries Fired

Personnel in Washington affected by the cuts include Dr. Horne's own personal secretaries, Mrs. Ethel Greene and Martha Humbles, both earning more than $3,000 a year, and Jennie Walker and Mable V. Barnwell who are paid $2,394 annually.

Franklin Thorne, long time assistant to Dr. Horne in the Federal Public Housing Agency and currently at $7,000-a-year man on Dr. Horne's Washington staff, also was dropped in the cut.

Creedon's action in wiping out the ten-year old race relations staff was not viewed by observers as a result of budget slashing of the economy-minded, Republican controlled Congress, but was seen as one official stated, as "insensitiveness of the present administration to the housing needs and problems of Negroes and other racial minorities."

Makes No Comment

Questioned last Friday as to what had brought the sudden reversal in Mr. Creedon's position toward the race relations staff, William E. O'Bryan, deputy assistant to Creedon, said he had "no comment." Creedon himself was out of the city.

Creedon's action in firing Dr. Horne's staff without so much as token consultation with Dr. Horne was seen as a slapback at Horne for his victory over the expediter last March when Creedon dismissed Miss Anne Mason and Donald Wyatt, who were members of Dr. Horne's staff, and Horne was successful in having them both put back on the rolls.

Dr. Horne's staff, the largest race relations staff in any government agency, provides assistant to builders and financiers in determining the private housing market among colored people. They help in selection of sites, construction and labor problems and assure community support for sound, private and public developments available to racial minorities. Sat. 5-31-47

Began with Weaver

The staff originated with the work of Robert C. Weaver in the Public Works Administration and was developed in the old United States Housing Authority.

The service was expanded to its present size by Wilson W. Wyatt, former national housing expediter, as a co-ordinated setup to service the National Housing Agency, the Federal Public Administration, and the Federal Home Loan Bank.

CIO Official In Letter To Chairman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The President's Committee on Civil Rights was called upon last Friday to intervene to end race discrimination in government employment.

In a letter to Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the committee, Thomas Richardson, vice president of the United Public Workers of America (CIO), urged an immediate investigation and action to end alleged discriminatory practices in employment by federal agencies.

Mr. Richardson named several agencies which he accused of stating openly that they were not hiring colored clerical workers during the liquidation of a war-time agency, presumably the Office of Price Administration.

These charges were brought to the attention of the Civil Service Commission and to R. R. Zimmerman and David K. Niles, presidential assistants, but no action has yet been taken, he said.

CONFERS WITH AIDES

An authoritative source informed the NNPA News Service that Mr. Richardson had conferred twice with White House aides and was told to submit specific cases of discriminatory hiring practices and that each case would be immediately investigated and corrective action taken, if the charges were sustained, because such practices are contrary to President Truman's policies. As yet, this source said, no such cases have been submitted.

One of nine federal agencies which along with the International Bank were accused of discriminatory hiring practices at the semi-annual meeting of the executive board in New York City in January, was Military Intelligence of the Army General Staff.

The War Department said last Friday that it is its policy to pursue a nondiscriminatory course in the hiring of personnel in all of its branches, but it was possible in some instances that an individual branch chief might go counter to that policy. When such a situation was encountered, it was said, it was quickly rectified. A spokesman added that no such case has been encountered recently.

RECORDS VS. CHARGES

Informed last Friday that personnel directors of most of the agencies against which the charge of discriminatory hiring practices had been levelled, had emphatically denied it, Mr. Richardson countered by saying that if the agencies would open their personnel hiring records for the last four months, the records would sustain the union's charges.

The union itself declined to enumerate specific cases of discriminatory hiring, but said it had documented proof which would be turned over to the proper authorities.

Among the accused agencies which have denied the charge of discriminatory hiring are the Navy Department, the Treasury Department for its Internal Revenue Bureau, the Commerce Department for its Bureau of Standards and its Patent Office, the State Department and the Government Printing Office. The International Bank also denied the charge.

UNION ACCUSES U. S. OF BAN ON NEGROES

United Public Workers Board Names 9 Agencies and Bank as Refusing Jobs

Nine Federal agencies and the International Bank were accused yesterday by the executive board of the United Public Workers, CIO, of refusing to hire Negroes released during the recent liquidation of a Government war agency.

Thomas Richardson, international vice president of the union and chairman of its anti-discrimination committee, declared that a tenth agency told a personnel officer of the liquidating agency that it had a "quota system for Negroes."

Mr. Richardson declined to name the liquidating agency because "its permission hadn't been received," but presumably it was the Office of Price Administration, whose employment policies were said to have been acceptable to the union.

The accusations came at the close of a three-day semi-annual meeting of the organization's international executive board in the Hotel Piccadilly.

"Smoke Screen" Seen

A statement issued by the board suggested that the investigations of "at least seven" Congressional committees on phases of public employment were a "smoke screen" thrown out by the Republicans to replace tested Government employes with the "party faithful."

On the subject of discrimination in employment, Mr. Richardson said that a union committee had met at the White House more than two weeks ago with David K. Niles, Presidential assistant.

The Presidential assistant was said by Mr. Richardson to have checked the complaints, found them to be true and expressed his "great shock and surprise to the committee." Mr. Richardson added that Mr. Niles told the union he would get in touch with it but that nothing had been heard from him.

Mr. Richardson added that employes other than Negroes had been taken on by the agencies that said they were "not taking Negroes."

The nine Federal agencies cited were the Bureau of Standards and the Patent Office in the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department, Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency Public Buildings Administration in the Federal Works Agency, Allen Property Custodian in the Justice Department, Navy Department, Government Printing Office, Office of Army Security in the War Department and State Department.

The General Accounting Office was said to have the "quota system."

The union said that some of these agencies might have Negro custodial workers and messengers but that those concerned in the complaints were persons who had white-collar status.

The board termed "fictional" the action that more than 1,000,000 employes could be cut from the Federal payroll. It called for a 25 per cent pay increase for Government workers, a minimum increase of $600 for everyone on the Federal payroll, extension of social legislation and improved services in existing agencies. It asked also for a law gving to all public workers the right to organize into unions of their own choice and bargain collectively.

Axe Falls First on Tan Workers

Economy Drive Hits Those Last Hired

NO JOB SECURITY

Civil Service Rules Twisted by Officials

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Job security, always an ever-present threat to colored workers, is creating one of the most serious situations for professional career government workers here in the nation's capital.

This shaky situation is due primarily to the impact of the reduction in force program in several agencies, necessitated by Congressional budget cuts.

The arbitrary action of administrative and personnel official and their biased interpretation of civil service rules and procedures in setting up retention registers and in making reduction in force actions account for this insecurity of employment.

USES an Example

For example, in recent years at the Washington headquarters level of the U.S. Employment Service, colored professionals achieved some equity in employment through civil service examinations.

Approximately 35 of this group qualified through civil service examinations, were placed on eligible lists and received permanent, probationary, war service and temporary appointments.

They were placed in positions as senior employment specialists, employment technicians, minority placement representatives, employment and occupational analysts, economists and statisticians.

Achieved Seniority

Many of these employees enjoyed permanent civil service status with six, 12 and 15 years' government service. However, at this time, there is not one worker of professional grade or classification employed at the Washington headquarters. All have been separated from government service as of last June 28.

8 Fired

Federal Trade Commission Drops Race Group

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, and Daniel H. Schwartz, regional director of the United Public Workers, CIO, jointly announced Wednesday that the Federal Trade Commission had terminated the jobs of eight Negro employes, transferred from the Office of Price administration in December, 1946.

The pretext of the firings in seven cases is "lack of funds." The seven employes are: Herman Cramer, Frances Irving, Thelia Petty, Thelma Lazenberry, Sadie Wilson, Charles Waugh, and Ethel Rolings. In one case, that of Miss Pauline Manson, the firing is based on a low efficiency rating.

Economy Cuts Brunt Borne By Minority Group

Longevity Of Service And Efficiency Ignored

WASHINGTON —(ANP) — Job security, always an ever-present threat to the Negro worker, is creating one of the most serious situations for Negro professional-career government workers here in the nation's capital. This shaky situation is due primarily to the impact of the reduction in force program in several agencies, necessitated by congressional budget cuts.

The arbitrary action of administrative and personnel officials and their biased interpretation of civil service rules and procedures in setting up retention registers and in making reduction in force actions account for this insecurity of employment.

ACHIEVE EQUITY

For example, in recent years at the Washington headquarters level of the U. S. Employment service Negro professionals achieved some equity in employment through integration among the staffs of several administrative divisions, sections, units and services. Approximately 35 of this group qualified through civil service examinations were placed on eligible lists and received permanent, probationary, war service and temporary appointments. They were placed in positions as senior employment specialists, employment technicians, minority placement representatives, employment and occupational analysts, economists and statisticians.

Many of these employes enjoyed permanent civil service status with six, 12 and 15 years' government service. However, at this time there is not one Negro work of professional grade or classification employed at the Washington headquarters. All have been separated from government service as of last June 28, among them being Lawrence A. Oxley, veteran government labor and race relations expert with 15 years' experience.

CHALLENGE ISSUED

In Mr. Oxley's case, an appeal was directed to the U. S. Civil Service commission, sharply challenging the unfair and arbitrary personnel practices of the U. S. Department of labor with specific reference to the dismissal of all Negro professionals and workers in other job classifications.

The appeal pointed out that 15 years of government service, plus veterans status and a high efficiency rating, would entitle Mr. Oxley to a place at the top of the retention roster. The commission's board of appeals sustained the appeal and notified Mr. Oxley that an order had been issued directing the department of labor to take corrective action and restore the employe to duty in a position comparable to his job classification and report to the commission within 15 days.

Sun. 9-7-47

11 Experts Get Ax In Move By New Expediter

18c Fed. (D.C.)
Chicago, Ill. Chicago Defender
Sat. 5-31-47

Total Of $100,000 In Salaries Lopped Off, Over Head Of Horne

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Frank R. Creedon, national housing expediter, last Thursday fired the entire racial relations staff of Frank Horne, special adviser to the National housing administrator, including 11 regional race relations advisers and their assistants and Dr. Horne's own personal secretaries.

While Dr. Horne himself is an official in the National Housing Agency, the members of the race relations staff are carried on the payrolls of the Office of Housing Expediter. This administrative arrangement resulted from an executive order issued last year by President Truman directing the separation of personnel of the two agencies after the resignation of Wilson Wyatt as both national housing administrator and housing expediter. The staffs were combined under Wyatt.

Surprise Move

Mr. Creedon's action, which cut 20 professional and clerical workers off the federal payroll at an annual salary loss of more than $100,000, came without warning both to Dr. Horne and his deputy, Booker T. McGraw, and followed by two months Mr. Creedon's statement that the race relations staff would remain intact as long as he was housing expediter.

Horne Spot in Doubt

The mass firing which left the future of Dr. Horne's own office very much in doubt, cut from the federal payroll, effective June 30, W. H. S. Dabney of Boston, Clarence R. Johnson and E. F. Body of New York, George B. Nesbitt and Harold Mann of Chicago, A. L. Thompson of Atlanta, A. Maceo Smith and G. W. Washington of Dallas, Bernard Ross of San Francisco, Edward Rutledge of Seattle, and DeHart Hubbard of Cleveland, all of whom are regional relations advisers to Dr. Horne and are paid salaries of more than $7,000 a year each.

Clerical and secretarial personnel involved in the cuts include Adelaide Walker of Boston, Dorothy Walden of New York, Annette Hall of Atlanta, Jimmie Fields of Dallas, Hisako Ono of San Francisco, Juanita Williamson of Seattle, and Alfreda Porter of Cleveland, all of whom are paid more than $2,500 a year.

Stenos Go Too

Personnel in Washington affected by the cuts include Dr. Horne's own personal secretaries, Mrs. Ethel Greene and Martha Humbles, both earning more than $3,000 a year, and Jennie Walker and Mabel V. Barnwell who are paid $2,394 annually.

Franklin Thorne, long-time assistant to Dr. Horne in the Federal Public Housing Agency and currently a $7,000-a-year man on Dr. Horne's Washington staff, also was dropped in the cut.

Creedon's action in wiping out the 10-year-old race relations staff was not viewed by observers as a result of budget slashing of the economy-minded, Republican-controlled Congress, but was seen, as one official stated, as "insensitiveness of the present administration to the housing needs and problems of Negroes and other racial minorities."

Questioned last Friday as to what had brought the sudden reversal in Mr. Creedon's position toward the race relations staff, William E. O'Bryan, deputy assistant to Creedon, said he had "no comment." Creedon himself was out of the city.

Recall Horne Feud

Creedon's action in firing Dr. Horne's staff without so much as token consultation with Dr. Horne was seen as a slapback at Horne for his victory over the expediter last March when Creedon dismissed Miss Anne Mason and Donald Wyatt, who were members of Dr. Horne's staff, and Horne was successful in having them both put back on the rolls.

Dr. Horne's staff, the largest race relations staff in any government agency, provides assistance to builders and financiers in determining the private housing market among colored people. They help in selection of sites, construction and labor problems and assure community support for sound private and public developments available to racial minorities.

The staff originated with the work of Robert C. Weaver in the Public Works Administration and was developed in the old United States Housing Authority.

The service was expanded to its present size by Wilson W. Wyatt, former national housing expediter, as a coordinated setup to service the National Housing Agency, the Federal Housing Agency, the Federal Public Housing Administration, and the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Eight Negroes Isolated

18c Fed. (D.C.)

'Banishment' of Federal Workers Creates Furore

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10.18-47

WASHINGTON — The United Public Workers, CIO, have termed the alleged treatment of eight Negroes who work in Room 121 of the Federal Trade Commission here as "one of the most shocking examples of discrimination within the Government service," and cited the case as a sound reason why a Federal FEPC is needed for workers on Government jobs.

Thomas Richardson, international vice president of the UPW-CIO, made an appeal last week for petitions to President Truman for the creation of a Federal FEPC. The UPW statement said that when functions of the OPA Financial Reporting Division were to be transferred to the FTC, it was understood that all employes would be transferred also, including eight Negroes. Sat. 10-18-47

STRONG DEBATE

"When officials of the FTC learned," said the statement, "that the staff in this division included Negroes, women and Jews, they consulted with officials of the Civil Service Commission to ascertain whether they could by-pass these employes. After strong debate it was agreed that FTC would take all the employes.

After the transfer, and some dismissals, FTC was compelled to rehire thirty-two workers, among them, the eight Negro workers, who, the UPW charges, were "isolated" in room 121, and figuratively "banished to a Siberia" where they were given treatment completely different from that given white employes. Their case has caused much argument between the FTC and the Civil Service Commission.

FBI's Job Policy Spurs Criticism

Afro-American
18c
Baltimore, Md.

Hoover Mum on Facts Requested by Garvin

Sat. 10-25-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The FBI has consistently refused, since J. Edgar Hoover has been its director, to employ colored persons in any categories other than in jobs in the crafts, protective and custodial service.

A recent exception was the employment of a few colored persons as fingerprint clerks when the Government's loyalty pro[illegible] was put into effect. Sat. 10-25-47

Lawyers Rejected

Numerous persons who have sought employment with the FBI as special agents, clerks and typists, have reported to private organizations that they were rejected for no apparent reason other than that they are not white.

Colored lawyers, who have applied for jobs as special agents also have been turned down.

Clerk-Typist Fails

Afro-American

A young student, employed in a dean's office in Ohio State University, performed typing duties and had a high rate of speed.

He applied for a clerk-typist job at the FBI offices here, was given a typing test, and told that he failed it. The student thought that was incredible. 18c Fed.

Magazine Focuses Issue

The FBI's employment came into focus recently when a nationally circulated magazine carried an article on employment of colored FBI agents, supported with photographs of Williams S. Noisette, a receptionist in Mr. Hoover's office, and James Amos, a special agent, who has reached retirement age.

Taking exceptions to the article, Roy Garvin, general manager of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN, wrote the editor that more good would have been accomplished if it had "taken the hide off J. Edgar Hoover and his policy of discrimination set up in the FBI under his regime." (D.C.)

Garvin Raps Hoover

Mr. Garvin told the magazine editor: Baltimore, Md.

"A little investigation would have shown that Noisette is a messenger and that Amos has reached retirement age and is not assigned to active investigation work.

"Moreover, there is reason to believe that Amos was appointed solely as a reward for having been personally connected with the late President Theodore Roosevelt rather than on the basis of having met the regular requirements of FBI agents. Sat. 10-25-47

Stools, But No Agents

"In actuality, there are no colored FBI agents. There may be some 'stools' colored employed who are specially deputized to get undercover information and turn it over to the Federal Bureau.

"However, there is a vast difference between a special agent and an agent of the FBI."

Hoover's Reply

Mr. Hoover told Mr. Garvin in reply:

"Sam Noisette has been in charge of my reception room for many years. As such he takes care of many matters for me in connection with the official conduct of the bureau's business.

"These include conveying my opinions and instructions to other bureau officials and handling matters that come up in my office. If I did not have Sam Noisestte in my office, I frankly would be sorely handicapped.

"As to Special Agent James Amos, it is true that he has reached retirement age.

"It is also true that I considered his services so valuable that I personally went to President Roosevelt and requested the issuance of Executive Orders on to specific occasions to extend Mr. Amos's tenure of service.

"You are inaccurate when you say, 'There are no colored FBI Agents.' There are.

Colored persons are employed in various capacities in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and our basic recruitment policy provides that appointments should be made on the basis of merit, qualifications and unimpeachable character and reputation.

"Race, color or creed does not enter into the situation. As a matter of fact, our records are so maintained that it is not possible to tell the political faith, the race or the creed of our employees."

Replying to Mr. Hoover's letter, Mr. Garvin asked, why had not Mr. Noisette been promoted to a grade commensurate with the duties he is performing, and for the number of colored FBI agents and the disions to which they are assigned.

(18c) Fed (gen.)

NAACP SCORES FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

November 21, 1947

Press Service of NAACP. New York, N.Y.

Washington, D.C., Nov 17th--Contending that discrimination in Federal employment has gone virtually unchallenged since the closing of the FEPC, the NAACP's Labor Department this week released a report disclosing discriminatory practices in twelve major agencies of government. The report points out that complaints received by the NAACP's Labor Department involve some 200 or more persons, but thousands of others escaped attention because "the bewildered victims of discrimination do not know where to turn for assistance."

11-21-47 Tri.

Among those specifically named are the State, Justice, Post Office, and Treasury Departments. Speaking of the State Department, the report indicates that one branch of that agency has decided to change its discriminatory policy and is looking for a "highly qualified colored college graduate" to operate a mimeograph machine.

It is charged that the Veterans Administration has segregated a number of colored employees on a floor below the sub-basement in its main Washington office where there is poor ventilation and trouble with rats.

The report also relates that the Kansas City branch of the NAACP showed evidence that colored employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Kansas City, Missouri were segregated and forced to use jim crow rest rooms and drinking fountains.

The Post Office's policy of permitting its supervisors to shunt colored employees into a segregated dining room in the Capital is also mentioned in the report.

Some of the cases cited deal with veterans who have been denied employment because of their race. The following is an illustration cited against the Navy Department. "The applicant was told by the Navy interviewer that he had to be a permanent status employee. When he produced papers showing he was a permanent status person, he was told the job was for a veteran. When he indicated that he was a veteran, he was told that disabled veterans were preferred. When he produced evidence of his status as a ten-point veteran, he was told that the Department had enough applicants for the openings. A check with the Civil Service Commission several days later revealed that the orders were still open."

Speaking of the Department of the Army, the report mentions that a veteran who complained to the NAACP about segregation in the dining rooms at an airbase in Japan was terminated from his job as an instructor in electricity. He charged that Japanese waiters and waitresses were used to enforce the policy of segregation on the base.

Also mentioned in the report is the policy of the Department of Justice which requires that applicants for jobs designate "race" on employment forms.

The report mentions that the NAACP's Labor Department has handled the complaints received with varying degrees of success, but adds that, although other outside agencies have also been at work on the complaints, the combined best efforts fall far short of meeting the needs.

NAACP raised so much cain over President Truman's naming of Jesse Donaldson as Postmaster General until the Senate Civil Service Committee set up a sub Committee to investigate Chavez (R-NM), Buck (R-Del) and Langer (R-ND). Sen McKellar pleads with NAACP to give Donaldson a chance to act right, but thing to remember is McKellar's brother is Postmaster in Memphis where there is no such thing as a Negro clerk.

Contending that discrimination in Federal employment has gone virtually unchallenged since the FEPC closed, the NAACP's labor Department last week released a report disclosing discriminatory practices in 12 major agencies of government. 11-29-47

The report points out that while complaints received by the NAACP involve some 200 or more persons, thousands of others escaped attention because "the bewildered victims of discrimination do not know where to turn for assistance."

Five Agencies Named

Among agencies specifically named are the State, Justice, Post Office, and Treasury Departments. One branch of the State Department has decided to change its discriminatory policy and is looking for a "highly qualified colored college graduate" to operate a mimeograph machine.

It is charged that the Veterans Administration has segregated a number of colored employees on a floor below the sub-basement in its main Washington office where there is poor ventilation and which is rat infested.

Kansas City Report

The report also relates that the Kansas City (Mo.) branch of the NAACP showed evidence that colored employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Kansas City were segregated and forced to use jim crow rest rooms and drinking fountains.

The Post Office's policy of permitting its supervisors to shunt colored employees into a segregated dinning room in the Capital is also mentioned in the report.

Veterans Victims

Some of the cases revealed deal with veterans who have been denied employment because of their race. The following is an illustration cited against the Navy Department.

"The applicant was told by the Navy interviewer that he had to be a permanent status employee. When he produced papers showing that he was such an employee, he was told the job was for a veteran.

"When he indicated that he was a veteran, he was told that disabled veterans were preferred. When he produced evidence of his status as a ten-point veteran, he was told that the Department had enough applicants for the openings.

"A check with the Civil Service

Discrimination in U.S. Jobs Up

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

End of FEPC Spurs Trend, Report Shows

Cat. 11-29-47

WASHINGTON

Commission several days later revealed that the orders were still open."

Segregation at Jap Base

Speaking of the Department of the Army, the report mentions that a veteran who complained to the NAACP about segregation in the dining rooms at an airbase in Japan was terminated from his job as an instructor in electricity.

He charged that Japanese waiters and waitresses were used to enforce the policy of segregation on the base.

Justice Dept. J.C. Forms

Also mentioned in the report is the policy of the Department of Justice which requires that applicants for jobs designate "race" on employment forms.

The report points out that the NAACP's Labor Department has handled the complaints received with varying degrees of success, but adds that, although other outside agencies have also been at work on the complaints, the combined best efforts fall far short of meeting the needs.

DONALDSON GLARES—Jesse M. Donaldson (left) glares as Clarence Mitchell (right), labor secretary for the NAACP, objects to Donaldson's nomination to the post of postmaster general. Mr. Mitchell told the Senate civil service committee that Donaldson "permitted discrimination in the post office department to go virtually unchallenged" while serving as first assistant postmaster general. Despite the objection, the Senate committee reported favorably on the nomination.

New Chief Had 'Blind Spots' Couldn't See Bias in Postal Service

STYMIED FEPC

Whitewashed Aides Who Denied Raises

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

The breaking of tradition by President Truman in naming a career employee as Postmaster General to succeed Robert E. Hannegan may have unexpected repercussions, when, according to rumor, the NAACP will launch an all-out drive opposing confirmation of the nominee.

The appointee, Jesse M. Donaldson, a career postal man, had risen to the post of first assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Hannegan resigned from the Cabinet and will run the St. Louis Cardinals baseball club.

While no official action has been taken yet by the National Branch NAACP, it is a known fact that Donaldson has been one of the chief stumbling blocks in the efforts of the now-defunct FEPC to eliminate discrimination in Government agencies during the past few years.

Ignored Cases of Bias

Former FEPC workers revealed to the AFRO, this week, that Donaldson had always been guilty of "blind spots" wherever cases of flagrant discrimination were brought to his attention.

He was chief apologist for postal promotion methods whenever complaints were called to his attention in which qualified and deserving colored employees were side-tracked whe ntheir names appeared on lists for supervisors and inspectors.

Two recent cases in which he gave a whitewash to local postmasters were in Los Angels and New Orleans.

Tarred With South's Blush

In each case Donaldson was able to find some reason for the failure to promote colored workers other than race prejudice.

The AFRO has learned on good authority that the Donaldson confirmation is now under advisement and the NAACP may ask to appear against him when he comes up for confirmation, before the Senate.

Donaldson is a native of Illinois and once served as postal inspector at Kansas City, Mo., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Post Considered "Plum"

Other political repercussions may be expected from Mr. Truman's selection of a career man to his position.

The Postmaster General's post has generally been held in the past by a political figure, whose job it is to direct political campaigns of the dominant political party.

Jim Farley used this position to co-ordinate his far-flung campaign activities. According to best reports, Mr. Donaldson has not been engaged actively in politics and is not considered a traditional campaigner.

He Earned It

Dear Sir:

I was interested and very much pleased to read in your paper of Dec. 18 that your selection for the "Hats Off" honor was Albert Goldman, Postmaster of New York, for his many years of devotion to the cause of interracial and interreligious co-operation.

As a former president of a large organization of postal employes, I know that he brought with him into the New York Post Office his ideals for interracial co-operation. He encouraged the employes to engage in this type of activity.

Postmaster Goldman has earned and is well deserving of the honor that you bestowed upon him.

New York Post MAX KLARREICH

Probe Job Policy in P.O.

Report by NAACP Forces Showdown DONALDSON TARGET

New Postmaster Wins Praise of Senators

WASHINGTON

The Senate Civil Service Commission Tuesday was forced to recognize the merits of a nine-page report on discrimination against colored employees in the Post Office Department by the NAACP presented in connection with the confirmation of Jesse M. Donaldson as Postmaster General.

The NAACP argued that the cases cited in the report were ignored during Mr. Donaldson's tenure as first assistant Postmaster General and demanded an investigation.

Mr. Donaldson's nomination was confirmed prior to and following the report with Sens. Dennis Chavez (Dem., N. M.) and Kenneth McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) spearheading the plea for confirmation.

The subcommittee which will conduct the investigation will be made up of Sens. Langer (Rep., N. D.), Chavez and Buck (Rep., Del.). Those voting in favor of Mr. Donaldson's appointment were: Sens. Langer, Buck, Chavez, Thye (Rep., Minn.), Flanders (Rep., Vt.), O'Daniel (Dem., Texas), Umstead (Dem., N.C.), McKellar and Johnson, (Dem., S.C.).

Probe Okeyed Reluctantly

Despite the commission's disinclination to treat the report seriously, the forceful arguments of Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, who presented the report, prodded the commissioners to appoint H. Ralph Burton, chief of its investigating committee, to study the alleged discriminatory practices.

Mr. Mitchell opined that the commission's decision to have Mr. Burton investigate the situation reported by the NAACP is "a gesture of appeasement." He told the commissioners before the investigation was decided upon reluctantly:

"It is disappointing that your committee is planning no efforts to launch an investigation.

"The report is not in opposition to the confirmation of Mr Donaldson as postmaster general, but I had hoped that inquiries would be made, and that in the future the discrimination be wipe out."

Don't Want it in Record

A heated rebuttal followed presentation of the report, with Charles I. Stingle, Post Office official requesting that the report be omitted from the Congressional Record until after an investigation because it was a smear against Mr. Donaldson.

The discussion ended when Sen. William Langer (Rep., N.D.), and commission chairman appointed Mr. Burton to investigate the report.

As far as it is known the report will appear in the Congressional Record.

New Orleans Cases

The principal charges against Mr. Donaldson were:

That he failed to take corrective action on behalf of 15 colored veterans and two non-veterans who were denied employment as clerks in the New Orleans (La.) Post Office because of their race;

That he allowed discrimination in the department to go "virtually unchallenged" in the Southern states;

That, after succeeding K. P. Aldrich as first assistant postmaster general, he allegedly denied that discrimination existed in the Los Angeles Post Office.

Donaldson's Defense

Speaking in his own defense, Mr. Donaldson said:

"Grievances never reached my desk. I had six deputies to handle my mail of some 6,000 letters weekly, and rarely does minor complaints reach my desk.

"Many complaints were made prior to my appointment as first assistant to the postmaster general. At no time in my career has there been discrimination against persons in regard to race, creed or color. It's not in my makeup."

Points to Upgradings

Attempting to show that there has been a steady upgrading of colored employees in the last 10 years, he declared:

"I have seen more colored workers in the postal division during the time I worked there. In the last 10 years, more colored persons have been promoted to supervisors than the total number appointed in the 30 years prior to that."

Congratulations Told

He pointed out that his confirmation had been warmly received also by colored employees, many of whom worked in the section where discrimination was fostered, according to the report.

Sen. Langer read a telegram from the National Alliance of Postal Employees in Chicago, signed by Ashley B. Carter, president, endorsing Mr. Donaldson wholeheartedly.

A letter from the Alliance's branch at New Orleans, signed by Enoch R. Matthews, president, also endorsing Mr. Donaldson was read.

Vets Victims in La.

Mr. Mitchell's report revealed that 17 complainants, 15 of whom were World War II veterans, were in New Orleans. They had received high averages in the examination for postal clerk-carrier there, but were not appointed even as regular substitute clerks.

One of the New Orleans veterans, Irvin V. McKendall, 1023 N Liberty St., had an average of 100.2. Most of the others were in the high 90 and 80 brackets.

Three of the veterans were employed as war-service appointees in the Post Office Department. They were Julius Bush, Maurice A. Fortin, and Flourney L. Anthony.

Dismissals Recalled

The report charged that, at one time, the New Orleans postmaster ordered their dismissal, but was forced to recall it when the complainants proved that their rights under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 has been violated.

The commission asked how was Mr. Donaldson connected with this type of discrimination.

Whitewash Report Made

Mr. Mitchell replied that he had requested an investigation from Mr. Donaldson, and received a statement from him confirming that an investigation would be made.

Mr. Mitchell said a statement was received later from Mr Donaldson office stating on discrimination had been found following an inquiry.

Merit Ignored

The NAACP official argued that failure of the New Orleans Post Office to give assignments in certain sections to colored persons, solely because of their race, shows that, under Mr. Donaldson's administration, color rather than merit, was the determining factor

He reported further that in 1941, for appointments and promotions, there was a complaint alleging that, for the 12th preceding year, no colored persons had been hired as clerks in the New Orleans Post Office.

He emphasized that it was only the great need for manpower during the war and the persistent efforts of the FEPC which caused the postmaster there to hire any colored persons as clerks.

Mr. Mitchell in demanding an investigation of the report, commented:

"However, the fact remains that those individuals who were the original victims of discrimination have not received appointments."

Flatly Refuse to Hire Workers Because of Race

18c Fed. (N.Y.)

Afro-American 1-18-47 Sat

Although President's Aide, 7 Republican Committees Probed Employment, Ban Stays

Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK—Although David K. Niles, administrative assistant to President Truman, two weeks ago, expressed himself as "shocked and surprised" to learn that at least nine Federal agencies employ "white-only" hiring policies nothing has been heard from him since.

Seven Republican committees have purported to make investigations into the public employment situation, yet no ban against discrimination has been ordered.

So Thomas Richardson, international vice-president of United Public Workers, CIO, stated, in exposing the racial ban in employment existing in Federal agencies, at a UP international executive board meeting at the Hotel Piccadilly here, Jan. 10.

Quota System Also Used

Not only are there nine government agencies which will not employ any workers except white ones, but there is at least one other, he asserted, that uses a quota system in hiring its workers. 1-18-47 Sat.

The UPW, according to Mr. Richardson, encountered this situation when it sought to find places for personnel released during the recent liquidation of a Government war agency.

9 Agencies Listed

The nine Federal agencies cited were:

The Bureau of Standards and the Patent Office in the Department of Commerce; Bureau of Internal Revenue in Treasury Department; Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency; Public Buildings Administration in the Federal Works Agency; Alien Property Custodian in the Justice Department; Navy Department; Government Printing Office; Office of Army Security in the War and State Departments.

Hiring White Workers

The union official stated that although white employees were being taken on by these agencies, their employment offices said they were not employing non-white workers except in custodial or messenger capacities.

The International Bank also was mentioned as not hiring any workers but white ones. The agency said to be using a quota system by Mr. Richardson was the General Accounting Office.

Probe Called "Smoke Screen"

A statement issued by the UPW's executive board at the close of their meeting suggested that the investigations of the seven Congressional committees on phases of public employment were a "smoke screen" thrown out by the Republicans to replace tested Government employees with the "party faithful." 1-18-47 Sat.

On the subject of discrimination in employment Mr. Richardson recalled his interview with Mr. Niles, and stated that the administrator had checked the complaints, found them to be true, and promised to get in touch with the agencies.

Merchants and Manufacturers spokesman avers Negro is his own barrier to jobs

Tribune Los Angeles Calif. Sat-8-2-47

(For editorial comment, see editorial page)

Personnel directors of member firms in the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles "experience a lack of aptitude or perseverance on the part of some Negroes, and higher turnover and absenteeism are the real bars to a permanent situation".

So says Randolph Van Nostrand, director of public relations for the local association of 1600 business and industrial firms.

Interviewed last Saturday over radio station KRKD on "Urban League Reports", Van Nostrand said further that wartime Negro migrants "complicated the situation" for qualified Negroes.

"Most of these new folks are without any city skills at all", Van Nostrand said. "They don't have any work history in industry and the result is they are not qualified for many jobs, but their large number makes the competition pretty keen, with the result that the competent man is often placed in the position of having to prove his ability because of the long string of unskilled applicants which has preceded him."

Admitting other factors such as discrimination, "having to do with individual background, lack of tolerance and understanding", as bars to employment, Van Nostrand echoed the arguments of the FEPC opposition with assorted statements to wit: *Sat-8-2-47*

"Our position is—that is the sort of thing you can't get by merely passing a law. One of the difficulties . . . is that passage of a law doesn't make any more jobs except for bureaucrats. It simply puts more meddling finger of the government into the private affairs of its citizens. These socalled fair employment practices acts are exceedingly dangerouse because if the government can tell an employer he must hire someone from a particular group, it is only one step more for the government to tell employers who they shall hire and fire . . . and the eventual answer is that the government tells everybody where and when and how they'll work . . .

"The cure . . . is the long haul matter of education and understanding. I think we do more harm than good by constantly chewing them over. We must recognize them, of course, and then as individuals do what we can to educate those who need enlightenment. I do think, however, that it is an individual matter. When one man of any group makes good, he helps all the rest of his group, and when he doesn't make good, he hurts them . . . *Sat-8-2-47*

"A lot of people are fooled by the idea that merely passing a law will cure things. It won't. Passing a labor law won't make good labor relations. What is needed in all fields of human relationships is more understanding, more tolerance, more respect and appreciation, one for another. These are things . . . we get at our mother's knee at home, in our schools and in our churches, and in our everyday living with our fellowman . . .

"All workers aren't entitled to equality of opportunity, except as they are qualified by training, equal skill and ability to get hold of a given job. But with equal training, equal ability and equal skill, there should be, of course equality of opportunity to get and hold a job and to improve the individual's position . . . I want to emphasize . . . the necessity for the individual taking responsibility for himself in his own position. Based on the individual's responsibility, I think there are things that will help a great deal. First, for each individual to prepare himself to the limit of his capabilites . . . Second, let all who love America continue and increase their efforts to build tolerance and good will and mutual respect between man and man. The good work which the Urban League does . . . the work of the churches . . . the work of organizations such as the M & M in the field of tolerance and economic opportunity are all helpful. Over the years, they have a very definite effect. Finally, in the third place, I think we need to be very realistic and call off the professionals, the people who make a living in the cause of discriminaton . . . I hate to see headlines in the Negro newspapers constantly accentuating the race issue. I hate to hear preachers stand up in the pulpit and magnify the race issue . . . They're all people who can't see anything but the hole (in the doughnut); the kind of people who are always talking about what's wrong with America rather than what's right with it . . .

"More than anything else in this country of ours, we need a reawakening of our fundamental faith in the dignity and the importance of the individual. We need to be reminded that government gets it power from the consent of the governed and is the servant, not the master, of the people. We need more of the sense of optimism that the things which we dislike can be cured, and first, last, and all the time, we need a reawakening of our faith in spiritual values which must be the foundation for the maintenance and the improvement of this Republic."

Job Jim Crow Still On The Upgrade

The Black Dispatch Sat. 7/19/47 Okla. City

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — "Evidence has been piling up which proves conclusively that discriminatory practices in employment are in the upswing" declared Max Delson in a 10-page brief submitted to the senate committee on labor and public welfare last week.

Urging the immediate passage of the recently introduced national act against discrimination in employment, Delson pointed out that confining millions of Americans to second class citizenship and lowering the standard of living will undermine our democratic society; and will prove most costly if these unwholesome practices are permitted to continue unchecked.

"Only national legislation illegalizing these practices will prove effective," he declared, as discrimination in employment takes place in almost every section of the country. *7-19-47*

In analyzing the constitutional question, the Workers Defense league attorney pointed out that the new bill "is constitutional for the same reason that the National Labor Relations act, the Fair Labor Standards act and similar legislation was upheld by the United States Supreme court."

A section of the effect of discrimination in employment on international relations states that the legislation is in accordance with obligations imposed by the United Nations charter and asserts that its passage "will demonstrate to minority groups of all nations that the United States government is determined to wipe out discriminatory practices against such minorities."

The brief concluded, "The national act against discrimination in employment will help to make it possible for every citizen of the United States, irrespective of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry, to pursue his full development as a human being in a climate of liberty and democracy."

The Black Dis. Okla. City, Okla. Sat. 7-19-47

Unemployment Said To Be Doubled

Norfolk, Va. Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — (ANP)— Grave charges that unemployment had increased 100 per cent since January among Negroes and that minor officials were interpreting employment policies to suit their own needs were made last week at a meeting to discuss the status of state employment agencies.

Representatives from the Brooklyn Urban League, the NAACP and the Public Workers Union all agreed that discriminatory practices against minority group workers were increasing since the return of the employment service to the states. *Sat. 8/9/47*

Hampton Roads Shows Highest Race Disparity

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

Percentage Of Negro Jobless In Norfolk Area 9 Times Whites

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Unemployment rates among colored people were from two to four times higher than unemployment among white people in five key metropolitan labor markets studied by the Census Bureau in April, with the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News Area showing the highest disparity, Bureau reports showed last Wednesday.

Journal & Guide

The studies, made on the employment status of persons 14 years and over in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Memphis, Detroit, and the Norfolk-Newport News-Portsmouth Virginia, labor markets, showed that only 3 per cent of white persons in that age group in St. Louis were unemployed while 10 per cent of the same age group among colored people were out of work. *Norfolk, Va. Sat. 8/9/47*

For purposes of the study, persons classified as "unemployed" included those who were not at work, but were looking for work during the survey week, or who would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, or were waiting to return to a job from which they had been temporarily laid off, or believed that there was no work available in their line of employment in their community.

In Philadelphia the study showed that 6 per cent of the white persons 14 years and over were unemployed while 13 per cent of colored people in the same age group were idle.

The most equal rate of unemployment for whites and colored was reported at Memphis and Detroit where 4 per cent of white workers were unemployed while 7 per cent of those areas' colored workers were looking for jobs. But even in these areas the ratio is almost two to one.

The highest disparity in unemployment among colored and white workers was reported in the Norfolk-Newport News-Portsmouth Area. *Sat. 8/9/47*

Reports from that area showed that while only 2 percent of the white workers in the area were out of work the percentage among colored workers was more than four times as great, or 9 per cent.

The reports also showed that a greater percentage of colored people 14 years and over in all five areas find it necessary to enter the labor force than do white people of the same age group.

In the Norfolk-Newport News-Portsmouth Area, for example, only 25 per cent of the white women in that area were found to be in the labor force while 43 per cent of the colored women there were either working or looking for work.

In addition, 68 per cent of the white women in the same area were found to be occupied in "keeping house" while only 47 per cent of the colored women in the same area were found in that category.

In industrialized Detroit, however, approximately the same number of white women as colored were found to be working or keeping house.

Figures on that area showed 30 per cent of white women in the labor force as compared with 33 per cent of colored women, and 62 per cent of white women keeping house as compared with 58 per cent of colored women.

ATTENDING SCHOOL

An encouraging picture of the number of persons fourteen years and over who are attending school in the five areas was presented by the reports.

Each of the areas showed at least 6 per cent of the persons in that above age group as being in school and in only one area was there a difference of more than one per cent in the total number of whites attending school as compared with the total number of colored.

The excepted area was Memphis where 8 per cent of white persons 14 years and over were in school while only 6 per cent of colored people in that age group were reported attending school.

Despite the fact that present unemployment figures for colored people in the five areas are in some cases as much as four times that of whites, the percentage of colored people unemployed in the areas today appears particularly

small when compared with the percentage unemployed in the same areas during March, 1940.

In that year and month 33 per cent of the colored labor force in St. Louis was unemployed as compared with 10 per cent today. Thirty-four per cent were out of work in Philadelphia as compared with today's 13 per cent. Twenty- per cent were unemployed in Memphis as against 7 per cent today.

Detroit had 33 per cent of its colored labor force idle in contrast with 7 per cent today, and the Norfolk-Newport News-Portsmouth Area showed an unemployment rate among colored people of 15 per cent as compared with 9 per cent today.

In the Norfolk area, however, unemployment among colored people is actually greater today in comparison with whites than it was in 1940.

In 1940 the ratio of unemployment in the Norfolk area was 7 per cent of the white labor force for whites, as comparted with 15 per cent for the colored labor force, or slightly more than twice as high for colored as white. The April figures, on the other hand, show that the ratio is two to nine, or slightely more than four times as great for whites as for colored.

The other four areas show approximately the same ratio of unemployment among colored and whites today as prevailed in 1940.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

It is interesting to note that Henry J. Kaiser, who vociferously defended his patriotism before a Congressional committee, is the same Mr. Kaiser who, as head of six companies that built Boulder Dam, discriminated against Negro labor. While 6,000 workers were engaged on the construction, there were never more than fifty Negroes employed.

Your Cash Is Welcome But Ball Park Jobs Are Few

By T. J. WOOD

A MAJORITY of the hundreds of thousands of colored fans who turn out every season to watch their professional baseball teams may not know it, but members of their group are systematically barred from employment benefits made possible by the dollars they spend.

With the exception of players' salaries, colored persons receive no benefit whatsoever from the dollars they spend at local baseball parks where colored league teams usually outdraw local professional outfits.

Barring New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, in no Northern community is there a possible chance of colored people sharing in the lucrative take from these games, because white people (no, this is not a race-baiting article) have all the promotion angles sewed up, and colored people have made no serious attempts to rip the seams.

Employment Limited

As a consequence, many avenues of employment are closed.

(Editor's Note: At Bugle Field, Baltimore, colored people are employed as ticket sellers, takers and vendors. At Washington's Griffith Stadium, colored people are employed as vendors.)

Colored boys become discouraged when they find they cannot even play the role of bat boy for their own teams, and local weekly newspapers lose hundreds of dollars per year in advertising.

Since 1943 the writer has worked on newspapers in three cities — Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, and Buffalo, N.Y. — in which colored league teams attract, on the average, larger crowds than hometown major and minor league teams.

These are typical of the majority of northern communities where colored baseball is booked by white promoters who refuse to employ colored in any capacity and have to be browbeaten into advertising in weekly newspapers.

In Cincinnati, where in 1943 colored league games were outdrawing the National League Cincinnati Reds, such a howl was raised because no colored were employed either by park owners or promoters that the promoters finally agreed that they would hire a few colored tickets takers — for colored baseball games only.

The Joker

The joker was, however, that the park had a contract with an AFL venders union. The park would gladly hire colored if the union would admit them to membership.

Of course, union officials explained, they couldn't accept colored into their union because members of the local worked at theatres, skating rinks, parks, dances etc., all over the city and none of these places would want colored people selling or taking tickets.

The fight went on for the better part of the baseball season but not even a dent was made in the tough hide of the anti-colored union.

Late in the season the promoters finally agreed to take on a colored 'bat boy.' And the man they wanted for bat "boy" was Rock Anderson, one of the greatest names in professional basketball! Rock refused the offer, and no further effort was made to break down the bars until the Cincinnati Crescents were organized.

It was thought that, with the Crescents using the park as home grounds, colored would be employed to work during games, but such was not the case.

Still Lily-White

Professional colored baseball in Cincinnati is still a white man's "business' and promoters bid fair to keep it that way through long term contracts with park owners.

In Columbus, O., all colored professional games are booked by a local newspaperman. Most games are played at Red Bird Stadium home grounds of the Columbus Red Birds of the American Association.

When colored games conflict with the Red Birds' schedule, they are shifted to one of several city parks.

The promoter has an agreement with city park officials which gives him the exclusive right to book any colored professional baseball games in city parks.

Neither he nor park officials would say what sort of agreement existed betwen them, but a park official stated flatly that "any colored professional baseball game booked for city parks will have to be booked through this representative."

Outdraw Red Birds

Colored professional teams usually outdraw the Columbus Red Birds, but not a single Columbus colored receives one cent of the thousands of dollars spent by colored people at each game. They are not hired to sell or take tickets, and concessionaries refuse to hire them to sell soft drinks, hot dogs, etc.

The promoter advertises with the local weekly but when I was with that paper, the promoter had a "conditional" contract.

Conditional Contract

If the weather was good or he had a good gate he would pay the full rate for advertising space. If there was no game, or a poor gate, the newspaper had to shave the advertising rate to the bone. (I'm told the paper no longer has such an agreement with the promoter.)

In Buffalo, N.Y. about six weeks ago, the Memphis Red Sox and Cleveland Buckeyes played at Offerman Stadium to a crowd of 3,700 paid fans. All concessions at Offerman Stadium (home grounds of the Buffalo Bisons of the International League) are let to white people who stated when questioned that they would not hire colored as venders even during colored games.

All venders at the stadium are white; all bat boys are white; ticket sellers and takers are white as are ushers and special policemen on duty at night games.

Colored teams are booked at Offerman Stadium by a local agent who refuses to advertise with local weekly newspapers.

No Advertising

And he doesn't have to; a Buffalo weekly uses his advertising copy in return for passes to the games! The only baseball advertising copy this paper had during the 1947 season was placed directly by the manager of the Cleveland Buckeyes.

That, roughly, is the story of colored baseball promotion in the larger northern cities.

In Cincinnati and Columbus colored league games usually attract from 2,000 to 5,000 fans; in Buffalo, according to attending records, an average of 3,300 fans pass through the turnstiles for every game.

Coolred fans get the thrill of watching close plays and cheering home run hitters, but it is the promoters and concessionaries who experience the thrill of counting the money after the game is over.

Says Power Companies Bar Negroes As Linemen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Labor Department reported last Thursday that there are "practically no non-white workers" employed as linemen by public or private electric heat and power companies and said opportunities for colored workers in that industry are "virtually non-existent."

Jobless Rate Of Negroes Called High

Washington (AP).—The National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee said yesterday that unemployment rates among Negro workers now are twice as high as they are for white workers throughout American industry.

The council said this is shown in an A.F.L. research department analysis of a recent census bureau report.

"As a matter of practical politics and legislation," the council said in a statement, "anxiety of both major political parties over the outcome of the 1948 presidential and congressional elections makes it likely that more attention than in previous years will be given to the needs and demands of minority groups, who are most discriminated against in employment and whose votes can prove decisive in the politically doubtful states and congressional districts.

"The National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. will not endorse or oppose candidates or parties in 1948. We will urge citizens to register and vote.

"We will publish the facts on Federal F. E. P. C. legislation, including the stand taken by individual members of Congress, for the information of our affiliated and co-operating organizations and their constituencies."

Placement of Colored Workers Drops 7%

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
18c
Sat. 5-10-47

WASHINGTON—Although employment over the Nation is rising moderately, due to a seasonal demand for labor in outdoor industries and trades, the placement of colored workers in such jobs dropped more than 7 per cent in February, reports compiled by the Labor Department showed last Thursday.

Despite the decline, however, the 89,980 colored persons placed in jobs in February were equal to 25.8 per cent of all persons placed by the U. S. Employment Services during that month, the reports showed.

Of the 89,980 persons placed by the USES in February, 38 per cent went into domestic service, 21 per cent in manufacturing, 13 per cent in trade, 10 per cent in service other than domestic, 11 per cent in construction, and the remaining 7 per cent in other industry groups.

Sat. 5-10-47

Reports showed colored people generally constituting less than 8 per cent of the total number of persons employed in any one industry reporting.

In metal occupations, colored workers made up less than 2 per cent of the 30,000 employed in the boiler making industry, between 5 and 10 per cent of the 25,000 bench and floor molders in the skilled molding occupations, 7 per cent of the 76,000 workers employed in the shipbuilding and repair industry.

The Other Side Willard Townsend

Chicago Ill. Defender
Future Prevention of Job Discrimination on Railroads — Part I

THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN two few jobs in the United States. Living within a restricted economy, one group has competed with the other for the right to work. The Negroes, as well as the various railroad companies, will be confronted with that problem as long as our economy remains restricted.

Sat. 4-26-47

18c

In dealing with the problem of post-war employment it seems to me that, in order to determine what will happen, it might be well to work from a fixed base. I am setting as my base the year 1940. This was the time shortly before the beginning of production for Lend-Lease and the outbreak of the war. In this manner we can arrive at some very interesting statistics, taking into consideration our national income figures and reflecting the volume of employment.

The Negro railroad workers have been relegated in the past to a second class status and have been systematically excluded from virtually all positions which offered decent wages, substantial advancement opportunities, and adequate retirement benefits. The latest available figures show that the average wage for railroad employees was $1,333 in 1940. The average for Negroes was $708, or less than the general average. These figures were taken from the statistical tables of the Railroad Retirement Board for December, 1941.

Our organization represents some groups in the railroad industry which service people generally known as red caps, dining car waiters, Pullman laundry workers, and Pullman shopworkers. In travelling about the country administering the affairs of these groups I have made it my, and the organization's business, to familiarize myself with the status and conditions of all railroad employees, as far as possible, and to see where Negroes are employed and particularly where they are not employed. Where do we find them? We find them as red caps, we find them doing janitor and cleaning work, helping to maintain equipment and stores, cooking and serving meals, washing dishes, and making up berths in Pullman cars. According to the 1940 census more than 90 per cent of all Negro workers do such work.

Class One Railroads

Sat. 4-26-47

IN 1940 THE CLASS I RAILROADS (the Class I railroads are the railroads whose business is more than a million dollars a year) employed 1,421,222 persons, of whom 127,646, or nine per cent, were Negro workers. Nearly 97 per cent of all these Negro workers, that is to say, all but 4,015, were in the following jobs: janitors, cleaners, extra gangs, section maintenance-of-way men, laborers and helpers, baggage room and station attendants, and truckers, cooks, waiters, and train attendants. In all the 111 other classifications of employees recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, there were 4,015 workers, or three-tenths of one per cent of the total of 1,421,222.

Sat. 4-26-47

Since I know there are more than 2,000 Negro firemen in the South, accounting for a good part of the 4,015, I do not believe that you will find one Negro worker in a thousand in the desirable job classifications. Wherever figures have been published they show that my estimate is correct. The 1940 census showed that, out of 46,185 railroad conductors, only 43, or less than one in 1,000, were Negroes. Out of 31,554 telegraph operators, only 35, or about one in 1,000, were Negroes. Even in jobs where Negro and white employees work in large numbers, the average pay for the Negro worker has, as a rule, been much lower than that of the white worker.

Despite the opinions of a few fair-minded men in management, like those at the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central, and others, the railroads on the whole are guilty of a studied effort to keep Negro workers in second class positions. I have received many complaints from qualified men with seniority that when vacancies open up the Negro workers are denied opportunity in favor of less qualified white workers.

Negroes in Rail Industry

I THINK THE PROBLEM of Negro employment in the railroad industry should be treated as objectively as is humanly possible. The organized, or studied, effort to relegate Negroes to the positions that they now hold arose out of the reconstruction period, when the lack of job opportunity presented itself.

The labor unions of those days established certain prohibitive clauses against Negroes in order to secure employment for their white membership. As a matter of fact, that technique was not new. It was used prior to the reconstruction period, when in Philadelphia, New York, and our other northern cities, men who were alleged to be sound trade unionists were disturbed about the employment of Negroes that was depriving the white workers of job opportunities.

This problem can be solved only through full employment, now that the war is over. The question as to whether we will have it has plagued most trade unionists and many other persons.

Willard Townsend

Chicago Defender
Future Prevention of Job Discrimination on Railroads — Part II

WITH THE READER'S INDULGENCE, I would like to continue my observations of last week on race discrimination in the railroad industry.

The railroads service the industries. They represent the lifeline that transports raw and manufactured materials from one section of the country to the other. Any substantial reduction in our national economy most certainly will affect the railroads; and with any lowering of their income, the Negro will find himself in a very unhappy position.

Sat. 5-3-47

18c

But even in the event that we have something approaching full employment, several steps must be taken to protect the Negro's interests. Many of the railroads have now begun to realize that denying opportunities to Negroes in skilled jobs causes tremendous manpower loss.

The difficulties of Negroes in the past have been due to timidity, more or less, on the part of the railroads, and gross stupidity on the part of railway labor organizations and the Negroes themselves. Those seem to be very mean, harsh words, but I am sure that the unwillingness of Negro workers to join labor organizations when those organizations are available to them has placed them in an untenable position.

Here is an example: Five or six years ago the complete staff of locomotive firemen of the Florida East Coast Railroad were Negroes. Several attempts were made to organize them into a bona fide union of some sort or other. They did not want to organize, except as some little association of a sort, and refused the attempts of organizers to build for them a union for their security. So, in 1942, the Brotherhod of Locomotive Engineers, an organization that denies membership to Negroes, arbitrarily took over the bargaining rights and negotiated an agreement which provides that no more Negroes will be employed as firemen until 55 per cent of the craft or class are white. This was a case of gross stupidity. We have had this problem throughout the South and in many of the Northern areas.

Nine Points to Consider

THESE ARE NINE POINTS which should be taken under advisement by labor and management even in case of full employment:

1. Railroads should open training and apprentice courses and positions to Negroes as

well as whites. Sat. 5-3-47

2. Railroads should upgrade and promote qualified Negro workers wherever vacancies or new opportunities occur.

3. When women are hired, jobs should be opened for Negro women

4. Agreements against hiring Negro workers should be abrogated at once.

It has been, I believe, timidity on the part of the railroads which permitted the railway labor organizations to write collective bargaining agreements in the past that denied employment opportunities to Negroes. I know of nothing more disgraceful than those agreements, which are found throughout the United States.

5. Discrimination in hiring should cease.

6. All employment personnel should be instructed to receive applications from Negro applicants and to employ them in all job classifications for which they are qualified.

7. The elimination of dual seniority rosters. Dual seniority rosters are rosters established by those railway labor organizations which provide separate rosters for white and Negro employees. An example of the viciousness of this system is the case of the dining car employees on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. That road has a so-called A roster, including all the white employees. The B roster is made up of Negro waiters, cooks, and dining car employees. It works something like this: A man on A roster has the right to displace any man on the B roster if displacement is considered necessary to reduce the working force. But a man on the B roster cannot displace a man on the A roster even if he has worked for the company for 30 years. That means that a man coming to work last year, at the bottom of the A roster, can displace any 30 year man on the B roster. Those are the dual rosters that were set up by some of the labor organizations in the railroad industry. I think that management should refuse to enter into such vicious agreements and should abrogate those now in existence.

8. All governmental agencies must be advised against collaboration with unions, the policies of which are contrary to the interests of the Negro. It should be noted that governmental agencies established to regulate the affairs of railway labor conspire with labor organizations which discriminate against Negroes. So, we feel that the government should not make an investigation, as it did back in 1941, but that it should make a thorough and complete investigation and do something about it.

Sat. 5-3-47

The 1941 Investigation

IN 1941 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S office made an investigation of the administrative procedure of the Railway Adjustment Board and as a part of its findings, stated that the failure to maintain a semblance of equality between whites and blacks gave rise to question as to the fairness of the board. If that had been followed up I think the position of the Negro in the railroad industry would be better.

9. The President of the United States should place some Negroes on the National Mediation Board in order to safeguard equality in the railroad industry. With Negroes on the board, much could be done to eliminate difficulties which have confronted the Negro.

Unemployment Rates Twice as High for Colored Group, Census Shows

Sat. 12-20-47 Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

FEPC Council Uses Report to Indicate Need for Law Against Discriminatory Hiring

WASHINGTON — Unemployment rates among colored workers are twice as high as they are for white workers throughout American industry today. The difference is greater than in 1940.

This is the finding made by the American Federation of Labor Research and Information Service in an analysis of the recent Census Bureau report, "Labor Force Characteristics of Metropolitan Districts."

Analysis Sought By FEPC Board

The analysis was made at the request of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and released Dec. 14, just one day before the Council's Board of Directors here on Bill of Rights Day.

The meeting will launch a nation-wide campaign for enactment early in 1948 of the Ives- Chavez-Fulton Bill (S984 & HR2824) against discrimination in employment. Afro-American

In releasing the study, the Council's co-chairman said, "Discrimination has grown worse, not better, since April, when the Census Bureau survey the 17 metropolitan areas covered in the report. Baltimore, Md

Greater Pro-Sentiment

"But sentiment for enactment of permanent legislation against discrimination in employment is greater today than it has ever been," they added, attributing that change to the acuteness of the problem and also to the President's Civil Rights Committee Report. Sat. 12-21-47

"Likewise," they said, "the need for action has been underlined by the growing embarrassment of the United States delegates in urging anti-discrimination measures on the United Nations Assembly and commissions while our practices mock such preaching."

In addition, they say, both major political parties are concerned because they realize that the performance of a party or a candidate on the Ives-Chavez-Fulton Bill will be a paramount factor in the 1948 primaries and elections.

Analysis of figures on the basis of sex as well as color shows even more vividly the extent to which unemployment rates for non-white groups are higher than for whites.

In St. Louis, for example, the unemployment rate among colored men is four times higher than the corresponding rate for white.

In Baltimore, unemployment among colored women is almost five times higher than the unemployment rate for white women.

Unemployment Tripled

Although the Census Bureau's comparison shows a decline in the unemployment of both white and non-white workers from 1940, in all but three cities the difference between the white and non-white unemployment rates widened.

Discrepancies Revealed

The wide discrepancies between job opportunities for colored and white persons in America today is brought out sharply by the following figures for typical cities:

City	Per cent of workers in Each Group Unemployed W.	C.	Per cent by which colored Unemployment Is C. Higher
Atlanta	2	4	100
Baltimore	3	10	233
Chicago	2	7	250
Columbus, Ohio	2	5	150
Dallas	2	4	100
New Orleans	4	11	175
New York City	8	13	63
Norfolk-Portsmouts-Newport News, Va.	2	9	350
St. Louis	3	10	233
Washington	2	6	200

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 12-20-47

For example, it reveals, whereas colored unemployment in Baltimore was double that of whites in 1940, by 1947 the rate for colored persons had become more than three times greater than that for whites.

A similar pattern is reflected in the unemployment figures for New Orleans, and in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News area in Virginia.

Thus, although total unemployment has declined since 1940, the increased proportion of colored unemployed indicates very clearly that even during a period of full employment the colored workers are the last to be hired, it was stated.

If a recession occurs, the survey indicates, it will be the non-white group on whom the hardships of unemployment will fall the heaviest. Many of the non-white workers have either temporary or permanent jobs with low seniority. They will be among the first to be laid off if business declines.

WHY WE NEED A NATIONAL FEPC

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-20-47

(AN EDITORIAL)

There is ample cause for alarm in recently released figures which show that unemployment rates among colored workers today are twice as high as those for whites.

Wide discrepancies in job opportunities are indicated in 17 large metropolitan districts throughout the U.S., according to the statistics which were gathered by the American Federation of Labor Research and Information Service.

For instance, in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News, Va. area, unemployment of colored workers was found to be 350 per cent higher than among white workers. In Chicago, the percentage is 250 while it is 233 per cent in Baltimore and St. Louis. Sat. 12-20-47

In New York, however, where there is a State FEPC, the unemployment rate among colored workers was found to be only 63 per cent higher than that for whites. This was the lowest figure found and it indicates conclusively the value of legislation covering fair employment practices.

Certainly, these figures support the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in its present drive to obtain passage of Federal legislation against discrimination in employment as embodied in the Ives-Chavez-Fulton Bill (S 984 and HR 2824). Sat. 12-20-47

As the President's Committee on Civil Rights so aptly said, "the time for action is NOW! Enactment of such legislation early in 1948 is the desired goal and the voting records of our various Congressmen on these measures will be closely scrutinized.

And, in passing, we can't afford to miss the irony in the A. F. of L. figures, since, from where we sit, it appears that the A. F. of L. itself, is contributing in some measure to unemployment in many instances by its lily-white membership policy.

18c 1947

Louisiana

Post Office Bias Fought in Orleans

18c Baltimore, Md.

Afro-American

NEW ORLEANS — Charging racial discrimination in appointments in the post office here, 14 individual affidavits have been referred to Civil Service investigators by A. P. Tureau, attorney, with a brief from the New Orleans NAACP. 527-4-19-47

The NAACP brief states that the New Orleans Post Office has for more than 40 years followed a policy, custom, and practice of discrimination, and that the present postmaster has violated his oath of office. 527-4-19-47

12 Were Veterans

Of the 14 complainants, 12 were 5-point veterans, one a 10-point veteran, and one a non-veteran. All of them attained high averages on the civil service examinations but failed to receive appointments.

Sevelan white non-veteran eligibles were appointed, the NAACP brief charges, besides pointing out that the seniority rights of colored postal employees here are ignored, they are not appointed supervisors, and they are discriminated against in assignments.

Jobs Now Offered on Racial Basis

Whites Only Sought by Certain Firms

ADS TELL STORY

Sell to Minorities, But Won't Hire Them

By Staff Correspondent

18c Int'

BALTIMORE

Employment in the Baltimore area hit a new post-war peak of 498,700 workers in September, but one still has to be of pale complextion to get the better jobs.

Afro American

Reverting to a pratice all too prevalent before the war, local employers are again filling the classified columns of the daily papers with advertisements seeking white workers only. Baltimore, Md.

Exhibits of Bigotry

In some instances, the ads are amusing, but in most cases they are blatant exhibits of anti-Semitism and racial bigotry.

Catholics are not wanted for certain jobs; Jews are not wanted for others; and countless advertisements insist that the applicant must be WHITE.

It long has been argued that the color of a man's skin or his religious beliefs have nothing to do with his ability to do a job well; but Baltimore employers apparently refuse to recognize an unalterable truth. Sat. 11-1-47

Want Money Only

In some of the more disgusting instances, requests are made for white workers to serve colored patrons in business establishments that fill their cash registers with the money of the people they refuse to hire.

On the other hand, while the general employment thermometer is soaring, some menial jobs heretofore traditionally reserved for colored workers are being taken over by whites.

One well-known furniture dealer seeking delivery truck workers this week insists that they be white. A shirt manufacture seeking sewing machine operators insists they be white. A wine company decrees that its bottlers must be white.

Significantly, where 12 requests are made for fountain girls, the one instance in which a colored girl will be accepted is for night work. 11-1-47

This week, after lengthy study of the employment trends indicated by such advertisements, a local agency is preparing to make known to colored citizens the business establishments that are willing to sell to them without regard to their color, but which will not hire them because of their color.

While full details of the long range program of the agency to expose the undemocratic practices of certain Baltimore establishment are not being revealed at present, it was disclosed that men will be asked to watch labels.

Men will also be advised not to buy certain brands of shirts and wine; while women shoppers will be given a longer blacklist of local merchandisers.

Five Plaintiffs Bring Action

18c Mo.
Afro-American

Charge Conspiracy to Deny Them Work

Baltimore, Md.

R. R. ALSO SUED

Sat. 9-6-47

Forced Agreement to Hire Whites Only

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) —A railroad and four railroad brotherhoods were sued last Tuesday in the United States District Court for the eastern district of Missouri for damages totaling $4,400,002 as a result of efforts to drive colored railroad workers out of train, engine and yard service.

The plaintiffs in the suit are:

James L. Tillman of Oklahoma City, Okla., a brakeman;

Theodore E. Harper of Birmingham, a passenger brakeman (classified by the railroad as a train porter);

James L. Hoard of Birmingham, also a passenger brakeman;

Abe Smith of Memphis, a freight brakeman; and Sat. 9-6-47

N. L. Bogan of Birmingham, a locomotive fireman.

All are employees of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, but Harper and Smith are furloughed because of a reduction in business.

18c Mo.

Defendants Testifies

Defendants are the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company and officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and their local lodges in the St. Louis area. All of these unions, by their constitutions, bar colored railroad workers from membership.

Mo.

The plaintiffs allege that for more than 40 years the defendants have tried to drive colored freight brakemen, passenger brakemen, switchmen, locomotive firemen and hostlers out of railroad employment and, ever since the passage of the Railway Labor Act, have used their powers as sole bargaining representatives of the respective entire classes or crafts which they represent the employment rights of colored members of those classes and crafts to increase employment of union members.

Conspiracy Charged

Despite the fact that colored employees of the railroad in train, engine and yard service were performing their duties satisfactorily, the plaintiffs aver, the Trainmen Firemen, Conductors and Engineers conspired together and by threatening to tie up all traffic compelled the railroad to sign an agreement that it would employ only white men in train, engine and yard service, excepting train porters. Baltimore, Md.

This agreement, which became effective March 14, 1928, the plaintiffs assert, was contrary to the federal civil rights statute, a perversion of and contrary to the the public policy of the United States, and utterly void.

Violates "Due Process"

As an attempted exercise of governmental power by the four Brotherhoods under the Railway Labor Act, the plaintiffs state, it violated the due process clauses of the Fifth Amendment to the United State Constitution and of the Constitution of Missouri.

In pursuance of the alleged conspiracy, the plaintiffs say, the Firemen compelled the defendant railroad and carriers in the southeastern section of the United States to accept an agreement dated February 18, 1941, restricting the employment of colored locomotive firemen. Sat. 9-6-47

The Trainmen, the plaintiffs allege, demanded in 1945 that the defendant railroad and other southeer and western carriers prohibit colored passenger brakemen from doing any straight brakemen's work and to place white brakemen on the head-end of the train to do the brakemen's work.

Threatened Strike

Backing their demands with strike threats, pay claims and other forms of economic duress, the Trainmen compelled the railroad to enter into an agreement, effective April 1, 1946, that the practice of train porters performing work generally ecognized as brakemen's duties would be discontinued, the plaintiff's state.

As of April 1, 1946, the effective date of the agreement, the railroad notified its colored passenger brakemen that the position of train porter would be abolished. The colored employees sued for an injunction to prevent their discharge.

A temporary restraining order was issued. United States District Judge Richard M. Duncan early in August ruled that the National Railroad Adjustment Board was the proper agency to determine the status of the men, but continued the temporary restraining order, which is still in force.

Applications Rejected

Plaintiffs Tillman, Harper and Howard applied on March 21, last, for classification as brakemen. Harper and Howard also applied at the same time for jobs as locomotive firemen. Their applications were rejected because of the 1928 agreement, the plaintiffs aver.

The plaintiffs seek to enjoin the four Brotherhoods and the railroads from asserting any rights under the three discriminatory agreements which they want the court to declare null and void. They also ask: Sat. 9-6-47

That they be awarded against the Brotherhoods compensatory damages of $50,000 each and punitive damages of $500,000, totaling $2,500,000, because of the wrongs sustained from the Brotherhoods' enforcing the 1928 agreement;

That Tillman, Harper and Howard each be awarded against the Trainmen compensatory damages of $50,000, and punitive damages of $500,000, totaling $900,000, because of the wrongs sustained by the Trainmen's execution and attempted enforcement of the 1946 agreement;

That Smith be awarded against the Trainmen compensatory damages of $1 and punitive damages of $250,000 because of misrepresentations under the Railway Labor Act by the Firemen in negotiating the 1941 agreement.

Motions for temporary injunctions have been set for argument September 23.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs are Victor Packman, Henry D. Espy and Sidney R. Redmond, all of St. Louis, and Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, both of Washington.

The Highway

18c Mo. Afro-American

by Charles H. Houston

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-6-47

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Houston is a special counsel for the NAACP.]

At last we got it filed: a $4,000,000 suit in the Federal Court in St. Louis against the four operating railroad brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The basic principle we are trying to establish is that it is against the law and the public policy of the United States to bar employment of an entire group of citizens from a public utility, like a railroad, solely because of race, creed or color.

For Public Use

A public utility is a business privately owned but dedicated to public use. The government gives it certain monopolistic powers and frees it from competition, in exchange for regulation of the conditions of its service to the public.

Interstate railroads, for example, are under the direct control of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission concerning rates, schedules, etc.

Labor relations between the railroads and its employees are governed by the Federal Railway Labor Act. Sat. 9-6-47

When the government has once decided that a railroad can locate in a certain spot or along a certain line, the railroad can force any owner to sell, to give up his property by what lawyers call the right of eminent domain.

Relieved Unconstitutional

In short, we maintain that an interstate railroad is so closely connected with the Federal Government that it is under the same duty of fair treatment that the government is under and that it is unconstitutional to exclude colored people from employment on the railroad because of race.

The case arises under a contract which the four railroad brotherhoods made in 1928 with the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company that from then on white men only would be hired as brakemen and firemen.

The brotherhoods claimed that colored men could not render the intelligent service that white men can and that it is dangerous to operate trains with colored brakemen and firemen.

Yet, in the same contract, the brotherhoods bound themselves to protect the jobs of the colored brakemen and firemen who were already in the service.

Silly Claim

Of course, if it were really a racial characteristic that colored men were inefficient and dangerous as brakemen and firemen, the men already in service when the 1928 agreement was made should have been kicked out.

The fact that the brotherhoods were willing to protect the jobs of the colored men in service or deal with the railroad that no more colored men should be hired, shows that the claim of racial incompetence is silly and that the brotherhoods themselves did not believe it. Sat. 9-6-47

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has not hired a colored brakeman or fireman since 1928, and we intend to do our best to break this up, and pave the way for hiring people on public utilities on a basis of individual merit, and not on race.

Here in St. Louis, Bombing in 1939 Fired From City Job

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 11-8-47

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Louis L. Baker, who was the State's star witness in the notorious Isidore Londe bombing case of nine years ago, has been fired from his job as a municipal playground watchman. The layoff was ascribed to this city's current economy drive.

Baker lost an eye and his face was permanently disfigured when he was shot by two gunmen in St. Louis county on the eve of the bombing trial in 1939. He crawled for nearly a mile [illegible] safety and persisted in his determination to testify against the bombers despite the attempt on his life.

At the time, he was hailed as a hero and the then mayor, Bernard F. Dickmann, gave the honored man a city job for life for his bravery. Mayor Dickmann said, "He hoped succeeding administrations would keep Baker on the payroll as he deserves the commendation of all St. Louisans."

K.C. URBAN LEAGUE STRIKES

Charged With Bias, Missouri State Employment Service Faces Battle

18c

Defender, Chicago Ill. Sat. 11-1-47

KANSAS CITY, Mo.— Charges that the Missouri State Employment Service discriminates against Negro workers will be laid before a special committee of the Missouri legislature in November, according to Lounneer Pemberton, director of industrial relations of the Urban League of Kansas City.

In the latest issue of its official newsletter, **Matter-of-Fact**, released last weekend, the Kansas City Urban League outlined its complaints in an article entitled "Segregation in MSES Detrimental to Negro Workers."

Charges Listed

It charges that:

1. The Missouri State Employment Service discriminates against Negro workers by sending them only to certain kinds of jobs. Sat. 11-1-47

2. Failure of MSES to carry on an adequate job development program in the light of disproportionate unemployment among Negroes hinders the service from carrying out its purpose of stabilizing employment; which in turn affects the amount of unemployment compensation claims.

3. Maintenance of a separate office adds to operational expense.

4. Negro staff members are denied equal opportunity for promotions.

5. The Division of Employment Security is imposing on a part of the state's citizenry a stigma and symbol of inferiority without provision or requirement of the law.

The article, accompanied by a special letter, was sent to Hon. Phil M. Donnelly, governor of Missouri; Michael J. Carroll, director of the Division of Employment Security; Rep. George A. Spencer of Boone County, chairman of an interim committee of the legislature which has been studying unemployment compensation; William Kirby, manager of the Kansas City MSES office; Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, minority groups consultant of USES; and several members of the Missouri legislature.

When these complaints reached Representative Spencer of Boone County (Columbia, Mo.), he immediately wrote the Kansas City Urban League that the matter would be presented to his committee at its next meeting.

Meanwhile the Kansas City League has joined hands with the Urban League of St. Louis. Chester E. Stovall, industrial secretary of the St. Louis League, said that conditions in St. Louis are equally as unfair as in Kansas City, and that he likewise will file information with the legislative committee. Sat. 11-1-47

Already Rep. James McKinley Neal, Negro member of the legislature from Kansas City, has stated that he will do all he can in the next assembly session to see that the conditions are remedied. It is expected that he will be joined in this effort by the Negro legislators from St. Louis.

18c 1947 North Carolina

Jimcrow Costs Whites $10 a Week

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

North Carolina CP Shows Bias Hurts White Workers

Special to the Daily Worker 18c

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 4. —Every white worker in North Carolina pays at least $10 a week to keep black workers squeezed into the Jimcrow system.

The Carolina District Committee of the Communist Party made this point in a demand today for the end of Jimcrow laws in North Carolina. Wkl 2-5-47

"One of the biggest lies on record was the one told the white workers and farmers of this State 70 years ago," the committee said. "They were told by the ex-slaveholding plantation owners that the path of progress for North Carolina was to keep the Negro people down and prevent them from winning equal rights as citizens.

"Today it is easy to see what that course has meant not only for the Negro but for the white people of the State. In 1945 the average income per person in North Carolina was only $732, compared to $1,290 for all states outside the South.

"In other words, it costs every white worker in this state more than $10 a week to maintain a Jimcrow system that forces the Negro people to serve as a source of cheap labor."

Demand for repeal of Jimcrow laws is a point in a state program drawn up by a Party conference here. A campaign for funds to advertise the program in the newspapers is under way, district chairman Sam Hall announced.

The conference also issued a call for united labor action to block anti-labor bills in Congress.

Other program points call for a 75-cent-per-hour minimum wage law, a $2,400 annual minimum salary for school teachers with college certificates, repeal of the sales tax and a tax setup based on ability to pay. Wkl. 2-5-47

18c 1947 New York

"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?" is the question these jobless longshoremen are asking each other. Out of the 500 who gathered on the corner of 134 St. and Lenox Ave. the morning this picture was taken, only 13 were hired. Daily Worker Photo by Pete

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y. Fri.

Low Pay, Jimcrow Hiring Is Lot of Negro Docker

11-21-47. Fri.

By Abner W. Berry

18c N.Y.

Five hundred Negro longshoremen who crowd the corner of 134 St. and Lenox Ave each morning at six accuse boss stevedores and union officials of giving them the run-around. They are among the lowest-paid workers in the city, getting only a few days work a month, mainly unloading bulk cargoes—coal, ores, scrap, etc.

Negro gang leaders, or foremen, fortunate enough to get jobs from stevedores along the Manhattan waterfront, recruit their workers here. Fri. 11-21-47

Negro longshoremen in Brooklyn are hired from the "shape-up" at the foot of Atlantic Ave.

Both foremen and rank-and-file workers charged that hiring was based less on union and job security than on race and national origin.

From top to bottom the men blamed the competitive system of hiring, whereby contractor-stevedores requisition work gangs through gang foremen. These gang foremen then select their men from groups of unemployed longshoremen who gather at certain hiring places for the "shape-up." If a man is hired he is "shaped."

One foreman estimated that only a handful of Negroes in the industry earned more now than $25 weekly. A work book kept by a longshoreman revealed that he had worked 10 days during the last two months, although he "shaped" every morning he was not working.

An official of the International Longshoremen's Association, which has an industry-wide contract, said that of the 2,000 Negroes on the union rolls in Broklyn and New York at least 1,000 of them were unemployed. He pointed out that "unemployed" in the industry did not mean that a man did not get casual employment, but that in a given month he averaged less than $23 per week.

For the Negro longshoreman this system means that he gets regular work only when there is full employment for all workers on the waterfront. During the war Negro dockers worked regularly, many of them in mixed gangs. Now, however, Jimcrow rules work and hiring.

Negroes are members of most of the locals but they generally do not "shape-up" where their fellow-union member may be a gang foreman. Unless there is a rush to load or unload a boat to push its sailing time up, they say, a Negro has little chance of getting hired by a white gang foreman.

JOB COMPETITION 18c

Local 968 in Brooklyn is a "colored" local. A short distance away on Columbia St. and President Ave there are a half-dozen so-called "Italian" locals. The west side in Manhattan, in the main, is known as Irish territory.

Industrywide problems are lost in the fierce competition between the men and between the locals for job status. Labor-saving devices has steadily decreased the number of longshoremen since 1930. In Manhattan and Brooklyn, alone, there are 2,000 less jobs now that 12 years ago.

Speed-up and job competition have hit the Negroes the hardest, as the stevedores and all but one steamship company find it to their interest to foster the radical divisions through their own hiring policies.

Herbert R. Northrup wrote in his book, **Organized Labor and the Negro**, that New York is "the most racket-ridden port in the country." The "shape-up" is the root of the evil. Every foreman is a czar. Every gang competes with every other. Every local is out to cut into the territory of the other. The door is opened to all petty rackets.

UNION HIRING HALL

Houston, Texas, where there was a rank-and-file movement, now has a hiring hall. Houston longshoremen divide the work between Negroes and white, 50-50. Union delegates keep record of the time each longshoreman works and rotate the men. This system kills rackets and brings a higher level of morale solidarity and well being to ILA members there.

The 19 locals of the ILA in Manhattan and Brooklyn with their 21,000 members still get their jobs by the law of the jungle. "We've been trying to get a hiring hall for a long time," an official said who did not want to be named, "but every time the question is raised something is brought up to divert us."

Behind that "something" the official must have had in mind Joseph Ryan, ILA president, who owes his power to the fact that the members of his union have to struggle so hard to get hired that they have little time to look after his actions.

Negroes have time. They are unemployed, thanks to the "shape-up," the longshoremen's curse which King Joe Ryan has fostered through the years. But the prejudicial atmosphere created by job competition impairs their effectiveness.

HARLEM STORES PICKETED

18- 11-26-47

Discrimination Against Negroes Is Charged by Group

New York Times

Fifty members of the Consumers Protective Committee, a Harlem organization, marched yesterday along 125th Street between Fifth and St. Nicholas Avenues, to protest alleged discrimination against Negroes by store owners in Harlem. New York, N.Y.

The picketing began at 11 A. M. and was called off shortly after 1 P. M. by Neil Scott, vice chairman of the committee. Pickets carried signs reading "A fair deal for the consumer" and "Beat down the two-price system."

Fourteen policemen were stationed along 125th Street. There was no disorder. 11-3-47

18c 1947

New York

Sample Survey Shows Depression Already Here

(18c) N.Y. Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-31-47

20 of 50 Families Seen in Typical Harlem

Neighborhood Report No Member Employed

NEW YORK — The depression has already hit Harlem, according to interviews conducted recently by Club Vanguard, an organization affiliated with the American Youth for Democracy, in 50 homes in the block between Lenox and Seventh Avenues on 134th St.

"Unemployment, home relief, and lowered living standards have increased greatly for the people of Harlem in the last few months," declared Emanuel Diaz Jr., president of Club Vanguard, discussing the survey.

In 20 of the 50 families visited, no member was employed. A total of 31 employable adults were found out of work and seeking jobs. Of the 50 persons interviewed, 35 said that a depression will come soon.

Job Discrimination Cited

Although illness and miscellaneous reasons were given for the unemployment of 13 jobless persons, nine attributed their lack of work to slowdowns and nine others attributed it to racial discrimination. Sat. 5-31-47

A total of 34 women and 27 men interviewed and the families visited included 19 veterans.

Lower prices were thought by ten of the persons interviewed to be the answer to the question of how a depression could be prevented. Ten others suggested a government job program.

Firm Finds New Hiring 'Dodge'

Chicago Defender
(18c)

Cites Promotion Plan To Back Bias

Chicago, Ill.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y. — (ANP) — "Promotion from within" is the device used by big business to avoid hiring topflight Negroes. This happened in this city a week or so ago when a prominent, nationally known firm was approached with a big-time proposition by a Negro who had background, training and experience to do the job he sought. Sat. 9-13-47

After a delay, he received a very nice letter, complimenting him on his experiences, saying that the firm was flattered, but that in filling positions, it always followed the established policy of "promotion from within."

Three days later, the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune in the metropolitan area, as well as hundreds of newspapers throughout the country, carried a photograph and story announcing that the same firm had engaged the services of an advertising man, who formerly conducted his own agency in the Mid-west.

East Charges Stenotype Co. Policy Biased

Chicago Ill. Defender
Sat. 6-28-47

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—Refusal to admit Negroes as day students, charging a double down payment to prospective Negro night students, and segregation of the latter are practices of the Stenotype Co., Eastern Division, the Chicago Defender learned here this week.

The Stenotype Co., which operates the Stenotype Institute of New York, is an adjunct of the LaSalle Extension University of Chicago, and is the originator and principal instructing national institution of stenotyping, otherwise known as machine shorthand. Last month, three field representatives of the company resigned rather than obey instructions to refuse Negro day student applicants, and to make night students pay $70 down payment or double the usual $35. When one representative protested this attitude in a staff meeting, she was told that Negroes are "poor credit risks." Sat. 6-28-47

The Institute does have, at present, two Negro day students but they were grudgingly accepted as a part of a class which attended as a group from a local parochial high school. The company director is a friend of the school's mother superior and did not wish to offend her.

Evening class students are charged $212 for an entire course usually running six to eight months depending on the student.

Find Columbia U. Guilty of Race Bias

(18c) N.Y. Daily Compass New York, N. Y.

The State Commission Against Discrimination announced yesterday it had found Columbia University guilty of racial discrimination against job applications. SCAD's finding was made after lengthy investigation of a complaint made by the American Jewish Congress that the university operated an employment bureau that illegally made inquiries about the race, religion and nationality of applicant for jobs. Sat. 9-13-47

". . . probable cause exists for crediting the allegations for the complaint," the SCAD investigating commissioner declared after completing the probe.

The ruling, however, does not affect Columbia's policy with regard to admission of students.

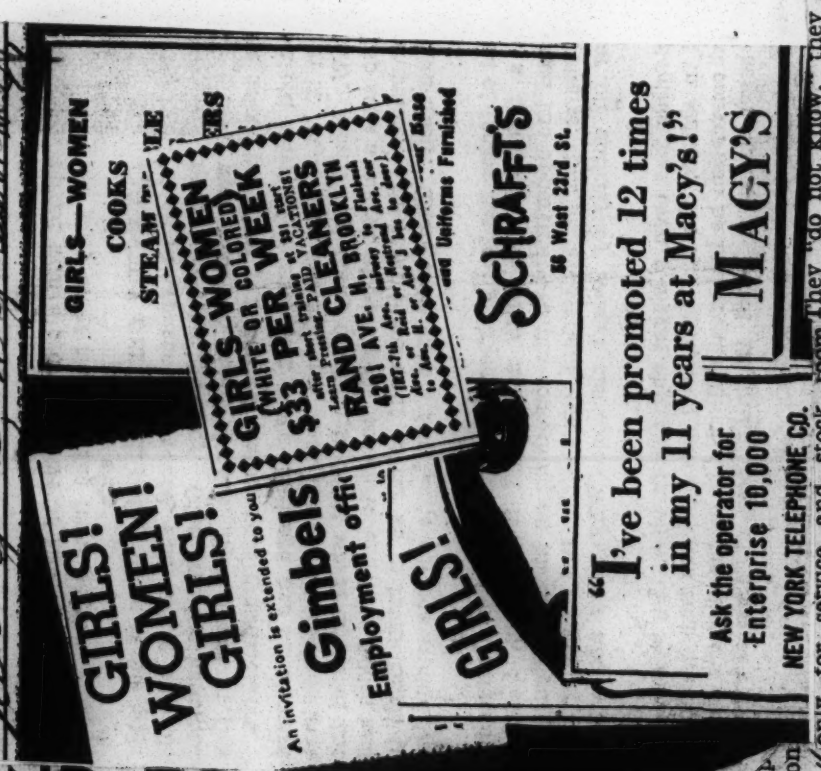
It was also announced that Columbia agreed to delete all discriminatory inquiries from its applications.

Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman of the Executive Committee of the AJC, stated "this decision is another step in the long struggle to make our educational ssytem democratic in fact as well as in theory. We are gratified to learn that Columbia University has agreed to comply with the Ives-Quinn law. But we are fully aware that until there is a Fair Education Practices Act (Austin-Mahoney Bill), there will not be be equal opportunity for all Americans to receive a higher education on the basis of merit alone."

Three days later, the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune in the metropolitan area, as well as hundreds of newspapers throughout the country, carried a photograph and story announcing that the same firm had engaged the services of an advertising man who formerly conducted his own agency in the mid-west.

CHRISTMAS JOB ADS BYPASS NEGRO WORKERS

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.



NEW DODGE FOUND TO AVOID HIRING GROUP

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga., Sun 9-7-47

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y. — (ANP) — "Promotion from within" is the device used by big business to avoid hiring topflight Negroes. This happened in this city a week or so ago when a prominent, nationally known firm was approached with a big-time proposition by a Negro who had background training and experience to do the job he sought. After a delay, he received a very nice letter complimenting him on his experiences, saying that the firm was flattered, but that in filling positions, it always followed the established policy of "promotion from within." Sun. 9-7-47

By Abner Berry

There is a scramble among retail employers for temporary Christmas workers. The lines of customers are beginning to form at the store counters. Personnel offices are busy recruiting members of sales and office staffs. But Harlem agencies report no sharp upward swing in placements of workers in the categories so much in demand.

Last week advertisements, of which the above cut is an illustra-

ion, were run almost daily by
for women workers of all sorts.
one ad which welcomed Negro ap
plicants was in a service institution
—a cleaning plant. Tue 11-11-47

ONLY TOKEN JOBS

Of the big department stores only Macy's has an established policy of hiring Negroes in all categories. The rest do hire Negroes, but

only for service and stock room jobs. The telephone company hires a Negro salesperson on
Negroes in its Harlem offices which accommodate only a token of
a refreshing rarity. N
have the least bit of t
ing them.

One agency in Ha
Harlem report
ployees.

EXPERIENCE 'DODGE' (18c)

One dodge of some employers is

ne Negroes' "lack of sales experience." However, during the Christmas rush when any high school graduate without experience is eligible for employment the dodge is still applied.

The State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) can do very little as these employers do not utilize the State Employment Service. Their reasons for not hiring an applicant for employment is never for reasons of race, creed or color. It just happens that the sales personnel of most of these stores (and the telephone company), with a large Negro clientele, remains just about lily-white.

McManus

'New York, New York, It Is a Charming City!'

Bill Leonard, WCBS's *This Is New York* reporter (WCBS 9:15 a.m.), read a letter to his listeners the other morning from a housewife named Nancy Fitch. It said:

"My husband has been out of work since August past. His former position as a Red Cross night clerk ended because of reduction in staff. Being a Negro he has remained unemployed. When he goes to an agency in answer to requests for typists he is told that there is nothing for him. There is nothing for a 'person of his kind,' they seldom have calls for his people . . . they will take his name and call him later. In many places he has stood in line with the white young men and has been ignored and passed over as if he were not there.

'To Be a Negro Seems To Be a Disgrace'

"Mr. Leonard, my husband is a good man. We have a four-months old baby and the future looks very discouraging for the three of us. He is a veteran, college sophomore from CCNY. He has a very neat appearance and is a very good typist and rapid.

"After I have told you all this, I realize there is little you can do but I wanted you to know what is going on here in New York. It is as if he were a criminal on probation seeking a job. To be a Negro seems to be a disgrace. It is an awful situation to raise a baby in. I want to take my loved ones and run away with them—but where are we welcome?"

I wish it could be reported that Bill Leonard was swamped with calls offering the young man a job but this is not the case. However, a few calls did come in—one from a dean at CCNY, one from a man in Bridgeport, one from the president of a N. Y. manufacturing company and an offer of a job in Brooklyn.

At last reports, the man had taken one of the jobs offered, which is gratifying, of course. The sad side is that a fine, sensitive woman such as her letter reveals Nancy Fitch to be must bare her tragedy to a whole radio listening audience in an effort to reach an employer in our community who does not entertain the prejudices creating such conditions.

• • •

Now, here is another situation worth a look-see by City Hall.

A few weeks back Mayor O'Dwyer and other civic leaders headed a drive to find employment in New York for physically handicapped veterans and war workers.

This column reported how one such handicapped vet—Samy Solo, a boy who lost both his hands—had won first prize as a singer on the *Arthur Godfrey Talent Scouts* program.

A few days later the following letter, reprinted in part, came into the paper:

"I happen to be a disabled vet. A gasoline tank overseas exploded beside me and set me afire. The result was a disability in the use of my right hand . . .

"Well, I didn't want sympathy. I just wanted a fair chance to show that I could hold a job in competition with other workers. I graduated from a vocational high school in which I completed an electrical installation and maintenance course. I was very good at my work, always among the top five.

"When I was discharged I decided to take a civil service exam for maintainer's helper (electrical). I passed the written exam and also the physical and medical. I even passed the 'try-out' test at one of the City's electrical shops. I was all set. I had the job in my pocket—I thought . . .

"Then I requested disabled veterans' preference, which places disabled vets at the head of the list. What a joke!

Disqualified Because He Was Disabled

"As soon as they found out that I was disabled, I was disqualified even though I passed all the exams, physicals and medicals, and even qualified in the 'try-out' in the shop.

"How can they expect private industry to absorb the disabled vets when our own fair city doesn't give a damn itself!

"Well, I guess that's how they hope to make better citizens out of fellows like me."

This fellow's name was Leon Gold, 1681 49th St., Brooklyn, in case anybody around City Hall decides there is a spate of irony in the Mayor pleading for a chance for disabled men to do a job while his own city departments administer a precisely opposed policy.

—JOHN T. MCMANUS

N.Y. Central Fires 300 Race Porters

World. (18c) Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 1-31-47

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Believed to be the forerunner of an even larger layoff of colored employes, the 300 porters fired last week by the New York Central railroad has caused speculation as to where the axe will fall next.

The men laid off had been attendants in the day coaches and club cars curtailing service on the road's crack trains, the Empire State Express, the Pacemaker, the Commodore Vanderbilt and others.

J. A. Jackson, local chairman of the AFL Dining Car Employes union, pointed out that the layoffs of 7,500 maintenance workers by the same road last week did not mention the firings of porters and dining car employes.

MORE RESPONSIBILITY

Prior to the layoffs, according to Mr. Jackson, one porter was responsible for two cars. Under the present curtailed plan, one porter will be responsible for five cars. Memphis, Tenn.

On the Empire State express alone, 30 men were laid off.

Calling upon the railroad to be frank with the public and let people know that they won't be getting the same service, Jackson claimed there had been no reduction in the number of passengers travelling to justify the layoffs.

"All you have to do to find out about passenger business is to try to get a reservation on one of these trains," he said. At the road's executive office, a company spokesman said there had been some "consolidation and curtailment of dining service, but doubted if the number of men laid off would reach a figure as high as 300." World Memphis, Tenn.

PUNCTURES TRADITIONS

Other railroad men say similar action may be anticipated by other roads. However, the progressive Chesapeake and Ohio, which has continued to puncture old railroad traditions with innovations, say that the time has come for the New York Central to make a change in its direction and not with the workmen. While other roads are contemplating cuts to meet abbreviated business, slacked down they say by the end of the war, the C. and O is going ahead with other innovations.

This road was the first to pick up the fight through trains to the coast from the east but when the through connections were arranged at Chicago and St. Louis and other important railroad centers, the C and O was left out of the program. Fri. 1-31-47

That road, with the Norfolk and Western which operates through tidewater, Va., on up into the mountains and is an important passenger and coal route from the mountains to the seashore on one side and to Cincinnati on the other, has been liberal with its employes and N and W company policy has set a pattern for others to follow.

Firings Threaten Thousands Of Negroes on Gov't Payroll

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Mon. 2-7-47 (18c) N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry

During the war thousands of Negro workers flocked to 124 St. and Lenox Ave. mornings, afternoons and nights to board busses for Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. Other thousands went by subway from Harlem to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while still others reported to government offices throughout Greater New York. The federal government was a bigtime employer of Negro labor, both clerical and manual.

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard alone some 15,000 Negroes were discharged after V-J Day. Figures for Picatinny Arsenal are not available But there are no more buses taking three shifts of workers daily from Harlem to the arsenal.

In the government agencies hiring Negro white collar workers the cutbacks were not severe up to now.

But the ax is being sharpened to cut thousands of Negroes from government payrolls between now and summer. Just how the ax is aimed is indicated by what is happening in the Processing Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, a part of the Treasury Department.

This agency now has 2,200 workers on the rolls, 90 percent of whom are Negroes. Its head, Ernest Campbell, has announced that following civil service examinations he will reduce the number of Negro workers to a ratio of 1 to 15. A large number of the bureau's employes are women and veterans who would have a hard time finding jobs elsewhere.

AIMED AT NEGROES

Most of the workers came to the agency when there was a severe manpower shortage. Mrs. Clarissa Cumbo, of 768 E. 168th St., Bronx, took a job in the post office in January, 1944, and transferred to the Internal Revenue in October of the same year Before going to the post office she had been a housewife. Now she is chairwoman of the Internal Revenue Branch of Local 20, UPW-CIO.

She is typical of the women workers who comprise the IR staff.

There are no cut-backs contemplated in the agency; tax returns for the entire country are still processed there. The cut-backs are aimed at the Negro workers there ONLY. The supervisor, who has arbitrary powers in placing workers, can displace the Negroes by the use or normal civil service procedures.

For example, when he requests workers from the civil service register he is presented a panel of three workers. He can reject one or all of the panel presented for any reason. And he can request panel after panel until the register is exhausted. There are over 40,000 names on the register, so he could easily eliminate ALL Negroes, depending only on his personal attitude. Mon.

Officials and members of the CIO federal workers union were indignant at the President's "loyalty test" order coming on top of the already dictatorial powers granted administrators under present procedures. There was general agreement that unless procedures were changed Negroes would lose all gains in government employment in the coming months and in some agencies Negro workers would be wiped out entirely

Led by John H. Harmon, Jr., a former federal employee, now head of the United Small Businessmen's Association, the citizens of Harlem and the Bronx are rallying to the defense of the Internal Revenue workers. It was the one spot where a fight was going on to reverse the trend toward wiping out Negro wartime employment gains. The national and local offices of the union are backing the fight and both union and community leaders feel that they can win.

If they win this fight they will make a stride against the arbitrary hiring procedure which excludes Negro workers more often than not from federal employment.

"Unless procedures change," Herman Serby, a UPW-CIO officer told the Daily Worker, "Negro workers will remain at the mercy of every prejudiced supervisor." N.Y.

DATA LACKING

Another aspect of unemployment among Negroes is the lack of statistical information. While government agencies practice hidden discrimination against Negroes, other agencies responsible for providing the public with vital information

cover up by refusal to keep record of the Negro workers' employment status. In this regard SCAD needs some amendments and government workers feel that President Truman should issue an order protecting the job rights of Negroes in federal agencies instead of restricting the already meager liberties of Uncle Sam's workers. 4-7-47

Negro employment and SCAD will be the subject of Tuesday's article.

Job Jimcrow Is Still Around

New York, N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry (Third in a series)

When asked how many Negroes he hires, almost any New York employer will answer, I really don't know; we don't keep a record; against the law to ask an employe his race or religion, you know." Call any one of th more than 400 banks in Manhattan: all the broadcasting companies; call exactly 8 Negroes are so employed. tained in the latest report of the J. C. Penney. All will no doubt give Four companies — Paramount, State Committee Against Discrimithe same answer—"We don't know." United Artists, Republic and PRC nation (SCAD), are refuted by the But if a check is made it will be hire no Negroes above menial jobs. facts. Jan. 2-9-47

ngton that only four banks out of LONG LIST 400 in Manhattan hire Negroes for The list of jobs still barred to Nepositions above that of janitor or gro workers could be stretched out elevator operator. Of the 20,000 almost endlessly. Telephone linesworkers in advertising agencies, a men, installing crews, editorial group of progressive members of the workers on big dailies, radio anprofession estimate, that only 36 are nouncers, symphony musicians—and Negroes! more—fall in this category. Liter-

In the center of the radio industry only 4 Negro musicians work in studio orchestras, although during the war 8 were employed. In New York 3,000 white-collar workers are hired by nine film companies—but

Julius A. Thomas, natio rial secretary of the Urb holds that "Turner (Hen ner, SCAD chairman) is way off the track in claiming that N other minorities now get e ment when applying for j office employment until with prosecution. It was his opinion that SCAD should have

accept an order for "white, protestant stenographers."

Jimcrow in jobs is far from dead. And as business slows down under the weight of high prices and employer resistance to wage increases we can expect it to increase. Competition between Negro and white workers for jobs will be prompted by bosses. Therefore the fight carried on against job discrimination during the early stages of the war will have to begin all over again.

There are a number of phases—many of them new—to this fight. But upon its outcome depends the unity of the trade union movement, the adherence of the Negro people to the labor-Negro political coalition in opposition to Republican encroachments, and the advance of the whole country in the fight to break the grip of the trusts.

To Picket Cafe For Jimcrow Hiring Policy

Daily Worker - New York N.Y. 18 Sat. 8/2/47

The White Tower sandwich shop at Nostrand Ave. and Fulton St., Brooklyn, will be picketed today at 11 a.m. by several organizations for its Jimcrow hiring policy. Sponsored by the Provisional Committee for Equal Job Opportunity, 74 Buffalo St. the street rally will hear Mrs. Maude B. Richardson, prominent civic leader, and Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, ALP candidate for the City Council. Sat. 8/2/47

Benny White, a Council leader, declared yesterday that the company has "consistently refused to budge" from its Jimcrow policy despite repeated requests from many community groups.

Groups participating in today's rally are the Progressive Citizens of America, the American Youth for Democracy, the United Negro and Allied Veterans, the Communist Party, the International Workers Order and the Brooklyn Tenants Council. Sat. 8/2/47

Negro Unemployment Rising

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 18 N.Y.

JIMCROW ON JOBS BOOSTS FIGURES

By Abner Berry

Negro workers are feeling the pinch of joblessness in a market showing "general uncertainty," and with total employment "receding," according to the New York Department of Labor. From the department's figures, Negro unemployed can be figured at above 60,000 over 20 percent of the whole. Mon. 4-21-47

The process is now on of pushing Negro workers into the lowest-paid jobs, following the war, then bouncing them from these as hard times approaches. And both private employers and the government carry through the process. The solution is in the hands of the labor movement, the Negro people and the government—state and national.

Wiley Simmons, Negro member of the Sperry Gyroscope plant grievance committee, thinks that the trade unions can be the most effective in the fight. The UE local at Sperry's decided after V-J Day to waive seniority rules allowing no less than 200 Negroes to retain their war time jobs. The company, utilizing union dissidents, has been able to whittle the number of Negroes in the plant to 50. Simmons criticizes Negro workers who fail to participate in local meetings for part of the union's failure.

The so-called US Committee for Democratic Action, a disruptionist, anti-Communist faction in the union, has utilized the absence of Negro workers from union meetings to thwart the realization of the union decision in favor of Negro jobs.

Not only should the union be concerned with this, Simmons feels, but that community groups should aid since there is such a direct connection between jobs for Negro workers and community welfare.

ANTI-BIAS BODY

Simmons didn't want to be misunderstood as stating that the Negroes were responsible for their own oppression. Within the union, he pointed out, it was the white workers, new to the union and not understanding the Negro question, who put the brakes on.

In order to overcome this, he indorsed the proposal for all local unions to establish anti-discrimination committees and to conduct consistent education among both white and Negro workers against racial prejudice and boss-inspired divisions.

Practically every union official agreed on the need to amend the Ives-Quinn Bill making it possible for organizations to present discrimination cases to SCAD. For in many instances a worker discriminated against either will not know the law, or will not be inclined to push through the fight singlehandedly. Trade unions and other organizations would not only represent the individual but would be able to follow up and see that hiring policies remained in conformity with the law. "Token compliance" would be done away with in this way.

Closely connected with this is the proposal of the Urban League industrial secretary, Julius A. Thomas, that proper statistics be kept of minority hiring and that SCAD have the right to examine employee turnover at regular intervals of firms cited for unfair practices.

This provision would also hit at getting around the law by hiring a Negro janitor. Under the law all private agencies are at a disadvantage to find the number of Negroes employed and unemployed. As the law is now drawn and interpreted statistics which would show the existence of discrimination are outlawed. Unemployment and discrimination are driven underground.

Among government workers the main target is the present civil service procedures whereby a supervisor can accept or reject any, or all, of a three man panel sent from the register. Mon 4-21-47

Herman Serby, international representative of UPW-CIO joined with Mrs. Clarissa Cumbo, chairwoman of the Internal Revenue branch of the union, in calling for a change in federal civil service procedure. It is this procedure which enabled Ernest Campbell, chief of the Internal Revenue division here, to announce that most of the Negro workers will be dropped from that agency following civil service examinations.

Nationally the UPW-CIO is pushing a campaign, backed by the entire CIO, for a Presidential order establishing fair practices procedure for all government agencies and departments. And coupled with this is the urgent need for passage of a federal Fair Employment Practices Law. Daily Worker

Unemployment is growing in New York and elsewhere in America. Labor—Negro and white—is girding to fight its ravages. But a special phase of the fight is the campaign for the Negroe's right to all jobs.

The fight for the right of Negro workers to jobs is the fight against the accumulation of a Negro labor reserve. And in New York that reserve is already piled 60,000 men high. New York, N.Y.

A Runaway Revenue Office

Daily Worker 18 N.Y.

The 2,200 Negro workers who have fought to maintain their jobs in the Bronx office of Division of Internal Revenue, are now threatened with a "runamay office" In Monday's Washington Post, Jerry Klutch carried a "dope item" predicting the transfer of the office to Missouri.

The United Public Workers (CIO) alerted its New York offices, and a check revealed workers in the Bronx office had been asked whether they would accept jobs in Kansas City.

New York, N.Y.

An I. R. worker quipped after being asked about moving to Missouri:

"It seems the administration is killing two birds with one stone—build the jobs in Truman's domain and add another couple of thousand Negroes to the ranks of the unemployer." Wed. 4-30-47

John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, who had been prodded on the Bronx situation, is also a Missourian. New York, N.Y.

RACE ROW DELAYS VESSEL'S SAILING

New York, N.Y.

Union Charges Discrimination in Discharge of Radio Man on the Flying Arrow

18 N.Y.

A labor dispute involving charges of anti-Negro discrimination delayed a ship due to leave here last night with twelve passengers on her first voyage in a new service to the Far East.

The American Communications Association, CIO, established a picket line during the afternoon at Pier 14, East River, where the ship, the Flying Arrow, owned by the Isbrandtsen Company, was berthed.

According to the ACA, the ship's radio operator, Amos Laing, a Negro, 32 years old, of 339 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was discharged because of his race.

A company spokesman replied that there was no racial issue involved, adding that one-quarter of the ship's crew were Negroes.

The company representative contended that Mr. Laing had "signed himself on without authority from the owner or the captain when we had assigned another radio operator for the Arrow."

Support of unlicensed personnel belonging to the National Maritime Union, CIO, was claimed by the ACA and a union spokesman declared that the seamen would not sail the vessel until an agreement satisfactory to them was reached.

Situation Is Discussed

At 7 o'clock last night, a half-hour after the ship was due to leave, a company spokesman said the issue was still being discussed by representatives of both sides. He declined to predict when the ship would sail. Later it was said that the ship would sail "on the midnight tide." Wed 2-26-47

Murray Winocur, Atlantic dis-

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at his hospital would mark the first time it had been administered in the field.

Mrs. Arputham William, wife of the Rev. Alexander William, an Indian Christian minister at the South India United Church in Ranipet, Madras Presidency, was another passenger. She has spent four months in the United States as a member of a lecture deputation visiting Reformed Churches.

She said that she and other Indian mission representatives believed that the scheduled withdrawal of the British from India next year might be followed by curbs on the teaching of Christian religion in the schools there.

Miss Doris A. Wells of Springfield, Mass., a missionary of the Reformed Church, also was scheduled to sail on the ship, with Ranipet as her destination. She served as a missionary in India from 1930 to 1944.

Society, his wife and
Stanley, 16 months old.
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Pickets Demand Jobs in Cleveland Bank

4-27-47

CLEVELANDERS PICKET BANK—Setting up picket lines in front of the Cleveland Trust Company branch bank in Cleveland last Friday, members of the Future Outlook League won a promise from a bank official that Negroes would be hired.

Win First Round in Job Fight

By RICHARD E. HARRIS
(Ohio Bureau)

9-11-47

CLEVELAND—A bold, precedent-setting move was executed Friday as pickets from the Future Outlook League created such a demonstration in front of a bank branch at East Fifty-fifth Street and Woodland Avenue for two hours that authorities of the Cleveland Trust Company, the Nation's sixth largest banking house, agreed to discuss hiring Negro personnel in the building, located in the heart of the city's colored population.

At the hastily called conference, which began four and a half hours after the eight pickets were called off, George Gund, Cleveland Trust Company president, told the FOL committee that plans would be worked out "in the immediate future" to place Negroes in tellers' and other clerical positions in the branch.

The FOL, a militant civic organization which has used picket lines for the past dozen years to force recalcitrant employers to hire Negroes, had originally contacted Mr. Gund last October, requesting a conference on the same matter.

The League contended that since the branch office was patronized by 95 per cent Negroes, colored should be hired, other than the two already working as porters.

When the bank was opened at 9:30 A. M. by the porters, four pickets began parading at each of the two entrances with signs reading: "This business solicits your money, but refuses you white-collar jobs. Don't spend your money where you don't work. Wake up. If you cannot be hired in your own community, you cannot expect to be hired in others."

Only a handful of people, mostly middle-aged colored, walked through the picket lines. Neighborhood merchants, many of whom had experienced the tactics of FOL pickets several years ago, were willing sympathizers of the cause.

FOL members, including the Rev. Harold Nixon, James Nappier, a businessman, and Robert Warren, took their stand on wooden boxes to tell the quickly gathering crowds of their campaign.

Serving on the negotiating committee for the FOL were John O. Holly, president; the Rev. Wade McKinney, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church, and W. O. Walker, local editor.

Negro Women Barred From Ohio Bell Switchboard

In the October 11 issue of the Chicago Defender, it was erroneously stated that the Ohio Bell Telephone company is among those hiring telephone operators without regard to race, creed or color.

It has since been revealed that there are no Negro switchboard operators employed in Ohio. The Defender corrects its previous statement. 11-8-47

Reportedly, Negro women in Cleveland are limited to clerical jobs which they have held since 1942.

18c 1947 Oregon

TRIAL WITHOUT JURY (18c)

No Explanation Given On Ouster

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
12-6-47

VANPORT, Ore.—(ANP)—Samuel G. Whitney, 41-year-old Negro worker at the Richland, Wash., atomic energy construction plant, was discharged recently for "security" reasons. The "security," it appears, was in retaliation for his activities in advocating equal rights and fair treatment for Negroes.

Whitney, an electrician, went to work at the plant on Oct. 27 as a common laborer and was discharged on Nov. 13, without any explanation, by B. D. Puckett, security officer for the John L. Hudson Construction Company. Actually, Whitney was engaged in home construction outside the area of the atomic plant.

Whitney, a native of Louisiana, is puzzled as to what "security" is involved, and is protesting "conviction without a trial." In his letter to President Truman, he writes:

Journal & Guide.

Letter To Truman

"Mr. President, it has been six months since I worked. Having a large family, it is impossible to save much when I am working due to the high cost of living. So our savings have dwindled away now and my chief hope of making a living is gone. While you are considering millions for the people of Europe for this winter, and I believe they need it, will you please do something about this piece of injustice to a loyal and patriotic American family facing despair?"

Before going to work at Richland, Whitney said he had been out of work since May 16, when his job at the Swan Island naval berthing facility was discontinued and the base transferred to Astoria. Previously, he worked 3½ years in Vancouver shipyards.

Whitney denied any connection with any Communistic organizations and listed his affiliations as a member of an AFL electrician's union in Portland; a member of the executive board of the Portland branch NAACP; member of the legal redress committee; member of the Vanport Tenant's League; Multnomah County Young Democrats; Democratic precinct committeeman; a director of Vanport city schools; a former Sunday school teacher; a member of the Masonic lodge; a Sunday school superintendent and deacon of a chourch. In the 1946 Democratic primaries, he missed the nomination for state representative by only 400 votes.

Sat 12-6-47

'Loyal American'

Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the Portland Urban League, said he considered Whitney "clean" as far as political beliefs are concerned, and "a loyal American." He said Whitney had been active in fighting segregation and inequalities for Negroes "if that can be considered subversive."

Supt. James T. Hamilton, of the Vanport city schools, agreed with Berry and declared, "We're getting pretty close to totalitarianism when a man apparently is discharged for fighting for constitutional rights."

Whitney said the only possible basis that he could imagine for a charge against him was his activity in preventing the ouster of Negro families from the Transylvania Farm Security Administation project in Louisiana in 1939 to make way for white families. The fight, he said, was headed by the NAACP and had no "radical" elements.

JAMES BAILEY, Pennsylvania miner Jimcrow victim.

Jim Crow in the Bowels of the Earth

Daily Worker 18c

By Walter Lowenfels

WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 29.—**Here's a place where you'd think the color of a man's skin made no difference—down in the mines! But Jim Crow is a hungry termite. It eats away in the darkness of the earth's bottoms where everybody looks the same. It bites into the coal dust that blackens each miner's skin and scarifies this face and says—"He's Negro!"**

James Bailey offended the Mellon family social code in several ways: His skin is black. This offense he compounded by speaking up against their Pittsburgh-Consolidated Coal Company's chiseling on the contract. So they got him out of their Lindley mine here, apparently with the blessings of the District representatives of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Bailey told us about it in his carefully furnished home here. He's 40, tall and strong, with two sons in Alabama, and two daughters at home. Both girls were in bed in the next room, recovering from 'flu. New York, N.Y.

The details differ, but Mr. Bailey's story will not be too unfamiliar to 13 million Negroes who are plugging along with their white brothers and sisters to make the USA a fit place to live in. However, it may surprise some to find old Jim Crow eating away in this soft coal county of Washington, Pennsylvania, as it does in Washington, D. C.

The composite face of the AFL Mine Workers union holds every mixture under the sun, from Africa to Arizona, and from men.

"The union Board Member was down. He said: 'We couldn't go beyond the contract.' Others had lost lots more days than I had, but they're still working. One fellow was off all that week.

15 MINUTES FOR BOSS

"When does your portal to portal start? I used to ask. When the whistle blows, or when? What about the time it takes to get lamps? Daily Worker

"Quitting time is 2:30. The foreman says, 'You're supposed to work till quarter to three.' They did us out of our 15-minute lunch period by making us work that 15 minutes overtime for nothing.

"Our boys is cutting their own throat. The president of our local says: 'Nothing you can do. Jim Bailey lost 43 days.' But it ain't so. One man was off 97 days. They gave him his job back, but he was a white fellow.

"What am I going to do? Try to get into another mine? Mister, I haven't got 10 cents to my name. I spent all my bonds. Just last November a year ago, my wife had to go to the hospital—$268.00. . . ."

It was Saturday afternoon, and a broadcast was coming over the radio as we left Mr. Bailey's home: "If a mine worker cannot keep up with the punishment of the 54-hour week, and takes time off to rest his weary bones, he is subject to discharge. . . . The UMWA leadership is falling into the operators' trap by failing to tackle these discharge practices. . . ." New York, N.Y.

It was the regular weekly broadcast of the Communist Party. . . .

The fact that Bailey is a Negro—and the first to be discharged for such a case in this period—was of no importance to the UMW district officials. . . ."

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, to Xantippe, Illinois. When its high officials give in to Mr. Mellon's itching money-ways on "Communism," or "Jew store-keepers" or a man's color, the operators know who's leading with their chin and can be counted on to sock away.

"I been working here 10 years," Mr. Bailey told us. **"Whole lot of things the company was getting away with. I was after them. When I run for re-election the Superintendent, he said: 'If it's all you do, don't make James Bailey pit committeeman.'**

"This Christmas I reported on. When I reported back they said: 'You got no job anymore.'

"If you lose a day you got carry a doctor's certificate. They used to have 12-man crews. Now they're cutting down to nine-man crews. Any man off two days.

1-4 Unemployed in Minority Group

1750 Jobless in Area Despite Labor Shortage

(18c) Pa.

PHILADELPHIA

More than four out of every 10 jobseekers in the Philadelphia area are colored, according to a survey made by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service.

While the overall unemployment in this area has been reduced to a new peacetime low, the survey showed many employers have managed to steer back to their pre-war attitudes despite a tight labor market in this section.

The survey of some 41 thousand job-seekers registered with PES offices was made to assist employers in obtaining maximum utilization of the available labor supply, according to William D. Galloway Jr., district manager.

Bias Limits Job Supply

It was estimated that the unemployment figure would include about four to five thousand more than the number seeking aid of the employment service.

Results of the survey suggested that the supply was adequate for requirements on an overall basis, but inadequate when employers demanded specific race, sex, age, etc. Sat. 12-13-47

Out of the 41,000 seeking jobs through the employment service, 17,500—or better than 42%—are colored, according to the survey.

A breakdown by sex showed 13,400 colored males out of a total of 32,000, and 4,100 colored women out of a total of 9,000.

There is a heavy demand for women workers, PES revealed, but employers requests are principally for white women.

It was pointed out that while half of the women were classified in semi-skilled and unskilled, where demand was highest, the majority were over 35 years of age and employers wanted younger workers. Sat. 12-13-47

Presumably this referred to white women.

Experience a Requirement

Most of the men classified in the professional and technical groups are in the younger age brackets, according to the survey, and 35% have had less than one year experience.

Job requirements place emphasis on maturity and long experience.

About 8% of the skilled workers are colored, it was disclosed.

18c 1947

Pullman Porters

Negro Trainmen Sue Rail Line For $4,150,002 on Job Bias Charges

By United Press

[illegible] 18c

[illegible] 2 damage suit seeking to break a 1928 union agreement with the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway barring Negroes except as train porters is on file today in U. S. District Court. Thurs 8-28-47

It alleges that the major railroad brotherhoods for more than 40 years have conspired and "persistently tried to drive Negroes out of train, engine and yard service solely because of race."

Filed by the Assn. of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen in behalf of Negroes classified as train porters but doing other work, the suit named as defendants the Frisco line and 23 officials of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen, of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and of Locomotive Engineers. Thurs 8-28-47

The brotherhoods "by threats and economic coercion" forced the Frisco to sign an agreement Mar. 14, 1928, stating that "in the future hiring of employes in train, engine and yard service but not including train porters, only white men shall be employed," the petition declared.

Locomotive Firemen Sue 3 Railroads, White Union

18c Trainmen and Firemen

Baltimore Sat. 11-1947

WASHINGTON

Twenty-one colored locomotive fireman Monday filed suit in Federal Court here to compel Southeastern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to obey the 1944 decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court forbidding discrimination against colored firemen.

The plaintiffs, suing on behalf of the more than 1000 colored firemen employed on the lines of three Eastern carriers, are all members of the Provisional Committee of Colored Locomotive Firemen organized by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The suit charges that the railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are engaged in a conspiracy which has already resulted in the discharge and demotion of hundreds of these firemen on the Southern railroads. Conspiracy To Take Jobs Charged and which will result in their complete elimination from service unless the court steps in.

It specifically accuses the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of continuing to carry out its agreement of 1944 with Southeastern carrier to restrict colored firemen to not more than 50% and to deny them the privilege to work on diesel locomotives or on new runs.

Railroads named as defendants are the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Companies. The suit asks that these roads discontinue discriminatory practices on their lines and 17 other railroads and terminals which they own or control.

Court Decisions Ignored

Despite the Supreme Court's two unanimous decisions in 1944 outlawing discrimination by the railroads and the Brotherhood, the action charges that these agencies, instead of complying with these decisions, have extended their discriminatory agreements and practices.

The discriminated against firemen lack means of bring hundreds of individual actions to obtain justice and this suit is brought on behalf of the entire class to force offending railroads to accord them their legal rights.

Reinstatement to their positions, restoration of seniority rights and damages for loss of wages are being sought in addition to prohibition against any further discrimination.

Cut-Back In Dixie Porter Service Hit

18c Sat. 1-11-47

Defender, Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA—(ANP)—The recent practice of Southern railroads in removing porters from service in Jim Crow train coaches was protested last week in Georgia.

The Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist church, Atlanta, protested to the Southern Railway system and the Georgia Public commission that Southern trains between Atlanta and Brunswick have no porter service, although at many times there are more colored passengers riding than white passengers. Negro women and children with heavy baggage need assistance of a porter, it was pointed out. Sat. 1-11-47

Public Service Commissioner Walter R. McDonald suggested to Southern railroad executives that the porter serving white passengers also serve Negro passengers, if no other arrangement could be made.

Whites Replace Porters In Railroad Tavern Cars

Chicago Ill. Defender

Sat. 4-5-47

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Wider use of tavern cars on the New Haven Railroad means additional employment of white women as hostesses and waitresses and the displacement of colored waiters. 18c

White females were first tried during the war when manpower shortages prevailed and the public acceptance was so cordial the railroad has decided to add more tavern cars and subsequently more women. Sat. 4-5-47

Each car is in charge of the hostess who has a number of attendants as they are called. There are at present 23 hostesses.

The experience of traveling is thrilling to the girls who are dressed in neat green uniforms. Colored dishwashers and kitchen help are used on the cars. As yet, tavern cars operate only to Boston. It is planned to introduce them on the longer vacation runs to Cape Cod and on other lines.

The famed "Yankee Clipper" and the "Cape Coddler" are two of the most popular trains on the New Haven and for years used colored waiters in the dining cars. The dining cars still operate but much of the eating is done in the tavern cars where service is quicker and prices cheaper. 18c

18c Tenn.

Memphis World - Memphis, Tenn. Tue-8-12-47

UNION PREVENTS HIS PLYING TRADE—John Williams, young ex-service man of 1268 Nichols is one of several qualified motion picture projectionists in Memphis, denied opportunity to practice their trade because of racial discrimination by Union Local 144, (AFL) . . . not even in theatres operated in Negro communities catering one hundred per-cent to Negro patrons.

Mr. Williams, who has had more than thirteen years of experience as a motion picture operator, is shown here manning one of the large projection machines used by the United States Army. Nothwithstanding the fact that he spent three years and six months in the Army, and operated motion picture machines in the States and overseas, he quickly felt the discriminating hands of Union officials shortly after returning home.

Upon his return to Memphis from the Army, Williams brought with him letters of recommendation from the War Department, and presented these papers to city offcials including Commissioner Fredericks. He passed both trial and written examination after depositing his fifteen dollar fee to the city to take the test. Managers of the new Handy Theatre, in keeping with a promise to give him employment upon his return to civilian life, hired Williams as a projectionist. He was there only about a week after the opening of the theatre before Union officials of Union Local 14 moved in on this young veteran, and forced him out of gainful employment. Tue-8-12-47

Williams is reportedly the first projectionist in Memphis, Negro or white, to set up the entire equipment incident to operation. He virtually installed every piece of equipment of the projection machine . . . Handys' Theatre . . . . only to have the job snatched from him by a union local that does not admit Negroes to its membership.

In a communication to the secretary of the Local, Mr. Williams suggested that he be allowed to work under jurisdiction of the local until a union of "Colored projectionistst" is organized. His letter added in part:-

"SOME few weeks ago, I was forced by your local to give up a job as projectionist at the W. C Handy Theatre. I find it impossible to obtain employment as a projectionist unless I have a "Union card, or work under Union jurisdiction.

I have never been affiliated with any local, but I have worked in cities that had only white projectionist in their local, but who never bothered about working in a colored house. Tue.-8-12-47

I am a veteran of World War II with three and one-half years service ,and under the "Bill of Rights" I am entitled to work regardless of my race, creed, or color."

Bud Williams, with headquarters at Rosemary Theatre (white) is president of Union Local 144. Citizens are being urged to send protest letters to Williams and other officials of this union for depriving Negro projectionists from working in theatres reaping large profits from Negro people of this community.

RED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION CHARGE BACKFIRES IN MARITIME UNION (CIO)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(Special)—The racial discrimination which National Maritime Union (CIO) Communists charged against local officials of the union last week was committed by the Communists themselves, it was charged here.

The charge was made by Rev. Jerome A. Drolet, honorary member of the NMU, known by sailors the length of the Gulf Coast.

Father Drolet's charges were "read into the record" at the NMU's recent 24-day national convention in New York City. He said the race-prejudice accusations were only part of the Communist Party's national fight to rid the union of anti-Communist port agents.

The convention's trial committee completely freed the agents—Harry Alexander and R. J. Sullivan—of the charges.

The charges arose over the "firing" of Dorothy Morris, Negro stenographer in NMU's New Orleans office on August 31.

According to Father Drolet, Bill McCarhty (acting NMU port agent at that time and former chairman of the Communist Party's organizing committee on New York's waterfront), ordered Miss Morris to withdraw her statement denying that Alexander and Sullivan had practiced racial discrimination in the local. She refused, the priest charged, and has been "on vacation" ever since.

A statement denying the racial discrimination charges brought against Alexander and Sullivan, and signed by hundreds of Negro members of NMU, appeared in the union's official newspaper, "The Pilot," on August 29.

In his "into the record" letter, the waterfront priest accused the Communists of trying to split the union into blocs based on race, creed and color. Said he: "Instead of treating the Negro brothers as members on a perfectly equal basis with equality of all membership rights, they have been cynically attempting to rule by dividing up the membership into blocs; Negro bloc, Spanish-speaking bloc, white bloc, etc."

"They have been dinning into the ears of the Negro brothers that they are Negro, separate, different; and, of course, the Negro brothers resent that kind of Jim Crow as much as the other kinds," he added.

Tillman and Goff threatened the priest with libel action, but to date have not implemented their threat.

FEDERAL STEP SET IN NEGRO RAIL CASE

Plea to Intervene in Bias Suit of Firemen Follows Civil Rights Report

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—The Federal Government today asked the Federal Court for the District of Columbia for permission to intervene in the suit of twenty-two Negro locomotive firemen seeking reinstatement and damages on the ground that the Southeastern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have not obeyed the 1944 decision of the Supreme Court prohibiting discrimination.

This action was the first affirmative step in a discrimination proceeding taken by the Government since the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights last week.

"You are showing by action that the Department of Justice means to implement the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights," said A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in a telegram today to Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

In the move to obtain compliance with the Railway Labor Act, Robert L. Stern, special assistant to the Attorney General and George Morris Fay, United States attorney, said:

"The question in this case is whether the defendants should be allowed to continu eto flout the Supreme Court's decision."

They argued that the Southern Railway, one of the defendants, had urged, in opposing a motion for a temporary injunction, that such action would refrain further application of the discriminatory agreement to different colored firemen in the future and "would alter the existing status of the parties fundamentally."

"This, in effect, confesses that the agreement (to limit the number of colored firemen) is still being carried out," it was stated.

The motion further stated that the Seaboard Air Line's affidavit asserted that the agreement it had with the Firemen's Union, dated Feb. 18, 1941, was replaced by a contract dated May 15, 1942.

Excerpts from the latter document, it was declared, "reveal that it permits the colored firemen to be no greater than 40 per cent as contrasted with the 50 per cent in the Feb. 18, 1941, agreements."

It was argued that there was a public as well as a private interest in the litigation, that the brotherhood was acting in violation of the law and that the discrimination based on race was "invidious" as well as "illegal."

In conclusion the Federal officials asked the court to grant an immediate temporary injunction "against the continuance of any unlawful discrimination."

Another Labor Shackle Broken

The unholy alliance between thirteen Southeastern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen which had perpetuated discrimination against colored firemen on the ground that they were "nonpromotable," has finally been broken by refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore, recently handed down.

Under the terms of the agreement between the union and the railroads, the former, while not admitting Negroes to membership, nevertheless made contracts which were binding upon them, and the railroads helped enforce those contracts.

Even if any railroad might be disposed to promote a Negro fireman to engineer, the union stood against such a promotion and forestalled it.

Thus the action of the Supreme Court is not only a victory for the Negro firemen, who have had a most difficult time, but breaks another link in the monopolistic chain wrought by some powerful unions of highly skilled artisans working along with backward employers to freeze out competent Negro workers.

The anguished cries of some few union leaders against any and all legal efforts to restrain their monopolistic practices can never be taken seriously so long as they foster, condone and conspire against other workers to deny them the same opportunities they enjoy themselves.

Organized labor can rise no higher than its least privileged members, and the very tactics some unions use to keep out Negroes and prevent their upgrading may in the long run prove to be a boomerang.

Firemen Deny Any Race Bias

Brotherhood Claims Removal Of Tunstall Not Due To His Race

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is insisting in the United States Supreme Court that colored locomotive firemen may be discriminated against so long as the discrimination is based on employment conditions and not on color alone. These conditions, however, are due to a rule intended to aid white railroad employes.

It filed a reply brief last Tuesday to a brief filed by Charles H. Houston, attorney for Tom Tunstall, a fireman on the Norfolk and Southern Railway. Mr. Houston asked the court to dismiss the Brotherhood's petition for a review of money damages awarded and injunctive relief granted Tunstall in the United States Court for the eastern district of Virginia.

In its reply brief the Brotherhood contends that there are variations in the employment of "promotable" firemen as contrasted with "non-promotable" firemen on southeastern railroads which make such discrimination permissable under the original decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Steele and Tunstall cases, decided Dec. 18, 1944.

OPERATING PROBLEM

The Brotherhood asserts that an operating problem exists by reason of the presence of promotable and non-promotable. White firemen become non-promotable only when they fail to pass three examinations for jobs as engineers.

The issue now before the high tribunal, the Brotherhood states, is whether this problem shall be solved by a division of assignments between promotable and non-promotable firemen, or by the forced promotion of all firemen through the establishment of complete equality of rights and responsibilities.

The Brotherhood says there are 1,647 non-promotable firemen on southeastern railroads, constituting about 25 per cent of all firemen on the seniority rosters.

These non-promotable firemen are without the educational qualifications essential to understanding and passing the promotion examinations, and a substantial proportion are incapable of meeting the educational and character standards of engineers.

Mr. Houston contends that in the absence of a showing that there is any distinction between the duties of promotable and non-promotable firemen, the Brotherhood's argument is irrelevant and untenable.

The case has been in the courts for more than five years and, according to Mr. Houston, it is being prolonged "to wear down financially" Tunstall and colored locomotive firemen.

INJUNCTION ISSUED

After the Tunstall case was remanded by the Supreme Court to the Federal District Court, Judge Sterling Hutcheson issued an injunction against the Brotherhood and the Norfolk and Southern, and ordered Tunstall restored to his seniority rights and reassigned to the passenger run between Norfolk, Va., and Marsden, N. C. He had been displaced by a white fireman. Tunstall also was given damages of $1,000.

18c 1947 Washington

n, Discharged For "Security"

kes Appeal To Pres. Truman

Had Engaged In Activities For Fair Treatment

— (ANP) — O. Whitney, 41-year-old worker at the Richland, atomic energy construction was discharged recently for reasons. The "security," ars, was in retaliation for ities in advocating equal and fair treatment for Ne-

an electrician, went to of the plant on Oct. 27 as a laborer and was discharg- on Nov. 13, without any ex- by H. D. Puckett, secu- officer for the John L. Hudson company. Actually was engaged in home con- outside the area of the plant.

native of Louisiana, as to what "security" is and is protesting "con- without a trial." In his let- President Truman, he

President, it has been six since I worked. Having a family, it is impossible to much when I am working due high cost of living. So our have dwindled away now my chief hope of making a is gone. While you are con- millions for the people of for this winter, and I be- they need it, will you please something about this piece of to a loyal and patriotic family which is facing de-

going to work at Rich- Whitney said he had been out 16, when his job naval berthing discontinued and the to Astoria. Pre- worked 3½ years in shipyards.

denied any connection communistic organizations affiliations as a mem- AFL electrician's union member of the ex- board of the Portland member of the legal committee; member of the Vanport Tenant's league; Multnomah County Young Democrats; Democratic precinct committeeman; a director of Vanport city schools; a former school teacher; a member of the Masonic lodge; a Sunday school superintendent and deacon of a church. In the 1946 Democratic primaries he missed the nomination for state representative by only 400 votes.

CONSIDERED CLEAN

Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the Portland Urban league, said he considered Whitney "clean" as far as political beliefs are concerned, and "a loyal American." He said Whitney had been active in fighting segregation and inequalities for Negroes "if that can be considered subversive."

Supt. James T. Hamilton, of the Vanport city schools, agreed with Berry and declared, "We're getting pretty close to totalitarianism when a man apparently is discharged for fighting for constitutional rights."

Whitney said the only possible basis that he could imagine for a charge against him was his activity in preventing the ouster of Negro families from the Transylvania Farm Security administration project in Louisiana in 1939 to make way for white families. The fight, he said, was headed by the NAACP and had no "radical" elements.

18d 1947

Maids Set Down a Few 'Must' Items for Madam

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 3-14-47

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A survey in 19 cities to determine what inducements must be offered to attract girls and women of the right calibre and competence to household employment has been completed by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department.

Conducted to find a solution to the "maid problem," the Women's Bureau said results of its survey indicate that regular designated hours of work for maids and other household workers, while not looked upon as a "cure all," may prove a partial solution to the problem.

The survey was conducted through local household employment committees in New York City, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Louisville, Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Oakland.

48-Hour Week

Under the suggestions made as a result of the survey, domestic workers would not attain the 40 hour week enjoyed by many industrial and office employees, but they would approach it more closely than at any other time in the history of the country, the Women's Bureau said.

The Household Employment Committee of Syracuse recommended a 48-hour week for non-resident household workers and a 50-hour week for those who "live in." Fri. 14-47

In St. Louis a committee proposed a similar work week but stipulated that an employee "living in" could work from 50 to 54 hours if she received at least 24 consecutive hours off during the week. In Minneapolis and St. Paul the suggested hours for both resident and non-resident workers are 54 hours weekly as is the case for "live in" employees in Oakland. For the day worker, Oakland recommended an 8-hour day.

In Chicago, home of the Household Employers League, workers "living in" would have a 50-hour, or a five to five and one-half day week if the League's standards were followed. Additional hours could be worked by agreement, but the total would not exceed 60 hours in any week. For those who live out the League recommended a workweek of 44 hours.

Fri. 3-14-47

Want Time Off

The Women's Bureau said that in studying the problem the committees gave full consideration to the household worker's complaint that no clean cut arrangements are made by employers for specific "time off periods."

In recognition of this complaint the Syracuse committee recommended that all household workers have four specified free nights a week with two of the nights following the worker's regular afternoons off. Oakland recommended one and one-half days off each week or the equivalent of three days off in two weeks.

Some of the committees took up the matter of employees being "on call" but actually not working. It was agreed that two hours "on call" should be the equivalent of one hour of working time.

Overtime Pay Varies

Proposals for overtime pay varied from city to city, the Women's Bureau said. The Bureau pointed out, however, that the important thing was that most of the programs submitted by the committees making the survey recognized the problem and either stipulated compensatory time of for additional pay for hours in excess of the regular schedule.

The Women's Bureau said leadership in the preliminary stages of formulating programs outlined by the 19 committees in the survey was furnished largely by the industrial departments of local YWCA's and that the average committee included employers, employees, members of religious, social and civic groups and individuals trained in placement, economics, domestic science, education, social work and related fields. Fri. 3-14-47

It was pointed out, however, that in Chicago the leadership toward better conditions for household workers was taken by a committee composed solely of employers.

The Women's Bureau said 13 of the 19 communities in which the survey was made have already launched attacks on the long irregular hours that mark domestic service.

Fri. 4-15-47

EACH STRIPE REPRESENTS A GOVERNOR SERVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (SNS)— Uncle Dave Haywood 71, Chief Butler at the Governor's mansion at Raleigh, N. C. leaves the white house after a tour. He has served under 14 North Carolina governors (Each stripes represents a governor) since 1893. —(Photo by Norton R. Benson)

Puerto Rican Women Job Competitors

Afro Am
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-16-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Competition for employment in domestic service will be offered colored women in the United States proper by Puerto Ricans, who are flocking to this country, it was learned last Friday.

The Puerto Rican Government, convinced that household service in the United States offered an economic future to many women on the island, recently started training women for employment in homes in the United States.

Puerto Rican women are presently being employed as domestics in New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, and Philadelphia.

No Visas Necessary

As Puericans are citizens of the United States, no immigration problem is involved in their movement to the United States.

Early in the movement to bring Puerto Rican women to this country to take jobs as domestics, it was found that many of them did not speak or understand English and lacked training in American household procedures.

They were not skilled in the use of American household appliances, such as washing machines, electric irons and vacuum cleaners.

Train Women at Home

To overcome these handicaps, the Puerto Rican Government decided that training job seekers before they left Puerto Rico was the answer.

The Puerto Rican Departments of Labor and Education are completing the establishment of training schools where women are taught basic English, particularly words and phrases which will be helpful in their household service.

In these schools also they are taught domestic skills and the use of American household equipment. Sat. 8-16-47

Influx Creates Problems

While Puerto Rican officials in Washington were optimistic that household employment in the United States has much to offer Puerto Rican women, municipal authorities in several cities, principally New York, were very much concerned over problems created by the large influx of Puerto Ricans.

Gov. Jesus T. Pinero of Puerto Rico, here for conferences on that problem, said reports of problems faced by New York City by the current influx of Puerto Ricans were "a little exaggerated."

He proposed that a group of scientists first go to Puerto Rico and survey the situation there, then to make investigations in New York City and finally to report "what we can do about it."

To Spread Immigrants

The Puerto Rican Government, he said, already was taking steps to guide the migrants "to spread them out a bit so they don't all remain in the City of New York proper." Sat. 8-16-47

As a result, he said, some have moved to Chicago and obtained jobs as domestics.

It was estimated that between 500 and 600 have come to the United States in recent months.

The Women's Bureau of the Labor Department is interested in employment opportunities for Puerto Rican women and is making a study of their employment in American homes.

A report and recommendations are expected to be issued soon.

fender, it was revealed that two women from Charlotte Amalie, V.I., were working 12 and 14 hours a day in the household of a wealthy St. Louis contractor, for the small weekly wage of $12.50 each. The women are Miss Euphrasia Cornelius and Mrs. Elicia Hendricks. Of the $12.50, the employer, Mrs. John W. Morrison of 5296 Westminster pl., is deducting the cost of the women's transportation from the islands to the states.

Defender Expose Of St. Louis Stir Cheap Labor Racket Causes

Chicago Defender story con[cerning the exploited i]slanders was [the June 21 issue]

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS — A. Mahlon Lind[quist, president of the Chamber] of Commerce, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, told a reporter of the Daily News, an island daily newspaper. In

Story Reprinted Sat. 7-12-47

Lindqvist turned over to the News, which devoted several columns to reprinting the Defender story in its entirety, copies of the letter received from Mrs. Morrison requesting the Chamber's aid and his reply.

In his letter to the wealthy householder, Lindqvist wrote that the "Chamber of Commerce is pleased to serve you but it cannot accept the responsibility regarding your negotiations with these people."

In her letter of April 21, 1947, Mrs. Morrison wrote to Miss Cornelius, "... We are sending money to Mr. Frederick Dorsch, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce of Charlotte Amalie. He will help you get the plane ticket to San Juan and give you some cash. You will not need much as food is served free on the planes, all the way. You will need money for the taxi in San Juan. Your tickets will be paid for, from San Juan to St. Louis.

Gets $1 Raise

"I hope you have arranged for the proof of your birth. If you have not—Mr. Dorsch may be able to help you. You will need that at Miami." Sat. 7-12-47

Since the Defender story broke, Miss Cornelius has received a raise of $1 on the week. Mrs. Hendricks has received nothing additional in her pay envelope.

Mrs. M. Antoinette Howard, a registered nurse, of 4248 W. Easton ave., who "found" the women and placed the case in the hands of officials, this week offered her home to the women for an indefinite period.

The case is being referred to the national offices of both the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

'GLAMOUR' CALLED SERVANT PROBLEM

Improvement in Social and Psychological Factors Are Held Necessary

The need to "glamorize" household employment to attract more workers was emphasized yesterday by Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations of the National Urban League. He spoke at a panel discussion on "The Vanishing Domestic Worker," yesterday in the clubrooms of the New York City branch of the American Association of University Women at the Midston House.

Mr. Thomas declared that the psychological, as well as the economic and social, factors of the problem would have to be considered if potential household workers are to be convinced that their jobs are useful ones, and that they hold an important place in the economic scheme.

Other members of the panel were Miss L. Frances Phillips, manager of the New York City household offices of the State Employment Services; Miss Kate Papert of the State Labor Board, and Miss H. Virginia Parsons of the National Tuberculosis Foundation. Mr. Thomas outlined the reasons why the "average alert youngster" is willing to prepare for any type of work but household employment. First among these is the working week, he said. At a time when there is a national trend to shorter and shorter hours, the work schedule in the home is indefinite and the pay scale low.

The speakers also stressed the unimportant place in the social scale to which the household worker is relegated, and the lack of opportunity for either advancement or Social Security.

Miss Phillips reported that her office is attempting to get the Board of Education to introduce two vocational courses in the field. One, she said, would be offered at night, and be open to those already working at household jobs who want to improve their skills. The other would be offered in all secondary schools, to all pupils. The latter course, Miss Phillips declared, should be provided on the same basis as stenography or carpentry, and not open only to students of below average intelligence.

Another need, Miss Phillips said, was the willingness on the part of housewives to give more "in-service" training, especially for younger workers. Many employes in the field are not familiar with the use of household "gadgets," she declared.

Miss Papert stressed the importance of sponsoring, and following closely, legislative measures involving Social Security.

Well-Known Negro Worker Expounds His Views On Happiness

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
May 4, 1947

By JAMES K. HUTSELL

The other morning, on his way out to work in the Grove Park section, James Falconer got to counting up. It had been 30 years. Thirty years on April 29, it was.

And a day or two later, James turned up in a Citizen-Times newsroom.

"Now look here," he explained, "for 30 years I've been working for respectable white folks out there. And for 30 years nothing has been said about me in a paper. Now I've come in here to tell you about me and I don't care whether this gets printed today or tomorrow or next week. But I do want you to take your time and not hurry with it; when it gets done, I want a nice smooth job!"

James wasn't being facetious; he was quick to point that out.

"When anybody does anything for me it's got to be done up to snuff as I demand. That's the only way I'll do anything for anybody else and that's what likewise I shall eternally seek in return."

Grove Park people apparently have known that about 60-year-old James for a long time. There are people for whom he'll work; and there're people for whom he will not work. "And I want people to tell me what they want done and then go off and leave me alone. I'm hard to please and if I please me I please you. Mister, I back up my word, also, because that's all I've got, and I expect all others to do the same."

James—who started to work as a butler for J. H. Allport—has "served people all over." One employer—a Houston man with a former summer home on Gertrude Place—went off and left James to handle his place here for four years. "If there was a job to get done, I so ordered it; and I okayed it before you could send a bill to Texas to be paid; and, if I had okayed it, then it got paid." Later his employer gave James an all-expense vacation in Houston.

". . . And that got me to thinking. I told myself that my work got done when I was sick and that, if I expired, the work would get done after I was dead. So I just started taking me a month's vacation yearly."

James characterizes himself as "an Asheville businessman."

He traces the progress of his business growth:

"I started cleaning houses. And then one day I think: 'James, what you going to do when the house-cleaning is all done?'

"So I starts keeping yards. And then I says: 'James, what you going to do when the autumn has approached?'

"So I starts keeping furnaces. . . So now I have a year-'round enterprise."

James' hands—(they stay constantly in motion)—can be as expressive as his great white eyeballs. Gently now he spreads his palms outward:

"I've learned a great deal in those 30 years since I came up here from Augusta, Ga. I tell a lot about you from your face. You look in my eyes, and I look in yours. And 99 per cent of the time I then know whether you and I are going to get along together."

James (who still has only a touch of white in his hair) refuses to worry. "It's useless; time is too short. If things come hard with me, nobody knows it. If things come easy with me, nobody knows it."

James didn't marry until after his mother died in 1932; he had promised her he'd stay free to look after her as long as she lived. Later he did marry, but his wife died in 1944.

Childless, Jaames lives in a room at 64 Madison avenue. "No house for me! How do I know but what something might happen to me in the night! I've got not one God's soul!

"Nobody else even spells that name Falconer like me. I use the French form of the word. It's like I tell the post office people: I am the first and the last. I am the beginning; I am the end. There was none before me, and I'll take care to see there's none behind me.

"Folks are asking me if I plan on retiring; a woman asked me just the other day. I said: "My Lord, woman, who's going to retire me! Now if you plan a sinking fund to do the job on, that's fine. But, man, I assure you that, as is, there's no chance."

James feels certain of one thing he's got from life, however, even if he has missed a retirement plan: "I know where happiness lies in life, and I can tell you in one word:

"It's in yourself!"

White House Physician

BY VICE ADM. ROSS T. McINTIRE
Surgeon General of the Navy

ADM. McINTIRE

ARTICLE 15—THE LORD TAKES TOLL

BY V. ADM. ROSS T. McINTIRE
Surgeon General of the Navy

ROOSEVELT'S HEART, quite naturally, was our principal concern. Why not? Here was a man of 63, under a terrific strain for years, who had been coughing heavily for more than two months in the Spring of 1944. Time proved that our fears were groundless, for that stout heart of his never failed. But we could not foresee that this would be the case.

As for cerebral hemorrhage, it is unpredictable. There are some conditions, of course, in which we think we can predict it—such as extremely high blood pressure and advanced general arteriolosclerosis, but there is no certainty.

Roosevelt did not have either. His blood pressure was not alarming. In fact, on the morning of the day he died, it was well within normal limits.

I have talked to many excellent pathologists and have yet to find one willing to say he can tell when a man will have a cerebral hemorrhage, or when he will not. The signs that we count on for the condition of the cerebral arteries all denied the president would have any trouble in that regard. His kidneys and liver functions were normal.

* * *

FROM THE FIRST, the daily reports were most encouraging. Daisy, the colored cook, toiled happily in the preparation of dishes that would tempt the president's appetite, and he was putting on weight. Best of all, perfect weather permitted long drives, and these hours in the sun gave him a fine coat of tan.

Keeping strictly to the letter of our agreement, he had received only two callers—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippines. The Osmena visit was more of a celebration than anything else, for the islands had been freed, and the president joyously outlined a broad program of reconstruction to repair the ravages of war.

When Dr. Bruenn telephoned on Thursday, April 12, his report was most optimistic. The president had gained back eight of his lost pounds and was feeling so fit that he planned to attend an old-fashioned Georgia barbecue in the afternoon and a minstrel show that evening.

Every cause for anxiety seemed lifted, and given another lazy, restful week, there was no reason why he should not return to Washington April 20 to greet the regent of Iraq.

* * *

AFTER ASKING BRUENN to tell the president that I would be down for the week-end, I decided to take Dr. James Paullin with me. In view of the proposed trip to San Francisco, with London and China to follow in all probability, a thorough checkup appeared to be advisable—even if not indicated as necessary.

Telephoning Atlanta, I made my arrangement with Paullin and had just hung up when Bruenn called back. The president, he said, had fainted, and was still unconscious.

This had happened at 1:20 p.m., just as luncheon was about to be served and while he was chatting gaily with his cousins, Miss Suckley and Miss Delano, Bill Hassett, and Mrs. Elizabeth Shounmatoff, the artist who was painting his portrait.

All commented afterward on his "high spirits" and ...

...oked." Suddenly, and while a ...ugh was on his lips, he com...ained of a terrible headache, and ...llapsed in his chair.

Bruenn went on to tell me he ...d rushed in to find the president ...le, cold, sweating profusely, and ...tally unconscious. Making no ...fort to conceal his alarm, he re...rted that the pupils of the eyes ...re equal at first, but that the ...t had become widely dilated in a ...v seconds.

Paralysis was also present. Stating he had instituted emergency measures to relieve the intense vasostriction, Bruenn ended by saying he would make another report in five minutes.

* * *

GETTING PAULLIN AGAIN, I asked him to race at once to Warm Springs, and learned later that he made the 80 miles in a little more than an hour. This done, I rang Steve Early, asking him to get in touch with Mrs. Roosevelt, and then ordered a Navy plane to stand by.

Bruenn, on his second call, confirmed my fears, giving it as his opinion that the president had suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. Nevertheless, he held out hope, for the heart rate was excellent, the breathing good, the color improved, and the blood pressure showed signs of falling. He was continuing to use aminophyllin, nitroglycerin and other remedies.

Telephoning a third time, some minutes later, Bruenn said Paullin had arrived and was at the bedside. Before he had fairly started to give me details, however, I heard him utter a startled exclamation, and the sudden silence made me know that he had been summoned back into the sickroom.

It seemed ages that I waited, but it could only have been a matter of seconds, when someone else picked up the telephone, and a broken, tear-choked voice informed

me that the president was dead.

PAULLIN'S REPORT, sent subsequently, gave these details of the last moments:

"The president was in extremis when I reached him. He was in a cold sweat, ashy gray, and breathing with difficulty. Numerous rhonchi in his chest. He was propped up in bed. His pupils were dilated, and his hands slightly cyannosed. Comdr. Bruenn had started artificial respiration. On examination his pulse was barely perceptible. His heart sounds could be heard, but about three and a hali minutes after my arrival they disappeared completely. I gave him an intracardiac dose of adrenalin in the hope that we might stimulate his heart to action. However, his lungs were full of rales, both fine, medium and coarse, and his blood pressure was not obtainable. There were no effects from the adrenalin except perhaps two or three beats of the heart, which did not continue. Within five minutes after my entrance into the room, all evidence of life had passed away. The time was 3:35 o'clock."

* * *

MRS. ROOSEVELT, Steve Early and I, hurrying to the plane, reached Warm Springs at 11 o'clock that night. In the discussion that followed our arrival, an autopsy was decided against, as there was no useful purpose to be served by it.

Both Paullin and Bruenn were in agreement that the cause of death was a "massive intracerebral hemorrhage which, in all probability, had ruptured into the subarachnoid space."

FOR THOSE CLOSE TO HIM, it will always be a bitter regret that Roosevelt could not have lived to share in the triumph that was so largely the result of his force and vision; that he could not have continued to pour the flame of his faith into the world organization that was the highest hope in a heart that had no room for any but high hopes. Yet not one of those who knew him best and loved him most believes that he would have voiced a protest or filed any claim of unfairness.

The will to serve had carried him through killing labors, victorious over every weakness of the body until the job had been done. And with him it was only the job that ever counted. And in his last words, "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith." — Copyright 1946, by Ross T. McIntire and George Creel.

FUTURE OF NEGRO JOB OPPORTUNITY IN DOMESTIC SERVICE

Sat. 5-3-47 18d Weekly Review

Up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania according to the most recent issue of Newsweek Magazine, in an effort to ease maid shortage Puerto Rican women are being flown in by an employment agent with a guaratee of a year's employment as domestics. Sat. 5-3-47

In looking at the picture of the group shown in Newsweek, these women from Puerto Rico show the same range of color variations that would most likey be found in any comparable group of young American colored women. B'ham, Ala.

Upon seeing this picture and noting the fact that the Philadelphia Employment Agent has elected to send to far off Puerto Rico to bring in these colored domestic workers, the first question to arise in the minds of the average Negro reader of Newsweek and perhaps others, is why didn't the agent seek to meet the maid shortage by the employment of young American Negro women? This is especially true in view of the fact that a large number of the most widely known Negro schools and colleges, especially in the south, have long been putting a great deal of emphasis on home economics, home making, dietetics and other subjects designed to produce the best prepared and most efficient domestic workers. 18d

Seeing all of its implications, the action of the Philadelphia agent in bringing in these Puerto Rican women develops the most far reaching signigicance respecting the future job opportunity of American Negro women in the field of domestic service. With this in mind Negroes will most likey come to the immediate conclusion that the action of the Philadelphia agent resulted solely from American racial prejudice; another instance of the hydraheaded monster limiting and sircumscribing Negro employment opportunity. Sat. 5-3-47

It would be well however, that the action of the Philadelphia agent he taken as an indication of the need for self examination on the part of Negroes to determine whether or not we ourselves are contributing to the lessning of our job opportunities, particularly in the field of domestic service.

Booker T. Washington once said. "We shall prosper as a race in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupation of life." Sat. 5-3-47

Preoccupied with the struggle for first class American citizenship, we have allowed this preoccupation to lead us as a race to believe and accept certain manefestation, actions, actions and mannerisms as in themselves evihood and of one's sense of being the equal of all others. In such a preoccupation we as a race have very nearly lost sight of the value of good manners, courtesy, respect for others and respect of employee for employer; the most essential qualities for domestic service or any other job, for that matter.

To illustrate: During the period of Northern migration of the first World War, in a large Northern city, we obtained employment in a concern where Negroes were then being employed for the first time in its history. While white employees who had been working for the concern for years without exception addressed the foreman as "Mr. Miller," Negroes who had been working for the concern for only a few months at the most addressed the same foreman as "John."

In our struggle for full equality and first class citizenship in this country, it is well that we as a race come to a new unerstanding of the fact that it is not a sign of a lack of manhood and womannood, to use on proper occasions, the address of "Mr." and "Mrs." which is both good manners and good sense. 18d

If the action of the Philadelphia agent signifies a trend in the employment of colored people from foreign lands in the field of domestic service, the trend will not be arrested by an FEPC or any other agency but only through the intelligence and good sense of American Negroes.

'DAISY ... COOK FIRST, LAST MEAL'

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

WARM SPRINGS, June 25 (AP)—An elaborate bronze tablet was unveiled here Wednesday, commemorating the death of the late President Roosevelt at Warm Springs' "Little White House" on April 12, 1945. 18d Thurs. 6-26-47

But the most poignant inscription was scrawled in pencil in the kitchen of the Roosevelt cottage. In the cramped hand of Roosevelt's Negro cook, it said simply:

"Daisy Bonner cook the first meal and the last one in this cottage for the President Roosevelt." Thur. 6-26-47

Domestic Field Fails to Rally From Half-Million War Loss

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-26-47

By NNPA

WASHINGTON

Plans to grant household workers vacations with pay and four holidays a year is the latest effort reported by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department in the nationwide atempt to induce more former women war workers to enter the domestic service.

The household work is curently suffering from a shortage of skilled workers and has failed to regain a significant number of the half million women it lost to war industries during the war.

The Women's Bureau, in cooperation with housewives' committees in local communities, is attempting to solve the problem by putting domestic employment on a bisis approaching that of other occupations.

Holidays Proposed

Reporting on its activities in that direction, the Women's Bureau said last Thursday that housewives' committees in several cities have proposed the four holidays a years for their domestic workers. Some committees specified the holidays while others leave the actual days to be worked out between the employee and employer, the Bureau said.

In Chicago, the Bureau said, the Household Employers League draws up a written argeement listing eight holidays and requesting that the domestic worker, in signing her contract, specify four preferences from the eight days named. Sat. 4-26-47

Employers Take Choice

In St. Paul and Minneapolis a joint household committee lists two groups of holidays and asks the employee to choose two from each group. In one group, she could pick Christmas, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Easter. In the second group, she can choose two from Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and Lincoln's or Washington's birthday.

The Bureau said many attempts are being made to work out satisfactory arrangements for vacations for domestic workers.

In St. Louis, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, committees have proposed a week's vacation with pay for domestic workers after a year's service and two weeks with pay for workers with two years experience.

Oakland, California and Syracuse and New York committees feel that a household worker should have two weeks with pay after one year's service.

Sick Leave Suggested

Noting that household workers generally have neither private or public protection against sickness or injury, several committees have proposed that domestic workers be given sick leave with pay.

A committee of housewives in Cincinnati proposes they be given one week's sick leave a year with pay, while a St. Louis Committee suggested that paid sick leave accumulate at the rate of one day a month after six months of employment. Sat. 4-26-47

The Women's Bureau said the ommision of domestic workers from private or public protection is a serious one because of the possibility of accidents in domestic service and the inability of such workers to bear the financial cost of such accidents.

18e 1947

Puerto Ricans

Hits Slavery Of Puerto Ricans

18e

N.Y., N.Y. Daily Worker

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The factory owners of New York import into this city 9,000 starved and exploited workers of Puerto Rico a month. The Wall Street sugar trust owns Puerto Rico. Its citizens do not even have a yard of soil in which to grow potatoes.

Naturally, it is easy to entice starving people in Puerto Rico, through the agency of the State Department, to leave and come and slave in the sweat shops of New York. The Puerto Rican worker at the mercy of the Dept. of Immigration is forced to submit to any degree of exploitation because if they dare to protest at poor wages and conditions, they know that they will be quickly shipped back to Puerto Rico to extreme starvation. 527.6-7-47

C. B.

Puerto Rican Girls in Chicago Find Contracts Mean Nothing

18e Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

527.4-19-47

CHICAGO—Importing young Puerto Rican women to do domestic work for Chicagoans at $60 monthly has not worked out quite according to expectations, Castle, Barton and Associates, private employment agency, has discovered, after transporting 362 girls, many untrained and unfamiliar with the English language.

The agency's contract, now somewhat altered, required the girls to work (hours and duties unspecified) for a year. Employers were to hold $100 of their earnings "in escrow" for them, besides deducting $10 monthly for agency fees and expenses.

Of the girls brought here, 200 are still at work, but 40 have already returned home. Authorities are convinced that a number of the remainder fell into the hands of procurers. Others have been arrested on charges ranging from prostitution to larceny.

Puerto Rico A Colony

18e

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Santurce, Puerto Rico

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Letters from Our Readers column of June 7, there is a letter from a reader which, although it expresses protest at the exploitation of Puerto Rican workers in New York, gives an inaccurate picture of Puerto Rico. The writer gives the impression that Puerto Rico is an independent country through his mention of the State Department and the Department of Immigration.

527.4-23-47

Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States. Wages here are lower, and the cost of living is higher than in the U. S. American corporations are introducing Jimcrow practices in a country that could serve as a model in race relations. Puerto Rican children are forced to learn their school subjects in a foreign language, English. Puerto Rico cannot carry on any commerce with any country except the United States or through the U. S. It is subject to the coastwise shipping laws of the U. S. Its industrial program is constantly being sabotaged by American corporations. Wed. 7-23-47

The American working class has a staunch ally in the struggle against the Wall Street imperialists—the heroic Puerto Rican people.

L. M.

Help to Harvest Sugar Cane Crop

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
18e sat. 1-4-47

WASHINGTON — Nearly 4,000 West Indian agricultural workers—mainly Jamaicans and Barbadians—are helping with the sugar cane harvest in Florida and Louisiana, the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

About 3,000 Jamaicans and Barbadians are employed in Florida and 1,200 Jamaicans are in the Louisiana cane fields.

ECHOES OF CHATTEL SLAVERY

Chicago, Ill. Defender

It is a very curious thing, or perhaps not curious at all, how the shadow of chattel slavery is frequently cast over the American scene, particularly in southern states. It has occurred again, and this time it comes out of Alabama in the form of a bill to repress civil liberties, a measure now pending before the Alabama House Judiciary Committee. The sweeping provisions of this bill would outlaw every sign of progress in that state, and we hope that Governor Folsom will marshal the necessary progressive forces to smash the attempt to make this bill into law. This bill would make it impossible for any man or woman to open his mouth for any other purpose than to eat. And then he might have to be very careful of what he eats. Sat. 7-5-47

It reads: "That any person conspiring, consorting, or colluding with, or inducing, aiding, abetting, counselling, persuading or advising, by word of mouth, writing, advertising, precept or otherwise, any person or persons, to subvert, overturn, destroy or change the form of government, either state or federal, established by law in this state and in the U. S., by force or violence, or other than by orderly process of law and as a result of the free expression in lawful manner of the will of the majority, shall upon conviction be deprived of his citizenship in this state and in addition may be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than two years, one or both."

The joker in this law is the clause "or change the form of government." This is so general that it means anybody who wishes to change the Jim Crow setup in even the slightest particular could be prevented from doing so. You could be prevented from opposing the poll tax, lynching or any segregated conditions. For the attempts right now to change all these things represents a very real attempt to change government. We want such changes to go on. We believe that such oppressive government based on segregation must be changed. The initiators of this bill are opposed to even the mildest liberalism and they want the status quo under the guise of opposing "overthrow of government," when they are really objecting to any protests whatever against the horrors of segregation which now are the object of action by many liberal forces in Alabama and the South. Sat. 7-5-47

This belongs to former Nazi Germany, not to America. It belongs neither to "states' rights" nor to federal law, nor to human dignity. It belongs under the burned ashes of Hitler's Berlin. Governor Folsom, please take note.

Connecticut FEPC Bill Goes to Governor

Special to the Daily Worker

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15. — The House yesterday passed a fair employment practices bill by 121 to 105. The bill has already passed the Senate and is virtually certain of Gov. James L. McConaughty's signature.

The House Republican majority split on the vote, while the Democratic minority voted for it.

The measure bars job bias against any person because of color, religion or race. The State Inter-Racial Commission, set up several years ago, is authorized to give cease and desist orders against any employment agency, employer, or union found guilty of bias.

The bill was okayed after hours of bitter debate. Manufacturers' and employers' lobbyists exerted heavy pressure against the measure.

The bill provides no penalties for violation, and is considered in many quarters as lukewarm and unworkable. The Commission however can seek injunctive relief from the courts in case of violations. Employers with five or more workers are liable.

A move to make the bill apply only to concerns with 10 or more workers was defeated by 102 to 88.

cial Commission would be authorized to issue "cease-and-desist" orders against any employer, employment agency or labor union guilty of such discrimination.

Passage of the bill in the House followed bitter debate, during which some manufacturers and representatives of employer organizations brought pressure to defeat it. The Democratic minority voted with the sponsors of the bill.

Amendment Defeated

A last minute effort to amend the bill to make it applicable only to employers having 10 or more employees was defeated 102 to 88. Employers with five or more workers are subject to its provisions as the bill finally passed.

No violation penalties are provided, but the Interracial Commission is authorized to apply to the courts for injunctions if its orders are not obeyed. Both parties included planks in their platforms at the last general election approving FEPC.

Bill Made Law by Governor

Democratic Minority Supports Sponsors

HOUSE VOTE CLOSE

Effort to Amend Act Defeated

HARTFORD, Conn.—A fair employment practice bill was signed by Governor James L. McConnaughy here recently, after having passed the State Senate and the House of Representatives whose members were divided as shown by a close margin of 121 to 105.

The measure bans racial or religious discrimination in employment. Under it, the State Interra-

Stephen Wise Calls Connecticut's FEPC Strongest on Books

NEW YORK—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, hailed Connecticut's newly enacted FEPC legislation as, "in many respects, the strongest FEPC law on the books," surpassing that of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Connecticut nto only forbids discrimination by employers, trade unions and employment agencies, but also specifically defines discrimination to include segregation and separation.

FEPC: Something More Palatable

18 Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Two able solons, a Republican, Irving M. Ives of New York, and a Democrat, Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, are busily drafting a "National Act Against Discrimination in Employment" which they think will be able to pass the Senate because it meets some of the objections to former FEPC legislation.

Their measure, it is said, places greater emphasis on education and less on Government dictation and compulsion, and is less likely to run into objections on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The new bill is linked with the United Nations in furtherance of the obligations of the United States under the U.N. Charter to aid in the promotion of the "observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language and religion." Sat. 4-26-47

The Ives-Chavez measure provides a national commission with State and community advisory councils which would seek to combat bias through advice, education and conciliation.

Like the Federal Trade Commission the proposed FEPC would not issue prohibitory orders like the National Labor Relations Board, but cease and desist orders subject to the provisions for judicial review and enforcement established by the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946.

The bill also provides for veto or cancellation by Congress of any regulations which the FEPC may issue.

This measure ought to be more palatable to those who regarded previous bills as opening the way for a totalitarian interference with and control of the nation's business.

There are some who will regard this bill as too mild and will cry for a harsher measure designed to end at a stroke of the pen an evil which is vicious and widespread. Sat. 4-26-47

But others, and we think the majority of people, will feel that a milder and less drastic measure is all we can hope to get (at least in the beginning) and that we shall be very lucky if we get that.

Commissioner Says Employment Bias Is Aid To Communists

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 7-12-47 18f

Journal & Guide (gen. FEPC)

Special To Journal And Guide

NEW YORK—Declaring that the New York State FEPC is definitely bearing fruit, Julian J. Reiss, a member of and spokesman for the commission, warned in a speech delivered before the Commerce and Industry Association of New York in May that employers who practice race and religious discrimination in employment play right into the hands of Stalin and his Communists.

Expressing gratification over the employer cooperation received, the commissioner said the New York FEPC has closed 152 complaints on their merits after investigation, and at present only 127 are pending.

COMPLAINTS FILED

Since the enactment of the law in 1945, 645 complaints have been filed with the commission by aggrieved persons, Mr. Reiss pointed out. Some of these have been closed due to lack of jurisdiction because the complainant does not fall within the provisions of the law as an aggrieved person.

"I am glad to say," Mr. Reiss added, "that in every one of these complaints where the commission has found probable cause for believing an unlawful employment practice existed, justice has been brought to the complainant and the unlawful employment practice corrected by the first stage required by the law, which is one of conference with the respondent. In no instance has the commission been required to proceed to the second step which would consist of a hearing conducted by three commissioners and in whose deliberations the commissioner who conducted the original investigation and made the attempt at conciliation, would take no part." Sat. 7-12-47

BENEFIT OF THE LAW

Speaking of some of the observable results of the FEPC law, the spokesman said: "Today we rarely find an application for employment which contains questions considered by the commission directly or indirectly to disclose race, creed, color, or national origin.

"In New York State we rarely find advertisements for help which directly or indirectly make any limitations as to race, color, creed or national origin. There is a marked contrast in this regard when New York State papers are compared with those of other states without similar legislation."

Admitting that it will take time for a full equalization of employment, Mr. Reiss pointed out, however, that Negroes are now being employed as telephone operators throughout New York City and other cities of the state. "Usually," he added, "the last barrier to be overcome is the employment of Negroes in white collar capacities."

Colored personnel is being employed in banks, insurance companies, steamship companies, commercial houses, he said, and declared "We know that the law definitely is producing results."

WARNS OF COMMUNISM

Warning employers that discrimination in employment fosters communism, the commissioner asserted:

"As J. Edgar Hoover recently pointed out, there was only 2,000 Communists in Russia at the time they took control, but the peasant class and the working class grasped for communism as it appeared to be the only means by which they could liberate themselves from the severe oppression which they had suffered for years. Sat. 7-12-47

"Other people in Russia were sympathetic as communism appeared to offer release for them also from bitter persecution. This was what sold communism to the Russian people, they did not realize that communism also incorporates an absolute denial of all human rights—**the right of ownership of property, the freedom of speech, the freedom of worship, to life itself, or that everybody and everything would become subject to the despotic rule of a godless state.**

"The communists here in America realize that they do not have severe oppression of a working or peasant class through which to gain support but they do have serious oppression against millions of people due to race, creed or color. If you study their tactics you can see how they have seized upon discriminatory practices to enlist support of their cause.

Mr. Reiss went on to assert, "But it is unlikely that communists would attempt a frontal attack on the armed and industrial might of America. Their policy is to bore from within. A fair policy of employment is the best security from such an attack." Sat. 7-12-47

GIVE AID TO STALIN

He said, "Employers must realize that by possessing a discriminatory policy they are playing right into the hands of Stalin; that if they were on his payroll they could nothing more effective for him in fertilizing the ground for communism.

Calling attention to the boring in tactics of the communists, Mr. Reiss made this observation

"A returning Negro veteran fails to observe segregation rules in the rear of a bus. Police officers seize him and gouge out his eyes. Communist organizations are out in front with their vigorous protestations. The American Bowling Congress refused to admit Negro participants at their tournament. Communists picketed the tournament. A utility company is accused of discriminatory practice and again Communists protest and picket their offices.

Atlanta Editor Against FEPC Too

Tribune, Scranton, Pa. Sat. 8-2-47

ATLANTA—Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, although approving of the objectives behind the FEPC, distrusts the bill "as it now exists" and the leadership behind it. More powerful than the law proposed is the use of public opinion provided that it can be made articulate, McGill believes.

The editor was speaking on "The Proposed FEPC Legislation" at the 7th in the series of discussions on "How New Must the Better World Be" at Atlanta university summer school. He is convinced that the South can never become a prosperous region until it does the fair and just thing by its Negro population. "And not until skilled Negroes in industry and education are given opportunity will the South progress spiritually," he added. Sat-8-2-47

Although McGill said he would support every objective which would bring about more jobs and help to alleviate the situation in Georgia where 40,000 persons are drawing unemployment compensation, he contended that "a job which is forced and policed by men appointed by patronage, draws employment into politics and makes every job a political movement. If we can accelerate industry in the South, it will be easier to bring about the employment of skills"

Personally, McGill would prefer state FEPC laws, but he admitted that southern states would not pass such legislation. Sat. 8-2-47

Dixie White Editor Raps FEPC Leaders

18 Chicago Defender—Ill.

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, although approving the objectives behind the FEPC, distrusts the bill as it now exists and the leadership behind it. He believes that more powerful than the law is the use of public opinion provided that it can be made articulate. He also believes that employers who are un-American in their actions should be exposed.

McGill was speaking last week on "The Proposed FEPC Legislation" at the seventh in the series of discussions on "How New Must the Better World Be?" at the Atlanta University summer school.

The Highway

Afro-American

by Charles H. Houston

If we regard simply the defeat of the FEPC bills in most State Legislatures, we may become discouraged. But, if we compare the situation in 1947 with the state of the law ten years ago when there was no FEPC legislation at all, we can see that the recognition of the principle of fair employment practice is gradually taking hold. Sat. 8-30-47

Seven States now have FEPC laws: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Wisconsin and Oregon.

FEPC bills were introduced in some twenty State Legislatures this year. Only two were finally passed into law: Connecticut and Oregon.

The Rhode Island bill passed the lower branch of the State Legislature but was killed in the State Senate by a margin of three votes.

Sought in Mo.

Colored legislators sponsored an FEPC bill in Missouri. It did not pass, but the mere fact such a bill was brought into the Legislature in a rebel State like Missouri is progress.

A revised FEPC bill has been sponsored in the present Congress by a bi-partisan Democratic and Republican coalition. It did not get to the floor of either the House or the Senate in the last session.

But the Presidential campaign of 1948 is in the offing, and it is a safe bet that an FEPC bill will be voted through the House and at least brought to the floor of the Senate for debate.

As usual, it will have enough pledged votes in the Senate to insure passage if it ever gets to a vote, but under existing Senate rules it will be certain to run into a Southern filibuster which can be broken only by cloture.

We have never been able to get cloture on a civil rights or minority rights measure; but one day the North and West will grow tired of letting the South humiliate it in the eyes of the world and bring Southern filibusterers to an end by cloture or other means. So, we will keep on trying. Sat. 8-30-47

Of the States having FEPC laws, New York has had the strongest administration, backed by the most

der the New York FEPC law, and the court cases which have been piling up against them, some of the railway labor unions (for example, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks) have opened full membership to colored workers. Sat. 8-30-47

It is interesting to note that the Taft-Hartley law adopts the position taken by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice as far back as 1943 in condemning a closed union in a closed shop as an unfair labor practice.

As the years go by, more and more, the courts and legislatures are vindicating the stand and position taken by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in defense of industrial democracy, and the pattern of fair employment practice proceeds along lines that the President's Committee marked out.

Five States Adopt FEPC

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 3-8-47

CHICAGO—The American Council on Race Relations reports that five States have adopted fair employment laws. Eight others are now considering similar legislation and eight additional States have measures in preparation. Oregon has adopted a statement of public policy favoring such an ordinance.

Already having such laws are Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin. Legislatures are now considering measures in Ohio, Washington, Missouri, Minnesota, Connecticut, Illinois, Rhode Island and Nebraska. Bills are in preparation in Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan and West Virginia. The Council studied fourteen ordinances in making up its report.

ernoon to support the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission in efforts to obtain passage of Federal legislation against discrimination in employment.

The decision followed a day's sessions for 100 delegates at the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue, under auspices of the Catholic Interracial Council, Jewish Labor Committee, Negro Labor Committee and the Presbyterian Institute on Industrial Relations.

The Rev. Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers of Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, presided yesterday morning. Paul Sifton of Washington, director of legislative and public relations of the council, presided in the afternoon.

Passage of FEPC Bill a 'Must,' Henderson Says

Afro American Baltimore Md. 9-13-47

Both Parties to Be Held Responsible If Filibuster Halts Action, He Warns

Afro American

DETROIT—(NNPA) — Passage of the bill to prohibit race or religious discrimination in employment is a "must" for minority groups, Elmer W. Henderson, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, declared here last Sunday.

"We are making this clear now before the sound and fury of the 1948 presidential campaign begins," Henderson said, in an address before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems.

"We warn both parties that we cannot be wooed with a mere repetition of 1944 campaign pledges for FEPC, he declared.

Voting Records to Be Checked

"We are interested only in the Democratic and Republican parties' record on FEPC legislation; and these records will be made in Congress when our bill is called up in January, 1948," he disclosed.

"The Democratic Party will be held accountable for any filibuster by its so-called "southern wing" and the Republian majority will be held responsible if it abdicates in the face of the filibuster," he warned. 9-19-47

"Last year cloture failed by only eight votes," he pointed out, concluding, "there is no reason why effective action by party leadership cannot secure those eight votes for the FEPC bill in 1948.

REJOINS FEPC STAFF — Mrs. Anna Belle Douglas of New Orleans who rejoins the staff of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC as a field representative.

SEEK TO END JOB BIAS

Pittsburgh Courier

Groups Here Endorse Efforts of FEPC to Enact Law

Representatives of twenty-five civic, cultural, religious and labor organizations voted yesterday aft-

The Highway

Afro-American

by Charles H. Houston

Donald R. Richberg last month wrote and published a pamphlet in which he tries to take the FEPC bill (S.984) apart. He calls it a bill "to promote industrial dissension and inefficiency and to increase racial and religious prejudice and intolerance."

He explains, with great care, in a footnote at the beginning of the pamphlet, that he has not been employed or paid to oppose or support anti-discrimination legislation. He does not explain however who thinks his opinion is important enough to go to the expense of publishing and distributing the pamphlet.

Full of Prejudice

There is no need trying to meet Mr. Richberg point for point. Prejudice speaks through the entire pamphlet. Mr. Richberg twists the freedom of purely individual social acquaintanceship into a supported freedom to choose the man or woman who holds the next monkey wrench or screwdriver on the assembly line.

When an ignorant man or woman attempts to justify economic discrimination on the excuse it will promote social equality, one pities him and prays he may one day see the light.

When an able man like Mr. Richberg drags in social issue to justify economic discrimination one knows he is intellectually dishonest.

Mr. Richberg argues: "If racial and national congeniality is not sinful, then uncongeniality is not sinful." 11-22-47

According to that line of reasoning if love is not sinful, then hate is not sinful. Mr. Richberg is too smart to be innocent.

Discredited Liberal

What made Mr. Richberg go off balance? That may be the $64 question which only Mr. Richberg can answer. But certain things we do know. B. Afro-American

First, Mr. Richberg is a discredited liberal; and ex-liberals dissatisfied with the way things are going usually turn sour, reactionary and sore.

Mr. Richberg used to represent the big railway Brotherhoods, and they are notoriously anti-Negro. He tries to offset the clear evidence of his bias by saying that he gratuitously aided in the organization and recognition of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Baltimore, Md.

All that means is he is for the colored man in his place, and his opposition to FEPC bill means he is just definitely against him when he tries to get out of what Mr. Richberg conceives is his place.

Against Closed Shop

Mr. Richberg, the ex-labor lawyer, confesses in the pamphlet that he is against the closed shop. He calls the closed shop "the most indefensible violation of constitutional liberty that has ever been widely tolerated in the United States." Afro-American

He is willing to make it unlawful for a union to exclude colored workers from membership where the union is the bargaining agent for the industry, but is not willing to have any restrictions placed on the employer's right to discriminate. Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Richberg winds up the pamphlet with a blast against communism and all its ways, but he endorses the discriminations on which communism feeds. He is a victim of his own contradictions.

Henry Wallace gave the right answer when asked to comment on Mr. Richberg's opposition to FEPC. All Wallace said was:

"Richberg—is he still around?" That is all the brush-off the gentleman needs.

Calls F.E.P.C. Communistic

Sat. 12-13-47

The F.E.P.C. Bill, which President Truman urged Congress to pass shortly after he became President, is in essence a plank in the Communist platform. The height of the ambition of every Communist in the U. S. A. is to have the F.E.P.C. become a law of this country. Under the provisions of the F.E.P.C., the employers of this land of the free, ranging from a Chinese laundry to General Motors Corporation, would be deprived of their privilege of hiring and keeping such employees as they chose. With an arbitrary board to administer the act, the United States would be virtually communized without the consent of the people. Courier Journal

We are opposed to any roundabout road to Communism, such as the F.E.P.C. W. B. CHILTON.

Springfield, Tenn. Louisville Defender

Wide Support Given FEPC Bill

Afro-American

Lenient Amendment Opposed by Groups

ACTION URGED

Baltimore, Md.

Ellender 'Commends' Thomas, Hits Randolph

Sat. 6-21-47 WASHINGTON

Immediate, unconditional enactment of the Ives Bill (S-984) calling for a Federal FEPC was demanded by representatives of national organizations during hearings conducted by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Affairs last week.

Speaking on behalf of millions of Americans of all races, religious and national origins, the witnesses unanimously denounced the amendment proposed by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (Rep., N.J.), which would give individual State Legislatures the right to waive enforcement features

Section 7 of the Ives Bill authorizes cease and desist orders if the commission fails to obtain vountary compliance with provisions of the measure and Section 8 authorizes enforcement of the measure by the U.S. Circuit Court if an order is not obeyed.

Explaining his reasons for not wanting those sections to remain as they are, Senator Smith said that his amendment would offset any unnecessary difficulties occurring in certain areas.

Senator Ives, meanwhile, has not given his conclusion about the amendment.

'Compliment' From Ellender

A highlight of the hearings, one full of repercussions was the way in which Sen. Allen J. Ellender, a committee member, received the testimony of two witnesses. Sat. 6-21-47

That of Julius A. Thomas, director, Department of Industrial Relations, Urban League, was praised Friday, by Senator Ellender, who, at the same time denounced that of A. Philip Randolph, whom he termed a "bully."

"I think your testimony has been one of the best we've had. I appreciate the frankness of this witness and the manner which his organization approaches the problem. If we had more people with the earnestness, sincerity and frankness like him we could get along better throughout the country," said Senator Ellender.

Thomas Objects to Attack

Still smarting under the severe verbal thrashing meted out to him Wednesday growing out of his failure to address Mr. Randolph as "Mr.", Senator Ellender continued:

"And not like some of these "bullies" who come up here like that Randolph, who testified yesterday (Thursday)."

Mr. Thomas told the Lousiana Senator, "I wouldn't call Mr. Randolph a "bully."

Ellender retorted: "Well I do."

He had avoided calling Mr. Thomas by any name until near the end of the testimony when he blurted out hurriedly "Thomas" and continued rapidly with his questioning.

Would Have Harmed Testimony

Asked later by reporters why he took no exception, as did Mr. Randolph, the Urban League representative said:

"H said it so rapidly and I took it as a measure to break the trend of the testimony by diverting the pertinent material which I wanted for the record at the money.

"Because of this I was unable to catch him up on it that time. However, I was just waiting for him to come back with it a second time which he never did.

Ellender refrained from addressing Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary, who testified Thursday morning, by any name and asked him very few questions. He promptly addressed the Rev. Sandy Ray as "Reverend," which is apparently an acceptable term in the South. Sat. 6-21-47

Has 'Compliment' Deleted

Fearing that a compliment from Senator Ellender would be a "kiss of death," in that it might put him in the role of a racial "traitor" or "Uncle Tom" or condoning the principles of the Lousianian and strongly resenting the reference made to Mr. Randolph, Mr. Thomas asked that the compliment and the impolite reference be stricken from the record.

Chairman Forrest C. Donnell of the Senate Labor and Welfare Subcommittee, after consultation with Senator Ellender, ordered the remarks deleted.

Gives Clean Picture of Situation

Mr. Thomas' testimony was informative and could be no means be construed to condone any theories or principles which the Lousiania Senator might possess.

Under questioning by Senator Ellender on what progress had been found regarding job discrimination in the South, Mr. Thomas answered:

"There has been some progress but none worthy of note in employment opportunities.

ELLENDER: You'll never get the things you're striving for by compulsion. Only through educational processes and by working with communities as you are doing in a gradual manner can this be accomplished.

THOMAS: Yes, but I think there must be some strength given to our conception in this country.

ELLENDER: Where have you found the most discrimination.

THOMAS: The greatest amonut is definitely in the South.

Over Fourth Unemployed on Coast

The Urban League representative confirmed Mr. Randolph's statement that better than 30% of colored workers on the West Coast are unemployed.

"I was told by State employment agencies in California, Oregon and Washington that they can't assign colored workers to certain jobs because the employers specificially request whites," Mr. Thomas explained.

"In Lousiana, your State, Senator, 45% of the colored veterans are unemployed. The ration of unemployment runs from two to three times as high for colored as for whites. Out of 87,000 who went off to war from Mississippi about 60,000 returned. Only 260 colored are in State College.

Has to Admit Whites Favored

Senator Ellender admitted there is discrimination in types of jobs held by colored people in the South.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Thomas said the Ives Bill meets the requirements of sound Federal legislation to accomplish the ob jective for which we are working to prohibit discrimination in employment.

Quoting from Labor Market reports, he pointed out that in the Agricultural machinery and tractor industry, the hosiery industry, banking and trust companies, telephone communications industry, railway equipment, job opportunities for non-whites are either very meager, non-existent, or only in unskilled capacities.

Says Each Man Must Be Free

During testimony supporting the bill itself Mr. Randolph said "the issue is freedom, practical day-to-day freedom, made real by equal opportunity for employment. So long as one man or one group, or one race or creed or color is not free, no man is wholly free. Sat. 6-21-47

"I do not condemn the trade union workers who discriminate against colored workers and other minorities. Fundamentally, black and white workers do not fight each other because they hate each other, but they hate each other because they fight each other, and they fight each other because they do not understand each other. But if they work together, they will understand each other."

Only Key to Free Enterprise

ROY WILKINS read a statement from Walter White, executive secretary, in which he said:

"Support should be given, if taxpayers and producers are even reasonably intelligent, because one of the surest guarantees of continuation of what is called the free enterprise system and democracy is a market able to purchase goods. Sat. 6-21-47

"A second must for a sound economy is keeping to the reducible minimum the cost to taxpapers of the expensive and dangerous fruits of poverty and discrimination—hospitals, courts, jails, shelters for delinquents, weakened citizens, who are a burden upon society in peace time and even more in times of war.

Threat of Depression

"If a depression comes, however mild, the colored worker, being too often the last hired and first fired, will again be condemned by the Congress itself to the blandishments of those who would trade upon his miseries. Do you gentlemen care to be responsible for that?

"Passage and enforcement of this Act along with antilynching, antidisfranchisement and civil rights legislation will cause hope and faith to soar.

Yes, Compel Them, Says Dr. Wise

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, president, American Jewish Congress, set Senator Ellender "back on his heels" on various occasions during his testimony.

ELLENDER: Shall a man be compelled to employ a man if he does not wish to in your estimation, Dr. Wise?

DR. WISE: He should. American citizens are entitled to work without abatement because of race. When employers deny them that right then they should be compelled to do so.

The Ives-Quinn Bill in New York has effected a great shange and vastly improved the working relations regarding races in New York. Yon can't control discrimination without the help of legislation.

Against All Segregation

ELLENDER: Are you against segregation laws?

DR. WISE: I am against any and every segregation law that violates basic rights of American citizens. I believe that the colored worker has the same right of employment as the white man in every State.

ELLENDER: We have taken care of colored people in the South far better than the North has.

DR. WISE: People don't want to be taken care of in a Democracy, Senator. They want an opportunity to earn their own livelihood and be accorded the same privileges to do so as any body else. Sat. 6-21-47

Rabbi Ignores Social Angles

Senator attempted to sound the Jewish Rabbi out on his views on intermarriage and other social relationships regarding the races which Mr. Ellender had attempted to inject in the record during the appearance of practically every witness.

Dr. Wise said he saw that this line of questioning was irrelevant to the bill and declined to answer such question. However, he challenged Senator Ellender to a public debate on the subject of social relations but not in that room.

Senator Ellender declined to comment on the challenge.

Seeking Better America

Dr. Wise said, "We seek to fight every manifestation of racism, to promote the civil and polititcal equality of all groups and persons in America, and to support measures designed to safeguard civil liberties and to build a better America.

"We regard ethnic discrimination, whether directed against Jews, colored people, Chinese, Mexicans or any other group, as a single and indivisible problem and as one of the most urgent problems of democratic society."

Endorsed by Dr. Jernagin

DR. W. H. JERNAGIN, director, Washington Bureau, National Fraternal Coouncil of Negro Churches in America, in a statement read by his secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, stated:

"As spiritual leaders in various communities across the nation, the clergy of the Fraternal Council know how vitally essential fairness in employment is to the economic, social and religious fiber of our people and all people.

"When a breadwinner is denied a job to support his family because of the color of his skin, his race or creed, the moral structure of this great America is weakened. The churches and members of the council have registered their individual and group endorsement of S-984." Sat. 6-21-47

'Needed for Uniformity'

DR. D. V. JEMISON, the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Selma, Ala., in a staement read by the Rev. Sandy F. Ray, chairman, social service commission, stated:

"The right to work and earn according to one's skill is a basic right in a democracy. It is that right which we seek.

"When undemrocatic elements deny citizens that right, they rob them of their real citizenship and force them out on the outer fringes of democratic society. They force them into areas of hunger, disease, ignorance and to death."

JOSEPH CARPENTER, lawyer, American Civil Liberties Union, urged passage of a Federal law because it is essential so that uniformity can be achieved and large employers engaged in interstate commerce can be covered.

'Democracy Being Questioned'

GILBERT HARRISON, national vice-chairman, American Veterans Committee, contended that the earning capacity and chance for economic advancement of many Americans are limited by reason of race or religion.

One consequence of such discrimination, he said, is an increasing bitterness and a growing doubt in the minds of those discriminated against as to the merits of the democracy so recently defended at such great cost.

For the first half of 1946 unemployment ran 11% higher among former colored servicemen than it did among white veterans, he pointed out.

Chairman Donnell asked Mr. Harrison whether his group was not considered to be "leftist."

Mr. Harrison replied by saying that such statements have been made but are unfounded. Instead, he explained, "We have a policy of fairness to all regardless to race, creed or color. Our membership is open to all."

Backed by Japanese Group

MIKE M. MASAOKA, national legislative director, Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., declared:

"We believe that this bill is a realistic and practical approach to the problem of eliminating race and color as discriminatory factors in employment since it seems to embody the better features of previous bills and the experience of a number of states that have such legislation . . . and provides what appears to be

a workable procedure to prevent these designated unlawful employment practices with proper safeguards for the interests of all concerned through provisions for judicial review.

THE REV. ROBERT W. SEARLE, secretary, Protestant Council of New York City, held:

"Democracy today is challenged on a world scale by a contrary way of life. Hundreds of millions of people in many nations are watching America and passing judgment on it as we live it—not as we profess it.

"They are judging us by our actions and our attitudes not by our words and our documents. Our failures and our violations of professed principles are enlarged and bruited before these observing people as a condemnation not of our human weakness but of democracy itself.

MRS. KATHERINE LEE MARSHALL, legislative secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, averred:

"Bill S-984 would demonstrate the sincerity of United States concern for individual freedom and the ability of our system to give increasing substance and breadth to that freedom.

"It is obvious that continuing patterns of racial religious or nationality discrimination in any area of the world today are more than even an invitation to Communism.

FRANK GOLDMAN, president, Supreme Lodge, B'nai Brith, testified:

"This bill is an honest effort to deal with an evil which cries out for remedy."

BENJAMIN HERZBERG, American Jewish Committee held: "Anti-discrimination legislation of this sort possesses an educational value that ultimately bring about diminution of a practice that is contrary to American creed and American tradition."

MRS. H. S. WOLFE, National Council Jewish Women, declared: "We want to protect our children from employment discrimination. We do not believe it is in keeping with the American way of life for any person to be barred from the occupation of his choice because of his color or his regilion or the country from which his parents came. Sat. 6-21-47

Tells Right to Work

The first witness to appear before the Committee was Senator Irving M. Ives (Rep., N.Y.), one of S984 sponsors.

"No man should be deprived of the right to earn a living because of his race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry," he stated.

Most Are Wage Earners

"Today with the nation settled and the vast majority of our people employed as wage and salary earners, our frontiers are within our industrialized economy, our society and our government.

Protestant Support

Beverley M. Boyd, executive secretary, Department of Christian Social Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said in support of the measure, "The right to work, we believe, is a divine right. It embodies a moral principle which cuts across the whole of life.

A statement from Bishop Vernon J. Shield, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, was read by Father Cardinal.

Bishop Shields said he did not believe that schools or any educational institution is an answer to the problem of discrimination. the great moral issues before our nation today."

Catholics Favor Bill

"It is time to make the equality of men more than idle phrases," he declared. He heartily endorsed the FEPC Bill.

RALPH McGILL

There Ought Not To Be an FEPC Law

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Sun. 6-22-47

Congressional hearings now are being held in Washington on the Fair Employment Practices Committee Act.

This is commonly known as the FEPC.

If I were able to testify I would appear against the bill for a number of reasons which seem valid to me.

I would expect such testimony to be distorted.

The bill now proposed is less drastic than the one formerly offered, in that it applies to businesses employing 50 or more persons instead of six, as formerly.

I am for everything stated in the preamble to the bill. In this section it sets out that it is not in keeping with American principles that a person be denied an opportunity to work because of his race, religion or national origin. It also declares that such practice foments domestic unrest, endangers the general welfare and adversely affects the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States.

All that is true. It could go even further and say that it affects the international relationships of this country with others and that such practices provide our enemies, and those opposed to our system of government, with very effective propaganda against us.

That, too, is true.

But it still is not sufficient reason for a Federal law.

I think I can demonstrate the truth of that premise.

Sun. 6-22-47

Law In the first place, we seem to be in an era when we say that if we can only pass laws enough we will solve all problems.

But in this very human, but very illogical search for a panacea, we forget one important fact.

No law can succeed which is not undergirded, or supported, by opinion.

Any law which contains an element of coercion is doomed to failure. In its failure it tears the fabric of all law.

The prohibition law, coercive and not supported by public opinion, is an excellent example.

Proposals It—the proposed FEPC Law—proposes what is, in effect, a police force for enforcement. It gives great and arbitrary authority to its director and aides.

It does not provide that any person of a minority, a Negro, Mexican, a Chinese or Japanese, must be hired. Nor does it require that a person belonging to a minority religious group be given employment.

It simply says that one may not be refused employment because of such a fact.

Yet quite obviously it supplies such a person, once employed, with a greater protection than that given a person of a majority group, and subjects a majority group employee to discrimination in cases of discharge or layoffs.

I put this in because my next point is that you simply cannot control what is, in essence, human morality and ethics with law.

Lynchings I think it has come to be very clear to a great many persons who have favored a Federal lynch law that the recent Greenville, S. C., case would have been in no degree different had there been a Federal law.

The law functioned perfectly.

It was the moral sense of the jury which rendered a not-guilty verdict for men who had signed confessions implicating themselves. The law did not fail.

In the recent Federal Grand Jury investigations of the horrible and awful Georgia lynch murders, the Federal law and jury functioned according to law.

The Federal law, and agency, here failed because again, those persons who knew about the murders were not willing to testify because of fear or a lack of moral sense and responsibility.

The same reasoning applies to a Federal FEPC law.

Respect There is a demand for a Federal law because of the great respect we have for Federal law. There is a turning to it in times of frustration and failure of other law. Yet a Federal FEPC law or a Federal lynch law would serve to weaken Federal law and would serve no other purpose.

Also this may be said without fear of refutation—namely, that such a law would give to the anti-Negro and anti-minority forces generally a weapon they do not now possess. Sun. 6-22-47

It would direct the energies of many employers who now, although reluctantly, are beginning to do the right thing because of the pressure of public opinion, into the channels of evasion.

It is directed principally in behalf of the Negro. The South has about 70 percent of the Negro population. Yet what largely is ignored is the fact that about 75 percent of that population is farm population. The FEPC is largely political in origin and many of those who push it are not interested or near the core of the problem.

Wrongs The Negro ought to be employed on the basis of his skills and ability. We keep our economy poor by depressing him.

But a law will not change it.

We will do things for the Negro, and the minorities generally, if we proceed with the chief offensive directed at the basic injustices in housing, health, educational opportunities, police and courts.

Employment in the South will become more general only when there are more jobs, and more jobs are on the way. To pass a law directed largely at a section which has never had enough jobs doesn't make good sense anyhow.

I feel so strongly about this, and believe so firmly that a Federal law as proposed will be detrimental, that I had to say all this. I think the FEPC is wrong, though its objectives of providing employment be proper.

More Power, Dean Brazeal

Atlanta Ga. Daily World
Sun. 3-2-47

Dean B. R. Brazeal, capable dean and able scholar of Morehouse College, has been granted a leave from the college during the second semester to write the history of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. The Julius Rosenwald Foundation, under whose sponsorship the writing is being financed, has once again demonstrated its good judgment in choosing so capable an author. For Dean Brazeal has already distinguished himself as a scholar in his writings and through the publicaton of his book on the history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

And in his new assignment we take this opportunity to wish him good luck and more power. For in approaching the history of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, at once, he approaches a field of knowledge, devasted by passion and belief. No other public issue, not even the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, has been subjected to more debate, derision and downright rebellion, than the Fair Employment Practices Commission. Sun 3-2-47

Southern Democrats who don't like it. Sat. 6-28-47

Chicago Defender, Ill.
By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

HARRY TRUMAN scared the hell outta us when he ignored FEPC in his message to Congress. But he picked it up in his Economic Report and asked for "permanent legislation to deal with race and religious discrimination against workers." Add his hold the rent line, raise minimum wage, expand social security, protect civil rights and better housing. We say nice going Harry and pfui on

Legislation To Outlaw Bias Practices Urged

World Memphis, Tenn. 18f FEPC
Sat. 1-24-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—A recommendation to establish a fair employment practice commission and to outlaw discriminatory employment practices based on race, creed and color is contained in the annual report of Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, it was learned last Friday.

In his report, which will be made public sometime in February Mr. Schwellenbach states legislation is needed to establish a fair employment practice commission and to make unlawful discriminatory employment practices based on race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry by Federal agencies, contractors with the Federal Government, and employers and labor organizations in interstate industries.

Sees Obligation

Elaborating on his recommendation the Labor Secretary said:

"There is an obligation upon all of us to insure every person equality of opportunity for employment regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. Reports show a trend toward increasing discrimination in employment against minority groups during the reconversion period. Studies by the Fair Employment Practices Commission in war centers demonstrated a heavier loss of jobs by Negro than by white workers. Reports of the Census Bureau show that between July 1945 and May 1946 there was a consistently higher rate of unemployment among colored workers.

"Discrimination against our 3,000,000 Mexican-Americans, in general, tends to parallel that against Negroes. Newspaper advertisements disclose an increase in discriminatory employment practices against Negroes and Jews. Our wartime experience demonstrated that while persuasion can be helpful in breaking down the barrier of discrimination, persuasion alone is not enough.

Essential Law

"In supporting the legislative approach the Department held that the force of law is essential to the effective realization of a national policy of equality of opportunity for employment."

Mr. Schwellenbach also said legislation is needed to extend and liberalize the Social Security Act to include domestic servants, agricultural labor and the self-employed. Sat. 1-24-47

Commenting on this recommendation the report said:

"Under the present provisions of the Social Security Act some 20,000,000 persons in the categories of agricultural labor, the self-employed, domestic workers, and employees of educational, charitable and non-profit organizations are excluded from the Old Age and Survivors Insurance provisions of the act. For all of these groups, the need for insurance against the hazards of old age and declining income is clear and important as it is for any other segment of our population."

Daily Worker
Sat. 1-25-47

A FEDERAL FEPC LAW would accomplish many things. New York anti-bias law already has demonstrated that. Last Thursday, the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steam ship Clerks of the American Federation of Labor voted to abandon a constitutional bar against granting to Negroes the full rights of membership. Under New York State Law, the union faced abolition unless full rights without regard to race were extended to all qualified members. Despite opposition of Southern delegates, the brotherhood's charter now stands without a racial ban. It is a great achievement and one that must register with other discriminating unions and brotherhoods. The right to work must be secured for all in this America. Sun. 2-16-47

FINAL REPORT OF FEPC OEF GOVERNMENT PRESS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. (gen)
Tues. 2-11-47

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—The final report of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, which Congress killed by withholding appropriations for operations beyond June 30, last came off the Government Printing Office presses, last Thursday.

The report is in two parts, one of which deals with wartime experiences of the agency and the other with experiences after VJ Day. With appendices the report covers 127 pages.

18f Gen

Concerning problems of reconversion, the report said that special reports submitted to FEPC by local United States Employment Service offices for seven urban areas strongly indicated "a return to discriminatory hiring practices." Tue. 2-28-47

Colored workers stayed on after V-J Day in such industries as shipbuilding, aircraft and ordnance which had no postwar prospects. They were unable, because of racial barriers, the report said, to transfer to other employment, adding that "their poor seniority in those industries where they are still employed, subjects them to the risk of further displacement by returning veterans."

The report said that latest figures for Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo and Indianapolis indicate declines in non-white employment below the population ratio. Daily World

Where Does This Leave FEPC?

18f Gen

The Courier-Journal

There has been, and is, sincere objection to the FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee) from those who genuinely oppose discrimination on the basis of race or religion because of the historical fact that one cannot legislate morality, good will or tolerance. Such a law would operate well in those regions where there is no mass racial or religious conflicts. In regions where there are it would bring forth long and bitter strife.

Now we are wondering if the administration has not hoist itself by its own petard. Thurs. 2-27-47

In the present "loyalty" campaign, which has its frightening aspects to the thoughtful person, the government has stated as follows:

"Working for the government is a privilege, not a right. The government is free to decide who shall and shall not work for it."

Therefore, says the President, no Communist may work for the government.

By the same token, private employment certainly has as much right as the government to say that the hiring of its employees is a privilege of the company involved, and not a right. It also may say that it nment is free to determine who sh who shall not work for it, that pri terprise has an equal right to be eq articulate on the subject.

As for the standards which will be set to determine the loyalty of government employees, they come belatedly and, therefore, will be hastily drawn. If great care is not exercised they will be abused and many innocent, able and loyal persons will be unfairly treated. During the war the Communist infiltration in many worthy and patriotic organizations went unnoted for so long that they became, in fact, Communist front organizations. This will provide a field day for the Congressman or Senator who wants to publicize himself by attacking "Reds." No private citizen will be able to obtain the publicity with which to give equal prominence to his innocence.

By all means let us be sure that we have loyal employes. We should have had them long ago. Thurs. 2-27-47

Yet let us have equal safeguards against the Congressman who regards Gerald L. K. Smith as the criterion of loyalty.

But, what we started out to ask was where does this government decision about employment leave the FEPC?

Democracy Within Our Borders

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of Feb. 9 "The Boundaries of Freedom" discusses the difficulty of determining "how international action can define and protect individual freedom." It then refers to the American proposal dealing with "personal rights," such as "the right to employment and social security; * * * the right to enjoy minimum standards of economic, social and cultural well-being; * * * the right to citizenship and the rights of citizens to participate in their own government."

Your suggestion is that "Western nations can best serve this great and good cause" by "making freedom within their boundaries a living and growing thing." New York, N.Y.

I submit that wherever freedom within our own boundaries is conditioned by such accidents of birth as race, color, creed or national origin, "this great and good cause" is far from being "a living and growing thing." So long as race, creed or color restricts the right to employment, the right to enjoy minimum standards of economic, social and cultural well-being, the right to citizenship and the right of all citizens to participate on an equal basis in our own government, we should refrain from charging other nations with denial of democratic processes. Mon. 2-17-47

Therefore, we would do well to pass and enforce State and Federal laws guaranteeing all our own citizens against denial of human rights because of creed or color before we concern ourselves with the text of an international bill of rights.

This State has shown that such legislation is effective and enforceable in the field of employment. In other States similar legislation has since been enacted with good results or is under consideration. Passage of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act last year was defeated by a Senate filibuster and in the House of Representatives by Rules Committee finagling. Last year THE NEW YORK TIMES withheld its support.

I hope that the text of your fine editorial presages your support of a Federal act, about to be introduced into the Eighteenth Congress, declaring that no qualified person shall be denied employment solely because of race, creed, color or national origin. Times Mon. 2-17-47

RODERICK STEPHENS.

New York, Feb. 10, 1947.

New Chief Is Elmer W. Henderson

The Call

Chicagoan To Post Once Held

By Ann Hedgeman

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Appointment of Elmer W. Henderson of Chicago as executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee was announced Monday by the Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers and A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the Council.

Henderson will succeed Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, who resigned July 31. Since then, Milo Manly, of Philadelphia, a field representative of the Council, has been in charge of the offices here.

Mrs. Hedgeman's resignation was attributed to financial difficulties and internal dissention.

At the time of her resignation, Fri. 4-18-47

ELMER W. HENDERSON

Mr. Randolph and Dr. Chalmers announced that they planned to expand and revitalize the program of the Council.

Roy Wilkins Chairman

As a part of the reorganization, Roy W. Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been made chairman of the Council's administrative committee.

In a joint announcement, Mr. Randolph and Dr. Chalmers said that "By background, training and experience, Mr. Henderson is well fitted for the vitally important job of directing the mobilization of the strong and burning desire which exists among minority groups and all Americans of good conscience and good will for enactment of the new FEPC bill at the very earliest possible date."

Mr. Henderson served here as assistant director of field operations of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice and later became regional director of that agency in the middle west. Fri. 4-18-47

Teacher at Howard

Before becoming an employee of the defunct wartime FEPC he served as executive director for a legislative commission of the Illinois General Assembly which studied the conditions of colored people in Illinois in 1940. Recently he has been teaching sociology at Howard university. He previously taught this subject at Dillard university in New Orleans.

He is a member of the American Sociological Society, the American Political Science Association and the Society for Social Research.

In his new job he will be assisted by Paul Sifton as director of legislative and public relations, and Mr. Manly as director of field organization.

'FEPC Aimed Against Isms'

PM New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON

Two New York State officials reminded Congress that legislation barring job discrimination because of race, creed or color would knock the pins from one field of Communist operation. Thur. 6-19-47

Along with Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, CIO. they urged a Senate Labor subcommittee to approve the FEPC bill sponsored by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.), co-author of the almost duplicate New York anti-discrimination law.

Charles Garside, chairman of the New York State Commission against Discrimination, and Henry C. Turner, former chairman, said in part;

"To deny to any group of citizens the opportunity to employ to the full their productive skills . . . create resentments which provide a fruitful field in which proponents of alien philosophies may work."

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

The Real Story of War-Time FEPC Has Never Been Told

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Sat. 6-28-47

THE most serious obstacle with which the proponents of fair employment legislation must cope is the ignorance of the general public regarding the operation and theory of a fair employment program. The real story of the FEPC has never been told.

M. McKenzie

Its enemies filled the Congressional Record and the daily press with vilification and untruth. Its friends were diverted into refutation, and, being occupied with telling what FEPC did do.

The hearings on S. 984 before the Senate Labor Subcommittee repeated this pattern. The papers picked up Senator Ellender's colloquialisms, just as he intended they should, and the overall misinformation was compounded once again.

* * *

IT HAS AGAIN a conscious technique of much of the leadership, both individual and organizational, to fight for legislation against job-discrimination without referring to the experience of the Federal war-time agency.

This has been done on the ground that mere mention of it would arouse such a storm of feeling that the legislative goal would be lost. Thus we continue to fall into the trap that the Solid South contrives so expertly, and thus their unfounded charges continue to defeat us.

The proponents of fair employment, both in and out of Congress, have contented themselves with the use of abstractions in waging their campaign. They talk in terms of our democratic requirements and our international committments.

Sat 6-28-47

THESE ARE PRINCIPLES which constitute the framework of social action, but they do not describe the action nor its effect. In order to be convinced, in order to be aroused, the people must know the realties of a fair employment program. The concept itself is new Government administration is a complex matter to be attended by experts, and until there is broader understanding of the meaning of the legislation, it seems clear that it can be achieved only as the result of a political fluke.

The Federal Government had five years' experience in administering its policy of non-discrimination. What do people know about its record? That the agency had trouble each time it came before Congress for an appropriation, that Southern Senators and Congressmen charged that the agency was trying to force social equality on the South and was a threat to the chastity of Southern womanhood, that its staff was composed of too many Negroes earning too-big salaries and had, in addition, a number of red-radicals who were carrying out a Communist plot to destroy the South.

* * *

THE AMERICAN people knew that FEPC did not settle the railroad cases, nor the Capitol Transit case of Washington, D. C., nor the Boilermakers' case on the West Coast, and that it also was hauled before a Congressional Committee on a complaint of the AF of L's Seafarer's International Union on the ground that white seamen were being forced to bunk with Negro seamen.

The American people did not know that FEPC handled over 12,000 complaints of discrimination without ever precipitating a race riot. They never knew that near 40 per cent of these cases were settled in favor of the complainants, quietly, peacefully, in regional offices, without coming to the attention of anybody except the parties involved.

They were never told that techniques were developed, based on scientific knowledge of human behaviour, for introducing Negro or other minority workers into plants or jobs where they had not been utilized previously.

Sat. 6-28-47

THEY WERE NOT told that this could be done without tension or friction or loss of job opportunity to white workers or loss of profit to employers. They did not learn anything about the relation between fair employment and full employment nor about the advantage to the total economy of a stable labor market over one in which there are areas of labor exploitation.

All of this and a great deal more about fair employment and its value to the American economy and to American workers may be found in FEPC publications, but these are Government documents written in the arid style and language of Government reports.

Our friends on Capitol Hill could not bring themselves to read these sources, could not bring themselves to defend and praise the agency on its record. The one irrefutable answer to the lies that have been told and retold has not been made.

The only arguments which could persuade Americans of all races and creeds to make fair employment their cause have never been spoken.

000 signatures have reached the State Senate requesting such measure. At present though the future of FEP legislation in Michigan is unecrtain. Sat. 3-22-47

Reports are to the effect that in Washington the outlook for FEP legislation is encouraging. It is said that a bill will soon be introduced in both the House and Senate. Democrats in Missouri have introduced a bill penalizing unions and employers who discriminate because of race, color, religion or because of national origin. Other States seeking action are Rhode Island, Connecticut, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Colorado and California.

Five States Pass FEPC Measures; 15 Seek Action

Pittsburgh Courier

CHICAGO—The American Council on Race Relations has listed States which have enacted FEPC legislation and points out that campaigns are under way in fifteen other States for enactment of similar legislation.

FEP bills exist in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, and Wisconsin. In Massachusetts, however, a bill authored by Robert Connolly (Dem.) is aimed at repeal of the FEP law, but it seems headed for defeat. In Maryland, Utah and West Virginia, bills are being readied for action by the Legislatures.

WASHINGTON "BRIGHT"

In the State of Michigan a statewide council, with the Most Rev. Francis J. Haas as honorary chairman, is behind a State FEP bill. Initiatory petitions containing 175,-

An Insult to All

Daily Worker N.Y.

THEY didn't want to hear Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis at the hearings on the FEPC bill to outlaw racial and religious discrimination in industry. Thurs. 6-12-47

The Senate Labor Committee has informed one of New York's elected officials that it will have no time for him. This is an outrage.

When one recalls that one of the Committee members is Sen. Allen Ellender (D-Miss), notorious upholder of the lynch system, perhaps one should not be surprised. Ellender is the gent who called a Negro witness a "bully" because he insisted that he be addressed as "Mister."

But no less guilty in this affront to a noted Negro American leader are the GOP bosses of the Committee, led by Senator Taft. Thurs. 6-19-47

The GOP woos Negro votes; but it takes care never to permit any real challenge of lynching and Jimcrow.

Neither the Ellenders nor the Tafts will so easily silence the fight which Communists like Ben Davis or other progressive Americans are making against "racism." The fight will go on for outlawry of "racism" in jobs.

Illinois Assembly Gets FEPC Bill

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 1-12-47

CHICAGO —(ANP)— A bill to outlaw job discrimination because of race, creed, color or national ancestry and to set up an Illinois Fair Employment Practices commission was introduced in the 65th General assembly Wednesday. Albert J. Weiss, technical director of the newly formed Illinois Council for a State FEPC, announced that the new bill, introduced as a bi-partisan measure, is backed by a non-partisan committee representing religious, civic, labor, veteran, and educational groups.

The FEPC bill, which is modeled on the highly successful Ives-Quinn law of New York state and the recently passed Massachusetts FEPC law, establishes as public policy the right of every qualified worker to be eligible for employment without discrimination based on race, creed, or national ancestry.

OBJECTION ANSWERED

"The established success of the Ives-Quinn law has answered the objection that FEPC is not feasible, for once and for all," Mr. Weiss stated in his announcement. "Based upon sound legal tradition and firmly reinforced by the right of appeal to the courts, the New York FEPC law has already had the effect of improving employer-employe relationships and raising the standards of lviing for large numbers of the state's population."

A state-wide organizational and educational campaign is being carried on by the Illinois Council. Numerous interested organizations throughout the state are affiliating with the Illinois Council to urge passage of an Illinois FEPC law during this session of the general assembly.

CROWDED ILLINOIS HEARINGS TO DEMAND STATE FEPC

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
18

Special to the Daily Worker

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—Several hundred proponents of a state FEPC crowded into Senate and House Judiciary hearings on the measure. The hearings were held separately in the two legislative chambers to accommodate the large delegation.
Fri. 3-21-47

For over two and one half hours, the legislators listened to witnesses from every section of the population, but scores were still left unheard. Delegates were still speaking after many of the Judicary Committee members had left.

"Our credentials show over 500 delegates, 300 of these from downstates," stated Gilbert Gordon, Legislative Director of the Illinois Council for FEPC, which sponsored the statewide action. "It was a tremendous outpouring of support for FEPC. It is the first time we have seen such participation from downstate."

Among the scores who testified were: Joseph Lohman, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago; Mrs. Orville Foreman of Jacksonville, for the Illinois League of Women Voters; Henry McGee, president, Chicago NAACP; Statement of Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, by Father Cardinal; Rabbi Herman B. Snyder, Springfield Ministerial Association; Michael Mann, Regional Director, CIO; Abraham Plotkin, Midwest Representative, International Ladies Garment Workers AFL; Miss Una Squires, Illinois YWCA.

Also Rev. A. Kale of Springfield for the Illinois Presbyterian Synod; Kenneth McKenzie, American Veterans Committee and wounded veterans; Donald Teigland, president, Quad Cities Industrial Council, Moline, Ill.; Dr. John Gill, Unitarian Church, Alton, Ill.; Russell Staley, chairman, CIO Industrial Union Council, East St. Louis, Ill.; Mrs. Charles Shattuck, Champaign-Urbana League of Women Voters; Gilbert Green, Communist Party of Illinois; John Gray, National Negro Congress; Miss Theolbie Simpson, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Ajay Martin of Peoria, International vice-president, United Farm Equipment Workers, CIO.

CENTRAL STATES

Fight for FEPC Act Involved In Chicago Mayoralty

New York Times
18f
Sun. 3-9-47

By LOUTHER S. HORNE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, March 8—Renewal of the campaign for enactment by the Illinois Legislature of a State fair employment practices law, which would combine the best features of the New York and Massachusetts statutes, has not only dropped a "hot potato" into the laps of the lawmakers at Springfield, but it has had repercussions in the Chicago mayoralty contest.

Russell W. Root, Republican candidate to succeed Mayor Edward J. Kelly in the April 1 election, has voiced what is described as "nominal" support of the FEPC. Martin H. Kennelly, his Democratic opponent, however, is credited with declaring himself "wholeheartedly" in favor of the measure.

Coincident with the declaration of Mr. Root, whose campaign has been marked by appeals to minority groups, Gov. Dwight H. Green, GOP State leader, asserted that he would gladly accept such a bill and administer it.
Sun 3-9-47

Some proponents of the FEPC, pointing to Republican control of the General Assembly, assert:

"What the people have a right to know is whether Governor Green favors the bill enough to seek its passage. He has the power to get it passed if he really wants to."

These critics recall that when the FEPC measure was before the Legislature two years ago, fewer than one-fifth of the Republican members and 50 per cent of the Democrats voted for it. With hearings to start next week on two bills—one straight Democratic and the other bi-partisan—forty Democrats and six Republicans in both houses are reported in favor of enactment of such a measure.

Major opposition to the proposed measure, according to Ira Latimer, executive director of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, came from "down-State Republicans and the Illinois Manufacturers Association." Mr. Latimer said that the American Federation of Labor also withheld its support.

CENTRAL STATES

Illinois Legislature Defeats State FEPC Proposals

New York Times
Sun. 3-30-47

By LOUTHER S. HORNE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 26—Chances of Illinois having a State Fair Employment Practices Commission this year, similar to one operating in New York, were lessened this week when the Legislature for the second time in two years rejected two similar bills that would have outlawed job discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

The House committee has referred its bill for a State FEPC to a subcommittee that will act as "pallbearers to take FEPC out and bury it," according to Representative Charles J. Jenkins, Chicago Republican, a supporter of the measure. Referral to a subcommittee at this stage traditionally implies smothering of proposed legislation.

More than seventy-five spokesmen, representing hundreds of thousands of Illinois citizens of all races, creeds and religions, appeared before the House and Senate subcommittees to urge passage of legislation to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission. Prominent among them was the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, senior auxiliary Catholic Bishop of Chicago.
Sun 4-27-47

Opponents who testified included representatives of State business and industrial organizations and spokesmen for labor groups, most of them from down-State. They pictured the anti-discrimination bills as a threat to free enterprise. An FEPC, it was contended, would "create petty tyranny."

Floyd L. Thompson, representing fifty-three business and trade associations, charged that before the New York law went into effect in July, 1945, it had been stated that 15,000 complaints were ready to be filed. "The new bureaucrats," he said, "were able to scare up only 162 complaints before Nov. 15, 1945."
New York Sun

Appearing for the bill's proponent, Edward V. Edwards, a member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, testified that the New York law was working without a hitch. Since its enactment, he said, there had been 638 verified complaints, 203 investigations by the commission and 219 conferences with representatives of employers, employes and employment agencies.

News Note: The National W. C. T. U. urged this week that the motion picture industry include in its "code of decency" a ban on "drinking scenes having no connection with the plot of the story and other acts tending to portray the use of liquor as the smart thing to do."

Illinois FEPC Bill Defeated In A Close Battle

Michigan Chronicle
18
Detroit, Mich.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The House defeated the Fair Employment Practices Act Monday night by a close vote of 45 to 40.

Charles Jenkins (R., Chicago) made a hard fight to save the FEPC bill, pleading with the members to enact it as in line with the fundamentals of American government.
Sat. 6-14-47

The House passed the bill of Representative Welters (R., Chicago) which would deny tax exemptions to any hospital, sanitarium or rest home, private or public, that discriminated against anyone seeking treatment because of race, color or religion.

Labor Leader Lashes Dixie Senator at Three-Day Hearing

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 6-21-47

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Persistent warnings that America's moral leadership in world affairs is being undermined by its discriminatory practices at home featured the three-day hearings on job discrimination (FEPC) legislation before a Senate Labor Subcommittee here last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The first three days of hearings, devoted to testimony by proponents of the Ives-Chavez Anti-Discrimination bill, S.-984, found Senator Allen J. Ellender (D., Louisiana), carrying the ball for the Dixie white supremacy advocates and consistently brow-beating witnesses with questions on inter-marriage, educational equality, social equality, and joint use of "toilets."

High spot in Senator Ellender's one-man, irrelevant, rear-guard crusade against racial progress came late Wednesday when A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, lashed back after the Louisiana Senator had constantly referred to him as "Randolph."

VERBAL CLASH

After the fourth such reference, Mr. Randolph, suddenly stopped his testimony and told Senator Ellender: "You do not know me well enough to call me Randolph."

The Senator replied, "You don't expect me to call you Mr. Randolph, do you?" Mr. Randolph told the Louisiana solon that he felt it was below the dignity of a United States Senator to refer to a witness without using the customary title of respect. A heated discussion between the two persons ensued while Senator Forest C. Donnell (R., Mo.) strove to maintain order.

Senator Ellender declared that he would continue to refer to the witness without use of a title, whereupon Mr. Randolph insisted that his objections to that usage be incorporated into the records of the hearings. Immediately Senator Ellender moved that the objections of Mr. Randolph be stricken from the record. The witness demanded a ruling from the chair and Senator Donnell overruled Senator Ellender and permitted Mr. Randolph's objections to become part of the record.

While he overruled the race-baiting Louisiana solon, Senator Donnell defended Ellender in the exchange, pointing out that "Senator Ellender is highly respected in the Senate. He comes from a section where certain forms are not observed."

When Ellender later referred to the witness as "Randolph," the witness again pointed out that he resented that usage for the benefit of the record. Sat. 6-21-47

OPPOSED TO BILL

Sat. 6-21-47

Of the five-man sub-committee, only Senators Ellender and Donnell were in constant attendance at the meetings. Both are considered opposed to the bill, although Senator Donnell, the chairman, appeared to be fair in his rulings.

The other three members are all sponsors of the bill and hold a 3 to 2 vote in the sub-committee, which would indicate a favorable subcommittee report, at least. They are: Senators Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.), H. A. Smith (R., N. J.), and James E. Murray (D., N. Y.)

In the three days of hearings, the Labor Sub-Committee heard nineteen witnesses, all of whom testified in favor of the FEPC bill.

On the first day of the hearings Senator Smith suggested that it might be wise to consider a plan to relieve Southern States of the obligation to impose legal sanctions in enforcing fair employment practices until such time as these States indicate that they are ready to apply compulsion after the mediation, conciliation and education techniques in the bill have failed.

FAVORS MEASURE

When daily newspapers headlined that suggestion in such a way as to infer that Senator Smith was backing down on the bill he sponsored, the Senator from New Jersey returned to the committee the following day and stated, forcibly: "I want it understood that I am entirely in favor of this bill as it is now framed." Sat. 6-21-47

He explained that he had merely suggested that approach to find out what the witnesses thought of it. Without exception, the witnesses heard last week opposed making exemptions in the bill for the Southern States.

Mr. Randolph, speaking for the National Council, said: "The idea is uneconomical, unsound, undemocratic, and un-American. It would be the worst form of discrimination . . . it would be legalized secession, and dangerous rationalization . . . There is no precedent for such favoritism in law for a section of the country."

The inconsistency of the Christian church in opposing discrimination in job opportunity while practicing segregation in religious circles was attacked by Senator Ellender when Dr. Beverly M. Boyd, secretary of the department of Christian social relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, appeared to testify.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE

Senator Ellender frequently demonstrated a lack of knowledge of racial integration in other sections of the country and was called to task on several occasions by Mr. Randolph when he cast aspersions on the Negro race.

On one occasion, when the Louisiana race-baiter belittled ancient African culture, Mr. Randolph said: Sat. 6-21-47

"I do not consider the Senator a qualified anthropologist." He then referred the committee to several anthropological studies which, he said, would clear up many of the mistaken popular notions about the Negro race.

Others who testfied at the hearings were Senator Ives, Senator Dennis Chaves, (D., N. M.), co-sponsor of the bill; the Rev. Edward Cardinal, director, Shiel School of Social Studies, Chicago; Rabbi William Rosenblum, president, Synagogue Council of America; Miss Elizabeth Johnson, administrative assistant, Washington Bureau, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; Joseph Kovner, American Civil Liberties Union;

Chat Patterson, legislative representative, American Veterans Committee; Roy Wilkins, assistant executive secretary, NAACP; Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president, American Jewish Congress; Ben Herzberg, chairman, American Jewish Committee; Frank Goldman, president, B'nai B'rith; Mrs. Katherine L. Marshall, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Julius A. Thomas, director, industrial relations, National Urban League; Robert W. Searle, executive secretary, Protestant Council of New York City; Mrs. H. A. Wolfe of Richmond, Va., National Committee on Education and Social Action, and the Rev. Sandy Ray, National Baptist Minister's Conference.

BACKS BILL TO BAN JOB DISCRIMINATION

New York Times

Jewish Committee Official Asks Senate Passage—Ellender Fears a 'Mongrel' Race

18K New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 13—Ben Herzberg, representing the American Jewish Committee, told a Senate Labor subcommittee today that concern about frictions which might be generated by a Federal law against discrimination in employment was not supported by the record of similar legislation in New York State. Sat. 6-14-47

Mr. Herzberg, member of the New York law firm of Cook, Lehman, Goldmark and Loeb, made his comments in response to questions and observations by Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, member of the subcommittee conducting hearings on the Ives-Chavez bill, which is patterned after the New York Anti-Discrimination Law.

The witness agreed with Senator Ellender that the objectives could not be achieved suddenly. Senator Ellender and Chairman Forrest Donnell, Republican, of Missouri, said the bill provided that its terms would become effective immediately upon enactment, and the commission to be set up would have no discretion on that point.

Enforcement Is Urged

Mr. Herzberg said any wise administrator could handle the situation. The commission would be made up of men of judgment, he said. Compulsory enforcement provisions were necessary, he declared, because otherwise "a lawyer will tell his client that he can thumb his nose at the law."

However, he pointed out, the bill contained "admirable safeguards—the act calls for mediation before any action can be initiated by the commission. In the absence of a hearing, there will be no publicity, and the commission can only enforce an order if it is approved by a court. The act is not one-sided, because an employer can complain of his employes."

Julius A. Thomas, of the National Urban League, sought to set at rest the fears of some committee members that the proposed law would require employers to maintain a specific ratio of Negro and white employes. Sat. 6-14-47

Mr. Thomas said there was nothing of that nature in the bill and that an individual could complain only when he had reason to believe he was discriminated against on account of race, color, creed, or national origin.

Senator Lauds Thomas

Mr. Thomas, a Negro, was complimented by Senator Ellender, who said, "If we had more like you we wouldn't have this trouble."

"There are a lot of them, Senator," the witness replied.

"I know," continued Senator Ellender, "but you have a lot of these bullies, like Randolph who testified here the other day."

"I wouldn't call Mr. Randolph a bully," said Mr. Thomas.

"Well, I would," remarked Senator Ellender.

This exchange referred to A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the Committee for A Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Frank Goldman, president of B'nai B'rith, urged enactment of the measure to "make effective in every-day life the principles of democracy which we preach abroad."

Senator Ellender said the bill was "just the first of steps to break down segregation in the South which we think is necessary."

The Senator said social equality would "lead to amalgamation of the races" and that in turn would produce a "mongrel" race.

Condemns Dual Pay Scale As Used In South

Chicago, Ill. Defender
Sat. 6-28-47

Says Whole Nation Suffers When Negro Gets Low Wages

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Enactment of the Ives-Chavez bill to prohibit race or religious discrimination in employment is essential to "make fully effective" the principle of equality of opportunity, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee holding hearings on that measure last Friday.

Endorsement of the Ives-Chavez bill by the convention was nothing new, Mr. Green stated. The AFL, he said, "was founded on the ideal of affording men an equal chance of employment" at the skills which they possess and at fair and equitable pay for their productivity.

Drop Color Bar Sat. 6-28-47

Mr. Green said the AFL has made "very rapid progress" in eliminating discrimination within its ranks. Only in highly skilled trades, he said, is there still discrimination [illegible] who are highly skilled.

The AFL, he said, "has taken a very strong position against discrimination of any kind in employment."

Mr. Green told the committee that the experience of the AFL in dealing with race or religious discrimination demonstrated that the most powerful single force behind such discrimination was "economic discrimination."

When jobs are denied because of race, color or religion, Mr. Green said, "the minority group affected is forced to a relatively lower economic level." He pointed to the city slums as evidence of the toll discrimination is taking.

Nation Suffers

FEPC

He said "studies of recent years have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that mortality, disease and crime are no higher among Negro slum dwellers than among white slum dwellers. It is the economic degradation, forcing these men, women and children into the slums, that breeds these infectious. festering sorespots upon community life."

Slum clearance will be futile if race and religious discrimination in employment is permitted to continue, Mr. Green declared, adding that such discrimination leaves untold thousands "no choice but to become underprivileged slum dwellers." Sat. 6-28-47

An analysis made by the AFL research staff of official surveys recently conducted by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the average weekly income of colored and white veterans in 27 communities in the South, Mr. Green pointed out, "shows dramatically the disparity in incomes on the basis of color," adding:

"The study reveals that the average weekly income of white veterans is between 30 per cent and 78 per cent above that of Negro veterans. Right here in Washington, for instance, there are 84,000 white veterans and 36,000 Negro veterans. The average income of white veterans is shown to be $53 per week, while the Negro veteran's income is $32 per week. This means that the white veteran's income is 66 per cent above that of the Negro veteran. Sat. 6-28-47

"This disparity is due to three causes: (1) Many Negroes have been denied employment opportunities in higher grade jobs they are qualified to perform; (2) many Negroes have been barred from both training and job opportunities where they could acquire the skill and experience necessary to qualify them for better paid work; and (3) the rates of pay of Negroes do-

ing the same work have often been substantially lower than that of the white workers."

Color Only Cause

Mr. Green said colored workers are paid less "solely because they are Negro." As evidence of this, he cited from wage records of the War Labor Board the case of the Pan-American Refining Corporation, which paid colored workers on the labor gang a rate of 75 cents an hour but used them as carpenters' helpers, a job for which the rate was $1.07 an hour.

In the Memphis plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Mr. Green said, the rates for unskilled workers was 45.0 cents for colored and 54.2 cents for white workers, and the semi-skilled workers' rates were 48.2 cents for colored and 69.2 cents for white workers.

A study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1942 of 7,246 establishments paying hourly rates to male common laborers showed a wide differential between the rates of colored and white workers, Mr. Green said. The average in the United States for white workers was 65.3 cents an hour and for colored workers, 47.4 cents an hour, he asserted.

The average hourly earnings in the steel industry in 1938 showed white workers averaging 85.7 cents an hour as compared with 68.7 cents an hour for colored, he said.

Threatens All Workers

"Existence of depressed wage standards based on race are a threat to the wage standards of all workers," he asserted. "Wherevver a fair standard of compensation has been established the presence of a reservoir of workers whose pay is subject to a traditional differential is a constant threat to the maintenance of that standard.

"Moreover, because the minority workers are forced to accept a lower pay standard for the same work in order to sustain their livelihood, friction and resentment are bred on the part of workers whose rates of compensation are thereby put in jeopardy.

"That is the economic source of racial tension which constantly threatens communities in which discrimination in employment prevails.

"Whenever unemployment begins to increase such tension is bound to become highly explosive, leading to unrest and even rioting. These are the inevitable consequences of discrimination which the proposed bill is designed to avert."

SENATOR ELLENDER; A SYMBOL OF A DYING SOUTH

In a controversy between Mr. A. Phillip Randolph and Senator Ellender, of Louisiana, concerning the FEPC, the Senator symbolized what is the essential purpose of a large number of white people in the South, in their relationship to the Negro people.

After the Senator had repeatedly designated Mr. Randolph as "Randolph", Mr. Randolph called attention to this fact and entered his objection: "You do not know me well enough to call me 'Randolph'." The Senator replied: "You don't expect me to call you Mr. Randolph, do you?"

Mr. Randolph might have allowed a sharp word to emerge and replied "that is exactly what I expect." But in his usually trained and kindly way he explained: "You do not know me well enough to call me Randolph". Of course the deeper aspect of this reply was lost upon the Senator.

It was a bit cruel for Mr. Randolph to expect the Senator to discriminate between his conduct as a citizen from Louisiana and his conduct as a Senator of the United States, and Mr. Randolph as a citizen of the United States and Mr. Randolph as a witness appearing before a hearing of a committee of the Senate of the United States.

Senator Ellender, at length seeing that he was trapped, moved that all the testimony and controversy with Mr. Randolph be expunged from the record. Senator Forest Donnell, presiding, ruled the motion out of order. But the naive Senator was careful to explain: "Senator Ellender is held in high respect in the Senate. He comes from a section of the country where certain forms are not observed."

Is not this the same Senator Ellender who presided at the hearings in Mississippi when Senate Committee on Elections was investigating the political activities of Senator Bilbo? Notwithstanding the damaging testimony against Senator Bilbo, Senator Ellender, the chairman, announced that the investigation had confirmed his belief. The complaint of the people testifying was not against Senator Bilbo, but against the general practices in the state. How can anybody have respect for a Senator who would practice such political chicanery?

The significance of this subtle, brutal and deadly purpose of Senator Ellender to refuse to use the proper title in addressing Mr. Randolph is found in the fact that in order to exploit and degrade the Negro people he must show that they are a group of people who are not deserving the respect of other human beings, and furthermore, they do not respect themselves as such.

Senator Ellender believes that a complete degradation of the Negro people will justify the robbery, exploitation, and the South's atrocious treatment of these people, in its own conscience and in the eyes of the entire civilized world.

Senator Ellender is quite innocent of any knowledge of history; and, especially of what has happened in the United States in the last ninety years. His understanding is so stupid he fails to grasp the meaning of passing events.

Anti-Discrimination Bill Held As Bar To Essential Liberty

BY JAY G. HAYDEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(NANA) — Donald R. Richberg, whose switch from labor lawyer to bitter critic of the monopolistic and coercive features of labor law as developed by the New Deal figured prominently in promotion of the Taft-Hartley act, has "stuck out his neck" on another and equally ticklish issue.

In a brief prepared in response to a request from the Senate committee on labor and public welfare, Mr. Richberg goes all out against the pending bill "to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry." This measure, introduced by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.) and others, follows closely the New York anti-discrimination law sponsored by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Mr. Richberg begins by challenging the assumption, which he says seems to be accepted "by opponents as well as by proponents of the bill, that no fair-minded person will oppose the objective of this bill."

* * *

MR. RICHBERG asserts that "the object of S. 948, in denying this essential liberty . . . to choose one's associates because of personal liking and confidence, or individual judgment, whether rational or irrational in the opinion of others, is one of the most essential freedoms . . . guaranteed by the constitution" and "not admirable but detestable."

"All unreasonable prejudice may be assumed to be evil," Mr. Richberg declares. "But bad thinking cannot be legislated out of the human mind. And how can a government official be endowed with the celestial wisdom necessary to determine whether that which is called 'prejudice' and 'intolerable' is really evil or is, on the contrary, righteous dislike or hatred?

". . . If racial and national conveniality are not sinful, then uncongeniality cannot be a sin. Human brotherhood may be a beautiful ideal, but if the congeniality of Chinese to Chinese and French to French and Irish to Irish is a natural feeling and not a vice, how absurd it is to argue that uncongeniality toward other nationalities and races is so wrongful that action based upon it should be forbidden by law.

IS IT WRONG OR RIGHT for a deeply religious person to prefer not to associate with those who would like to destroy his religion? Is it wrong or right for a free individualist to object to enforced association with a fanatic Communist, who works to enslave him?

"If S. 984 were the law, the management of a religiouns publication (for profit) would be forbidden to discriminate against athetists or hostile religionists, who might be 'qualified' but certainly not cooperative employes. The manufacturer of religious articles or books . . . would be compelled to employ 'qualified' but cynical and disagreeable associates.

"If an employer is to be regarded as a mere instrument of state policy who can be required to employ anyone whom a government bureaucraft finds to be 'qualified' for a particular job, why should not all employment be made through a government agency?"

* * *

MUCH OF THE RICHBERG BRIEF is taken up with a review of Supreme Court decisions, designed to prove that the proposal of the pending bill, to proclaim the right to employment without discrimination "a civil right of all the people," is beyond the power of Congress.

It has been repeatedly held, Mr. Richberg says, "that any power to create a civil right, unless specifically delegated to the United States by the Constitution, has been reserved to the separate states."

Finally, Mr. Richberg asserts that legislation of the sort proposed is right up the Communist alley.

"At the root of Communist ideology is the delusion of 'discrimination,'" he says. "A lot of people are miserable (they are told) not because of their own inherited or cultivated weaknesses, but because other men use their inherited or acquired power to oppress them. The remedy (they are told) is to have the state (a deceptive name for a tyrannical ruling class) control all power and divide up the proceeds of 'state enterprise 'without discrimination.'"

Employment Discrimination

Times, New York, N.Y.

Opposition to Bill Is Challenged and Its Purpose Explained

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a brief recently submitted to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Donald Richberg voiced strong opposition to a bill proposing to establish a permanent commission to abolish employment discrimination based on race, color, creed or national origin. According to a story in THE TIMES on Oct. 13 summarizing this brief, Mr. Richberg made the following points:

(1) The bill would prohibit the individual's freedom to choose his associates or co-workers; (2) prejudiced attitudes cannot be legislated away; (3) it would aid in the spread of communism; (4) the bill would permit a worker to be refused employment because he does not belong to a labor union.

These objections have no merit whatsoever and indicate ignorance of the purpose the bill (S. 984) seeks to achieve. It does not propose to regulate one's choice of associates nor does it in any way deal with the social life of the individual. The sponsors do not expect that it will completely change prejudiced attitudes. The bill does seek to eliminate the results of such attitudes when they operate to deny the individual's opportunity to earn a living.

Far from spreading communism, this legislation seeks to protect those liberties which we preach so often as basic to the American way of life but seldom practice. Freedom of the individual does not include the right to injure others.

Finally, no one has proposed that the bill should deal with relations between organized labor and management, which have already been dealt with in other measures.

Mr. Richberg seems to propose that Jews, Negroes, foreign-born, Catholics and other groups in our population should be arbitrarily denied the opportunity to earn a living solely because of the group with which they are identified.

EDWARD S. LEWIS,
Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New York.
New York, Oct. 16, 1947.

NAACP Labor Secretary Calls It "Sneak Attack"

Daily Worker, Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C—Challenging a brief filed against fair employment practice legislation in which Donald R. Richberg called the measure a fraudulent cloak to conceal communistic purposes, Clarence Mitchell, Labor Secretary of the NAACP, sent the following letter to Senator Robert A. Taft, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"I read with astonishment on the front page of the BALTIMORE MORNING SUN, dated October 13, that your committee requested Donald R. Richberg to file a brief on the pending fair employment practice legislation. Apparently he lacked the courage to come out and testify against the measure when the regular hearings were being held during the Spring. From the arguments presented, I can well understand why he would prefer to make a sneak attack in the form of a brief filed under circumstances which would not permit cross examination.

"His arguments are too contemptible to be answered in detail, but I wish to submit what I consider a most devastating reply which I have lifted from the pages of CATHOLIC, RACE AND LAW by that distinguished citizen, the Most Reverend Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids:

FUNDAMENTAL ARGUMENT

'Here unquestionably is the most fundamental argument of all for a statutory FEPC. It starts from the premise that a man has certain rights that his Creator has placed in him; that among these rights is his inviolable right to live by honest work; and that no other man may in conscience shut him off from exercising any one of these rights . . . . . is it not more honorable and much more in keeping with Christian faith to start from the premise that the worker's right to a job and his right to self-improvement are his rights because God gave them to him? To the Christian, all of the links of the chain fit together. To him, the Negro, or the member of any "minority" is just as precious as any one else in the sight of God, and therefore no one else has the right to exclude him from exercising his God-given rights. Rather everyone has a duty before God to help him as a brother, and to help him in every lawful way. Is this anything less than genuine Americanism? Is this anything less than authentic Christianity?'

"I trust that Mr. Richberg's statement about the Committee's invitation is not correct and sincerely hope that you will say so publicly since it seems highly unfair to permit the filing of this kind of brief after both proponents and opponents appeared to give their views in a regular hearing months ago."

Senate Committee Okeys FEPC Bill by Ives, 4-1

The Afro-American Sat.

Ellender of La. Only Opponent at Hearing; Rankin Again Repeats His Objections, Fears

Sat. 7-27-46

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Sen. Irving Ives' bill to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin was approved by the Senate labor subcommittee, July 22 by a vote of 4-1.

Testimony on the companion bills introduced in the House by James G. Fulton (Rep., Pa.), and Mrs. Mary Norton (Dem., N.J.), has not been heard yet.

Rankin Repeats Objections

Although no attempt has been made to report these bills out of the House committee, Rep. John Rankin (Dem., Miss.), ranted against the bill on the floor the day previously.

"Through the New York FEPC bill," said Rankin, "white Americans have been betrayed." He charged Governor Thomas Dewey with stacking the FEPC Commission to suit the "Reds," signing the bill with 21 pens which he gave "to the leading Communists of that city."

Mr. Rankin rehashed the speech he made on the floor on this same subject in February, and quoted from a speech he made on the floor in July, 1945.

Only One Opponent

Mr. Rankin said: "If every man and woman in the United States could read the list of individuals that composed personnel of this crazy FEPC, and its subdivisions throughout the country I dare say there would not be enough of you left who vote for it, even if nominated in the primaries next year, to form a corporal's guard."

The only opponent of the bill in the sub-committee was Sen. Allen J. Ellender (Dem., La.) Chairman Forrest C. Donnell (Rep., Mo.), and Sen. H. Alexander Smith (Rep., N.J.), approved the measure but said the full labor committee should study it further.

PUT A HANDLE ON OUR NAME

Afro-American

At a recent Senate hearing on FEPC, Senator Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) referred to A. Philip Randolph as "Randolph." Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-28-47

When Mr. Randolph objected and demanded the proper respect from Senator Ellender, the latter asked, "You mean you want me to call you 'Mr.'?" and Mr. Randolph replied, "That is exactly right."

The AFRO-AMERICAN's comment on this dialogue is: We congratulate Mr. Randolph on his rebuke of Senator Ellender.

We do not think he should have told Senator Ellender point blank, "Unless you call me Mr. Randolph, I shall not call you Senator Ellender. Or, if you call me Randolph, I will call you Ellender."

There is nothing in the Senate regulations requiring colored people to be courteous to discourteous whites. That is Uncle Tom humility; we have turned the other cheek too long. Sat. 6-28-47

When Senator Ellender said, "I am still going to call you Randolph," Mr. Randolph's reply should have been, "Okey, then I will call you Ellender."

FEPC Testimony Worrying

Afro-American

Ellender Into Filibuster

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Senate subcommittee hearing on the Ives-Chavez (FEPC) bill are worrying Sen. Allen J. Ellender (Dem., La.) into training for another gum-beating session if and when the fair employment measure reaches Senate debate.

Apparently feeling that he is losing ground as witnesses continue to appear in favor of the bill, the Senator is getting his gums in shape for a filibustering session in which he may establish a new record. Sat. 6-28-47

He used as sparring partners last week Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney of the Massachusetts FEPC and Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis, first city to establish an FEPC by municipal ordinance.

Their testimony on the effectiveness of fair employment practice in Massachusetts and Minnesota evoked from Ellender all the cliches Southern demagogues have ever used to keep the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution from working.

Discarding the chivalry he has shown other women witnesses, he accused Mrs. Mahoney of listening to "propagandists" and brought up the question of racial segregation in toilets. Sat. 6-28-47

He also tried to divert Mayor Humphrey into a discussion of social relations, but was told that the Mayor was not a biologist or anthropologist and had come before the committee simply to discuss the Ives-Chavez bill.

Income Differences Cited

Another of those to testify, William Green, AFL president, admitted to the group that "the average weekly income of white veterans is between 30 and 78% above that of colored veterans."

In Washington, he said, the average income for whites is $53 a week, 66% above the colored vets' average income of $32. The colored worker, he said, is paid less merely because he is colored.

Paul D. Williams of Richmond, president of the Southern Regional Council, declared that he believes the bill, if enacted, would work well in the South, but said that the Smith amendment would cause only additional migration from Dixie. Sat. 6-21-47

Ellender Raps FEPC Measure

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(AP)—Senator Ellender (D), Louisiana, said today that when northern states "try to impose" anti-discrimination legeslation on the south, "it's like Russia trying to impose Communism on the world." Fri. 6-20-47

The Louisiana senator made this statement at a Senate labor sub-committee hearing on a bill by Senator Ives (R), New York, which would set up a national commission against discrimination in employment because of race, color or creed.

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, chairman of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices Commission, endorsed the bill. Under questioning by Ellender, she said she does not believe in segregation of Negroes and white persons. Fri. 6-20-47

"When you in Massachusetts try to impose your views on us of the south," Ellender said, "it's like Russia trying to impose Communism on the world."

At one point, Ellender and Ives engaged in a brisk exchange.

Why should senators from New York and Massachusetts be so much interested in imposing such a law upon the south, which doesn't want it?" Ellender demanded.

Ives replied: "Because we happen to believe in it, senator."

Ives-Chavez Bill Amendment Hit

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

N.J. Senator Would Give States' Rights

LOOPHOLE FOR SOUTH

Sat. 6-28-47

Measure Should Apply to Nation

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Sen. H. Alexander Smith (Rep., N.J.) would do well to brush up on his American history before making an amendment to the Ives-Chavez bill giving States the right to declare certain sections inapplicable within their borders.

Back in the administration of Andrew Jackson, when the State of South Carolina revolted against the tariff act of 1828, the President said, "I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the union."

In 1830, during the historic debate between Senators Robert Hayes and Daniel Webster, the latter declared, "The Constitution is not the creature of State government. The Constitution was adopted to establish a government that should not depend on State opinion." Sat. 6-28-47

Give States Rights

Senator Smith believes that the important thing to be accomplished by enactment of the Ives-Chavez bill is the setting of a national pattern of non-discrimination in employment, which in itself is important.

But, he said, he was thinking about offering an amendment which would give to the States the right to declare that sections 7 and 8 would be inapplicable in those States if they did not wish the enforcement provisions to apply within their borders.

The question of nullification and secession was settled for all time by the Civil War. If and when the Ives-Chavez bill becomes law, all of its provisions should be just as binding upon the States of the South as upon the States of the North, East and West.

FEPC Bill Wins Support Of Nation's Top Leaders

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 6-21-47

By LEM GRAVES Jr.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Testimony of a New York businessman, a Minneapolis mayor and three members of State commissions which administer State FEPC laws highlighted the three-day testimony on the Ives-Chavez bill against employment discrimination here last week.

This testimony, from sources which could not be considered pressure group sources by any stretch of the imagination, was included among testimony from seventeen people who personally appeared before the committee and from seven groups and individuals who sent in written statements in support of the bill.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Sponsors of S-984, the Ives-Chavez bill to outlaw job discrimination, are beginning to suspect that Senator H. A. Smith of New Jersey, one of the bill's bi-partisan co-sponsors, is planning to sabotage the FEPC bill.

Senator Smith, while proclaiming his interest in the legislation, has persistently pursued a course of questioning which has led most observers to conclude that he plans to amend the bill to exclude the South from the legal penalties.

in opposition to the bill. This came from sources as follows:

Roderick Stephens, Bronx businessman and employer of several hundred people, told the Labor Subcommittee that "We chose our employes by their qualifications—their experience, their intelligence, their industry and their character. We have not found that race, religion or color bears any relationship to these qualifications."

Col. Charles Garcide, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, and Henry C. Turner, former chairman of the New York Commission, outlined to the committee the experiences in administrating New York's FEPC act and pointed out that legal sanctions had not been used in any case in New York.

Similar testimony was introduced by Joseph L. Bustard, deputy commissioner of education in New Jersey on behalf of the education department's division against discrimination which administers the New Jersey FEPC law.

NEED FOR FEPC

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, chairman of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices Commission, told the committee that there was only one statement was introduced with this bill."

When Paul Williams, director of the Southern Regional Council, was testifying, Senator Ellender asked him what he thought of racial segregation. Mr. Williams told the Senator that his organization practiced complete integration. He said: "In Atlanta, Ga., our group, which is interracial, shares the same offices, uses the same toilets, employ the same salary scale, eat together and make no difference because of race."

When asked if he preached that in the South, Mr. Williams told Senator Ellender that "Our group doesn't do much preaching. We set the example. You can draw a conclusion from what I have said that we oppose segregation barriers."

Every witness heard during the six days of testimony enthusiastically supported the bill.

GREEN APPROVES Sat. 6-28-47

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared on Friday of last week: "Unity among the people means more to our strength than military weapons. Even with the most powerful of weapons, our people, once divided, will be powerless against a subtle subversive

Senator Smith: "I do not at all agree with my colleague from Louisiana who continues to raise the question of segregation, which I don't think has anything to do

attack upon our way of life and our institutions.

"It is the clear duty of the Congress to assure the great and numerous minorities among us that the United States stand indivisibly in their purpose to make equal opportunity for all to enjoy the fruits of their labor and to earn equally their full share of the American standard of living."

"The ability to fulfill the promise of democracy will be a greater defense against a 'final' world war than billions of dollars spent for armanents and the maintenance of privileges," said Miss Pauline Myers, national legislative representative for the Elks. Continuing she said: "Social legislation with emphasis upon minority group welfare, is widely regarded as a test of American strategy in world affairs." Sat. 6-28-47

Others testifying last week were Henry Epstein, former solicitor general of New York City, on behalf of the National Community Relations Advisory Council; Clarence Barbour, University of North Carolina student, on behalf of the Students for Demdcratic Action; Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel, United Council of Church Women; Irving Salert, field director, Jewish Labor Committee; Mrs. Sylvia Wubnig, League of Women Shoppers; Col. Charles Schottland, executive secretary, Jewish War Veterans; Robert Latham, international vice president, Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union.

Written statements were sent to the committee in support of the bill by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Bishop Francis J. Haas, William C. Jason Jr., National Alliance of Postal Employes; the Illinois Council for a State Fair Employment Practices Act; Leo Cherne, vice president of Freedom House and president of the Research Institute of America; Mrs. A. F. Anderson, president of the national board of the YWCA, and Joseph D. Lohman, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Mr. Senator, Sir, What About This?

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 6-28-47

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Senator Ellender (D.) of Louisiana, who has persistently brow-beaten witnesses who favored a Federal FEPC law in hearings before the Senate Labor subcommittee for the past two weeks, was so angry at one of the answers he got, that for the first time in six days of hearings he ceased his bitter interrogation and silently left the hearing room.

When Joseph Bustard, deputy director of State education in New Jersey, was testifying last Wednesday, Senator Ellender asked his his usual questions about social equality, intermarriage, and mongrelization of the white race. Sat. 6-28-47

Declaring that a bill to guarantee equal job opportunity would be a step in direction of intermarriage, Senator Ellender said: "You have heard about the mixed babies in England, haven't you?"

Mr. Bustard answered: "Isn't the birth of illegitimate babies of mixed parentage a good old Southern custom?"

Completely flustered, the Louisiana Senator snapped. "That's greatly exaggerated," declined to ask further questions and soon slipped out of the hearing room.

Capital Confetti

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By P. L. PRATTIS

IF YOU'RE NOT from Missouri, maybe you won't wanta read this. It's gonna be mostly about a 62-year-old leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church who used to be Governor of that State and is now one of its Representatives in the United States Senate. Sat. 6-28-47

He's Phi Beta Kappa, white, and a thirty-third degree Mason. He is the Republican, Forrest C. Donnell. The chances are that you'd like Donnell. His manner is affable. He evinces a gentle and studious sort of concern—in you and in what may be your interest. It is his nature to listen and to try to understand.

He has the type of mind which probes and keeps on probing—because it wants to know, for the sake of knowing. It is a good mind. It has been busy for most of sixty-three years and one does not doubt that in a modest sort of way, Mr. Donnell is proud of the fruits of the labors of his brain.

• • •

MAYBE THE impulse toward the good heart in Forest Donnell and the assiduous use of his brainpower are compensations of a sort, for this blond Aryan is almost a homely man. His reluctant sandy hair parts briefly on the right side of his head in waves that seem as turbulent as you imagine his spirit to be. The head is not well shaped, being somewhat like a pear.

His ears are long, abnormally narrow. They cling close to his skull as though they never got a chance to bloom. His nose, mouth and chin seem to rush to a point in some rude geometric design. The chin is double and subtended by flabby jowls. The eyes are blue, penetrating and busy, always busy—windows of his mind.

• • •

SENATOR DONNELL becomes of present interest to Missourians and to other colored Americans because he is chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare which has been holding hearings on S. 984, the so-called Ives bill to ban discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or national origin. Sat. 6-28-47

He is one of the many Republican Senators who, in this, the Eightieth Congress, are getting the first opportunities to chair committees and subcommittees.

You know, of course, that these are positions of great responsibility and influence and that for many years of Democratic dominance in the past, these key positions have been cornered by Southerners. The Ives bill is the FEPC bill in this Congress and Donnell is the first Republican charged with any responsibility for it—other than the sponsors. He has conducted hearings over a period of six days. Scores of individuals and organizations have been heard from.

• • •

IT IS NOT MY purpose here to tell you all that went on in those hearings, although from time to time I shall attempt to fill in detail. What I do propose to do is to give you some mental picture of how this devout Missouri Republican discharged his responsibility as chairman of the first subcommittee in this Congress to really come to grips with issues which affect your welfare as human beings and citizens.

By the time this piece is in print, the hearings will have ended and the measure may have been reported out favorably by the subcommittee to the whole committee.

I do not know, from having observed him at the hearings, how Senator Donnell will vote. That ought to indicate a certain impartiality on his part as chairman. Maybe it does. But other observers, perhaps keener than I, insist that Donnell's actions have indicated a bias against the bill. His vote will tell that. I'll tell you something of his actions.

• • •

LONG EXPERIENCE in public life and as an executive, has made Donnell into a man who acts with dispatch. He rushes into the committee room and, whether there is anybody there or not, he announces the hearings will start, all the time seating himself and opening his brief case. He consults the clerk as to the next witness and calls the witness to the stand. He is courteous—to the witnesses, all of them, and to his fellow senators.

For the most part, he is obviously careful not to offend in the nature and phrasing of the questions asked or his manner in asking them. Sat. 6-28-47

Throughout the hearings, his chief aim in asking questions seemed to be to obtain a clear picture of the size, scope and nature of organizations which witnesses spoke for, assurance of their authority to speak for the organizations and evidence of whatever action any of these organizations may have taken in relations to S. 984, in particular, or the principles of fair employment legislation in general.

Sometimes he flustered witnesses who were not prepared with the facts. But he did not intend to fluster them. He wanted to be humane, kind and fair.

• • •

ONE INCIDENT happened, however, that seemed to prove that Donnell, despite his sixty-two years, is not an emotionally mature man, that he is not always on top of himself. By the time that this is in print, you will have doubtless read of the torrid verbal exchange between A. Philip Randolph and Louisiana's Allen J. Ellender. Ellender made no pretense of being respectful to Randolph. Repeatedly, he addressed him as "Randolph."

The custom is to address all witnesses as "Mr." or by their titles. Ellender followed this rule with the white witnesses. He ignored it with Randolph until the latter interrupted the proceedings to protest the discourtesy. Ellender sought to talk him down, but he would not be talked down. For two minutes he excoriated the Louisiana Senator and demanded that his scorching criticism be printed in the record.

• • •

ELLENDER, stung and angered by Randolph's words, demanded that they be stricken from the record. Each man forced his demand upon the chairman, Donnell, and Randolph called for a ruling. For once, Donnell did not act quickly. He rapped his pencil upon the desk and looked up toward the ceiling to see the way to go. Finally, he ruled—in Randolph's favor, against Ellender.

Randolph, satisfied, turned to his manuscript, resumed reading. The hearing room was in a buzz of excitment. Emotions were tense, none more tense than those of Donnell and Ellender.

As Randolph resumed reading, Donnell addressed a question to him. Donnell was pink in the face. He had been put on the spot. He had been forced to rule against his kind, a Senator, a fellow member of the club. Randolph did not hear, did not expect Donnell's question. He continued to read.

• • •

PRESENTLY DONNELL pounded the table, caught Randolph's attention and pounced on him. The hearing room was full of visitors and reporters. They were making the noise. But in this trying minute, Donnell needed a scapegoat. Randolph was the easy scapegoat.

He told him that they must have order in that room, that there must be respect. He took occasion to praise Ellender as one of the most respected members of the Senate. Then, after putting Randolph in his place (in his mind), he asked the question. He wanted to know more about where Randolph had received his education.

Sat. 6-28-47

FROM THE FOREGOING you ought to be able to see two things: (1) that despite his years and experience, Donnell has not learned how to control himself if put into a situation where he might seem to be betraying his kind; (2) that he still may childishly marvel at the education of a colored man and not be able to restrain his curiosity as to the source of that education.

I left the hearings with the feeling that Forrest Donnell was going to have a terrific struggle with himself if he voted FOR FEPC.

Rockefeller Backs FEPC

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Wed. 6-25-47

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Nelson Rockefeller, Leo Cherno and the national board of the YMCA filed statements with the senate labor committee here last Saturday indorsing the Ives bill which would ban employment discrimination by reasons of race or religion.

Rockefeller, former head of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs, held that approval of the FEPC measure would have a significant effect on our relations with other American republics and would strengthen our bonds with other nations of this hemisphere". Wed. 6-25-47

According to Cherne, the passage of the measure would be more effective than the Truman doctrine in checking the westward march of communism'.' He said that employment discrimination costs the U. S. between $15 and $30 billions a year in lost national income.

shows that labor and progressives in unity with the Negro people must energetic struggles against all forms of job-discrimination."

Davis Raps Refusal to Hear Him on FEPC Bill

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.
Thurs. 6-19-47

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Office of the Senate Labor and Education Committee today said Benjamin J. Davis, New York City Councilman, would not be permitted to testify before a subcommittee on (R-O) chairman of the Committee, FEPC. A spokesman said hearings will close Friday, and "the schedule is filled."

Davis applied for time to testify last week, in a telegram to Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) a member of the subcommittee. Ives' office told the Daily Worker that Davis' request had been forwarded to the committee but disclaimed responsibility for his exclusion.

Davis, a Communist, last Saturday telegraphed Sen. Robert A. Taft

of the issue of job-dis-
knows that job-dis-
is increasing against
ers especially, but also
s, the foreign-born and
rities. Both the Repub-
Democrats included in
platforms a promise for
FEPC. It is now 1947—
later—and still no FEPC
"To pass an FEPC bill, no reli-
ance can be put upon either major
party. As never before this incident
an attempt on the part of both
major parties to make a political

Penna. GOP Burns Up FEPC in Legislature

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.
Mon. 6-23-47

HARRISBURG, June 22.—The Republicans literally burned FEPC to death in the closing days of the state legislature here. In was done in a committee room. Nineteen Republicans and six Democrats attended a closed meeting of the House Labor Committee to vote on reporting a fair employment bill for action by the House.

Chairman Adam Bower, Sunbury Republican, announced that a secret ballot—an unusual procedure—would be taken. Ballots were distributed, marked by committee members, and dropped into a box. Tellers were appointed. The vote was announced. Seventeen members voted to kill the FEPC bill in committee. Eight voted to report out the measure. Mon. 6-23-47

Then Chairman Bower removed the ballots from the box and set a match to them. FEPC was burned to death for another two years, when the legislature meets again.

The Republican majority also defeated a motion to discharge the bill from committee by a straight party vote—142 to 39. At the same time the Senate killed, by a straight party vote, a bill to outlaw the KKK. The effect of this vote, said State Senator John Dent (D-A) will be to permit the Klan to carry on in Pennsylvania.

Despite a FEPC campaign plank, this is the second Republican legislature that has killed fair employment practices in committee. Republican papers are shedding crocodile tears, calling the action "shameful." But they are forced to report that "big business interests" fought the bill. The Republican Governor, James Duff, is putting on a "liberal" pose, claiming he favored the measure. But the straight party vote is giving the answer to shadow-boxing Republican ranks. Mon. 6-23-47

Meanwhile a state-wide, bi-partisan FEPC committee is intensifying its three-year campaign that has already enlisted hundreds of thousands in the FEPC drive.

Boston Paper's Poll Reveals Law Is Approved

Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7-12-47
Journal & Guide

BOSTON, Mass.—A recent statewide survey conducted by the Boston Globe poll of the Massachusetts Opinion, found that 54 percent of the people thought the Fair Employment Practice law, which requires employers to give jobs without consideration of race or religion, increases good will among racial and religious groups in Massachusetts. Thirty-one percent said this law would make no difference, while 15 percent felt it would increase good will and 65 percent of the Jews interviewed felt the law would benefit good will. Sat 7-12-47

THE QUESTION ASKED

The question put by Globe poll interviewers to cross section of men and women in the state was:

Do you think the FEPC law, which requires employers to give jobs without consideration of race or religion, increases, decreases or has no effect on good will among racial and religious groups in Massachusetts?

	All People	Men	Women
Increase	54%	52%	55%
Decrease	15	16	14
No effect	31	32	31

Age Groups

	21-39	40 and over
Increase	52%	55%
Decrease	15	15
No effect	33	30

Income Groups

	Upper	Upper Mdle.	Mdle.	Lower
Increase	63%	54%	52%	51%
Decrease	17	14	17	12
No effect	20	32	31	37

Religious Groups

	Cath.	Prot.	Jewish
Increase	53%	52%	68%
Decrease	16	15	16
No effect	31	33	16

131 FEPC Cases Solved in Mass.

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Eleven-Month Report Shows 249 Handled

BOSTON—The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission had a total of 249 complaints of economic discrimination in the 11-month period from Aug., 1946, to July 1947, Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, chairman, reports. Sat. 8-16-47

Over half (131) the complaints have been conciliated and resulted in the elimination of the unlawful discriminatory practices.

Employer Changes Policy

Typical of these cases was that of a young girl who applied for work in response to a newspaper ad, only to be told that the position was for whites only. She filed a complaint with the FEPC and prompt action resulted in the employer's reversing his former stand.

Eighty complaints of the total are still in process of investigation, or in the conciliation stage.

Mrs. Mahoney also noted the Commission has investigated 23 instances of discrimination in fields outside of employment, of which 6 are still under investigation.

Labor Leaders Warned on FEPC

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Square Deal Urged for Minorities
Sat. 8-16-47

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The 61st annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, meeting here last week, was told that fair employment practices legislation was the best insurance against job competition from minority groups.

Delivering this warning was Elwood S. McKenney of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission, who declared:

"It is a cold, undiluted fact that when union members let down the traditional bars against minority group workers and give them the chance to work side-by-side with their fellow Americans, they discover that racial and religious prejudices and fears disappear like flying saucers over the horizon. Sat. 8-16-47

Eases Friction

"Experience has shown that fair employment is insurance to labor unions, the threat to whose security is diminished by the elimination of a labor market composed of people who are discriminated against because of their race, color or religion and who through sheer economic necessity will work, where they can, for wages which undercut union scales."

Mr. McKenney reviewed the experiences of the FEPC, which the Federation helped create, pointing out they had handled nearly 250 complaints without having to defend one case before the courts.

Mass. FEPC Ends First Year's Work

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON—The first year's operation of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice act quietly came to a close here recently. Simultaneously, the name of Judge A. K. Cohen, member of the first Commission with Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney and Elwood S. McKenney, was submitted for re-appointment to the Governor's Council by His Excellency, Robert F. Bradford. Sat. 9-6-47

The FEPC interpreted the new law, established rules of practice and procedure and set up offices. A total of 251 complaints of employment discimination was received and initiated in this period which resulted in the elimination of 148 discriminatory practices.

In addition the members of the Commission made almost 200 public appearances before audiences of all descriptions, interpreting the provisions of the new law to workers and employers.

Aviator Named To Mass. FEPC Post

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

BOSTON, Mass.—Most recent appointee to the field staff of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission is Thomas H. Freeman of 21 Cedar street, Wakefield, who was a member of Kelley's Cobras, the 494th Bomber Group, during World War II.

Appointment of the war hero to the FEPC group was announced recently by Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, chairman. 9-27-47

Freeman, a native of South Boston and a resident of Wakefield for many years, is the first one of two additional field representatives which the FEPC plans to name to its staff in accordance to the wishes of the most recent session of the legislature.

The new field representative saw action at Okinawa, Guam and in the Philippines. Since his discharge as a bombardier-navigator, Freeman has joined the Massachusetts National Guard and is now a first lieutenant in command of Company E, 182 Infantry, stationed at Wakefield. Sat.

FEPC in Massachusetts

The Fair Employment Practices Commission of Massachusetts, which came into being on Aug. 21, 1946, has just issued its annual report for the year ending June 30, 1947, and it is a very encouraging one.

As it says, it has "preferred to steer a conservative course of educating employers and workers alike as to their responsibilities and obligations under this law" but along with this, it has shown a commendable alertness.

During the year it initiated and received 306 complaints, adjusted 138 by conciliation, has 102 complaints in process of investigation, and seems generally to be doing its job to the best of its ability.

Through the efforts of the commission, the newspaper editors of Massachusetts agreed not to print help-wanted advertisements which specified or limited the race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry of applicants for employment, and as a result the number of violations dropped from 104 in December, 1946, to fourteen in November, 1947.

Its study of the constitutions of the AFL and CIO unions revealed no discriminatory clauses, although it has received a number of complaints about independent unions which it is investigating.

In pursuance of its educational policy it has established FEPC councils in the principal centers of Massachusetts on which leading citizens serve, and members of the commission have spoken to 180 important civic groups in the State.

It reports cooperation from large numbers of employers in many fields.

Now there is nothing sensational about this report, any more than there has been about the reports of similar FEPC commissions in New York and New Jersey, and, in view of the fact that the FEPC idea is on trial, this is just as well.

At this juncture the important fact to establish in the minds of the American people is that FEPC can and does work without friction where it has been tried.

Michigan Cops Open Witchhunt on Students

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Wed. 2-5-47 18f

By William Allan

EAST LANSING, Mich., Feb. 4.—Governor Kim Sigler, Republican who launched a red-baiting witchhunt against Michigan State College students there when they distributed a leaflet calling for support to passage of a FEPC, now has ordered the state police to take charge. The students are members of the American Youth for Democracy.

Sigler today refused to meet with a delegation of leaders of the AYD who wired him yesterday they would be willing to discuss with him the program and purposes of the AYD.

Sigler's "reason" for calling in the state police, was the AYD had sent him a "veiled threat." The "veiled threat" was that the students of Michigan Colleges declared they would not tolerate a Republican Talmadge in Lansing.

Placed in charge of the witchhunt is Capt. Harold F. Mulber, long known in Michigan for his zest in red-baiting liberal and progressive groups.

Meanwhile in Detroit Wednesday, a citywide committee meeting of labor, liberal, church and civic forces will meet to form a "committee for academic freedom." This committee intends to study the entire onslaught against the students' rights and the witchhunt technique being pursued by the GOP gang in Lansing. New York, N.Y.

Carl Winter, secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, today wired a protest to Governor Sigler.

Winters said: "Your reported instruction to Michigan State College president to act against students charged with Communist views or affiliation, violates not only academic freedom but constitutional rights of citizens. Wed 2-5-47

"While the Communist Party has no organization on campus, despite arbitrary designation of other groups through press and radio as 'Communist,' wish to remind you of status of our organization as a legal political party.

Mulber's first action was to whip out his "red file" and announce that AYD is "definitely a Communist group." Today, at 3 p.m. eight students, members of the AYD, appear before the faculty.

A grand inquisition is expected with Mulbar's "red squad" in attendance and Tom King, head of the Police Training School on the campus, which trains students for membership in the State Police. This Police Training School has been acting as a campus Gestapo on student activities for many years. Daily Worker

They are reported to have in their possession names of all students who during the war supported the opening of a second front,, veteran students who asked for lower food costs and dormitory fees and those who signed petitions for FEPC to be made a law.

Threaten Mich. Students For Backing FEPC

Daily Worker, Atlanta, Ga. 18f
Date 2-4-47

Special to The Worker

EAST LANSING, Mich., Feb. 3.—A red-baiting drive against members of American Youth for Democracy at Michigan State College here is just another maneuver by Republican Gov. Kim Sigler to bury the pending State Fair Employment Practices Act, AYD leaders charged today.

dollar Chamber of Commerce drive that killed FEPC in California last November. The campus redbaiting, they say, is part of the smear program to fool the voters.

All AYDers have been threatened with expulsion by college president, Dr. John Hannan, biggest landowner in the community, AYD spokesmen said. His threat followed distribution of a leaflet calling for support of the FEPC measure by two students last week.

President Hannah is an old hand at the game, having popped into the headlines in a red scare a few months ago, it was noted. At that time 2,500 students met in the college bandshell to protest raising of dormitory and food costs. Hannah threatened the meeting organizers with expulsion.

Real background of the affair, it was learned by the Michigan Herald, progressive weekly, is a sordid GOP intrigue to wreck the bill without openly breaking Sigler's campaign promise to support it. Republican strategy is to bury the bill in committee.

AYD Secretary Robert Cummins wired Gov. Sigler today denying charges that the organization is subversive.

Progressives here say one of Detroit's largest public relations outfits has just received a commission to begin a campaign against FEPC. It will be modelled on the million

Michigan Court Bars FEPC Poll

18f Daily Worker
Wed. 3-5-47 New York, N.Y.

By William Allan

DETROIT, March 4.—The State Supreme Court this week ordered the measure for a Michigan FEPC off the April 7 ballot. The reason given was the technicality that the petitions which had been signed by 200,000 voters, did not carry the correct title

It was announced today that an FEPC bill would be introduced into the State Senate by Senator Nowak. Wed 3-5-47

The court ruling came after William Leininger, head of the "Michigan Committee for Tolerance," applied through attorneys of the Michigan Manufacturers Association and other big corporations for a writ of mandamus to declare the FEPC petitions illegal.

The vote of the court was 4 to 3 against the FEPC petition. The four judges voted to scuttle the FEPC petition are John R. Dethmers, Edward M. Sharpe, Emerson Boyle and Walter H. North. The two dissenting judges, Henry Butzel and George Bushrnell, declared: "If the referendum were defeated, the question would be moot, and if it were approved the constitutionality could be properly raised later."

Top leaders of the UAW were unanimous in their condemnation of the ruling. Walter P. Reuther, UAW head, called on Governor Siegler to demand the legislature now pass the bill. Richard T. Leonard termed the action an infamous decision that will "spur the people of Michigan to battle against the spirit of Talmage and Bilbo that reigns here." Wed 3-5-47

George F. Addes, UAW secretary termed it an act against the Negro people, and all minority groups the like of which has not been seen anywhere, in defiance of 200,000 people's wishes.

R. J. Thomas, declared that such a decision, if it could go to the U. S. Supreme Court would be immediately thrown out.

Michigan FEPC Council Enlarges Its Program

Daily Worker
18f Atlanta, Ga.

By A. L. FOSTER

DETROIT.—(ANP)—Citizens of this city, if not the first, are among the first to take positive steps to put into action the recommendations contained in the report of President Truman's committee on civil rights. The Michigan council for FEPC legislation voted recently to enlarge its program to include all the proposals contained in the report.

vice-president of the Merchants Associa... co-chairmen last ... plans for an inte...

Other groups, in... churches, social a... will be organized ... sible, according to ... mer, chairman of ... executive director ... terracial committee ...

The new program ... the rights and priv... can citizenship an... phases of segregati... ormally at a ma... Monday at Rack... Principal speakers ... Carey, secretary-t... CIO, and Mrs. Sa... Philadelphia attorneys.

LEADERSHIP TAKEN

Business and professional men ... and women are taking the leader... ship in a movement to raise at least $25,000 to finance the broader ... program. Maceo Crutcher, promi... nent realtor, and Meyer Silverman, ...

In recommending this change ... Francis J. Haas, a member of the ... President's committee and honor... ary chairman of the Michigan F. E. ... P. C. committee, said, "The Michi... gan council has fought vigorously ...

Joint Action Wins FEPC Law in Minneapolis

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 18f

Issue. 2-4-47

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3.—This city has a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance today after nine months of joint battle by AFL and CIO locals. They were supported by the American Veterans Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Assn., and an effective last-minute wire by the YWCA.

The City Council passed the ordinance 21 to 3 and immediately voted a resolution calling on the State Legislature to enact a State FEPC measure.

800 Crowd Missouri Hearings on FEPC

Daily Worker Newyork, N.Y. Wed. 3-19-47 18

Special to the Daily Worker

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 18.—Over 800 Missouri citizens crowded the chamber of the lower house of the State Legislature here last Wednesday night to demand a House Labor Committee okay for a state FEPC.

Veteran newsmen stated that they had never seen such a demonstration of popular support for legislation.

The bill, introduced Jan. 15 by Rep. William A. Massingale, of St. Louis and Rep. J. McKinley Neal of Kansas City, both Negroes, was endorsed in testimony presented by the Communist Party, State CIO, Kansas City Industrial Union Council, and individual CIO unions, AFL Molders, Missouri Council of Churches, Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, Father Cantillon of the Society of Jesus, Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman of the St. Louis Rabbinical Association, Mrs. Guy Blackmer of the St. Louis Race Relations Commission, American Jewish Congress of St. Louis, the Koch Refrigeration Co. of Kansas City, National Negro Congress, NAACP, Missouri Association for Social Welfare, Civil Liberties Union, Liberal Voters League, Hillel Foundation and many other individuals and organizations.

At the hearing Wednesday night, only two persons spoke in opposition to the bill: an attorney for Associated Industries of Missouri, and a representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Engineers.

Ralph Shaw, representing the Communist Party, told the Labor Committee that "The Negro people have long been a political football in this state. They're getting wise to that fact. They feel that if we can pour $250,000,000 into dubious democracy in Greece, we can spend a few dollars at home for democracy." He added that any attempt to outlaw the Communist Party would not stop the people's demand for FEPC.

Many persons who came to support the bill did not get a chance to testify. The Labor Committee allotted only an hour and a half for the hearing. Students from Lincoln University here, the state university for Negroes, poured into the galleries of the chamber to hear the testimony. Testimony revealed that Southwestern Bell Telephone employs Negroes only in menial capacities, and no Jews whatsoever. Wed. 3-19-47

2 Negro Legislators Present FEPC Bill in Mo.

The Worker

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Two of the four newly elected Negro legislators in the Missouri State Assembly, William Massingale of St. Louis and J. McKinley Neal of Kansas City, both Democrats, have already begun to show their zeal for the people they represent by introducing Fair Employment Practice House Bill No. 4, Jan. 15, one week after being sworn into office. 18f

Their bill is modeled after the New York law and the California petition, which lost in a referendum. New York, N.Y.

Massingale, who is president of the CIO Building Service Employes Union in St. Louis, ran an elevator sent to the Legislature on behalf of the Negro people of the State. Delegates to the conference came from all parts of the State, including "Little Dixie"—southeast Missouri. They called for a state FEPC, abolition of the dual school system, a state GI Bill of Rights, a state housing program, extension of vocational training, abolition of restrictive covenants.

A state-wide campaign to pass the Massingale-Neal FEPC Bill is being developed to guarantee that the bill is not killed in secret committee in the State Assembly. Sun. 3-16-47 Louis, received his law degree from Howard University. The Worker

Thomas, the oldest of the four, operates a printing business in St. Louis, and after long years as a railroad postal clerk has returned to school to get a law degree.

When the legislators were sworn in Jan. 8, the largest delegation of Negro people ever to congregate in the galleries of the lower House witnessed the ceremonies, in tribute to these four Negro legislators.

The National Negro Congress of Missouri held a conference on the campus of Lincoln University in Jefferson City on that day, and adopted a legislative program to pre-

in a downtown office building before being sent to Jefferson City by the Negro and white people in St. Louis' 11th Legislative District.

He won the election in a district which went Republican in the November elections, but which picked Massingale, a Democrat, for the State Legislature.

Neal operates a drugstore in Kansas City, and was a classmate of New York City Councilman Banjamin J. Davis, Jr.

The Worker

THE OTHER two Negroes in the State House are J. Clayborn Bush and Josiah Thomas, Republicans. Bush, a 34-year-old lawyer from St.

Elmer Henderson Named FEPC Council Secretary

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-19-47

18f

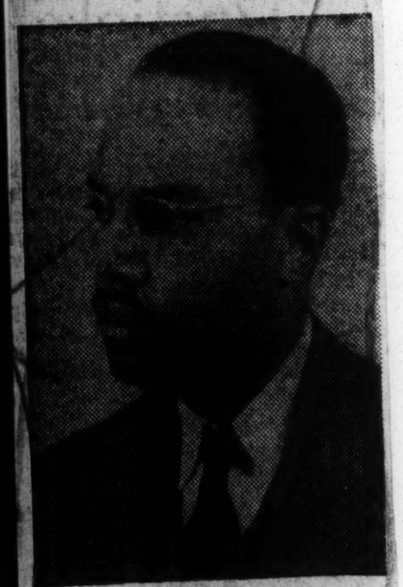
WASHINGTON

The appointment of Elmer W. Henderson of Chicago as executive secretary of the National Council for the Permanent Employment Practice Committee was announced last week, by the Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers and A. Philip Randolph, co-chairmen of the council. Sat. 4-19-47

Under the reorganization, Roy W. Wilkins, assistant executive secretary of the NAACP, has been made chairman of the council's administrative committee.

He will be assisted by Paul Sifton, who will continue his work as director of legislative and public relations; and Milo Manly, director of field organization.

Mr. Henderson formerly served as regional directo for the wartime Fair Employment Practice



ELMER W. HENDERSON

Committee in eight Midwestern States. (18f) FEPC (Nat'l Co.)

Sifton, Manley Aides

Prior to that, he served as executive director for a legislative commission of the Illinois General Assembly, which studied the conditions of the colored population of that State in 1940.

Recently Mr. Henderson has been teaching sociology at Howard University. He has also taught at Dillard University in New Orleans. Sat. 4-19-47

18f 1947

FEPC (New Jersey)

FEPC Successful In Jersey

From Philadelphia Tribune

THE experience of the neighboring state of New Jersey with a State Division Against Discrimination in employment confirms the position that while "prejudice cannot be eliminated by legislative act or edict, discrimination, the outward social manifestation of prejudice, can be corrected by legislation and only by legislation."

12-6-47

After two years of operation, the New Jersey FEPC had not had to go to court to have any of its rulings confirmed, all adjustments having been made "on the level of conciliation and persuasion."

It is significant that, following the enactment of FEPC legislation in New Jersey, many business concerns of their own volition "broadened their employment policies to include minorities who had been neglected," Other corporations already employing minorities in limited capacities initiated programs of upgrading with merit as the sole consideration.

Journal & Guide

The report of the New Jersey FEPC for the year ending May 31 last, reads: "In not one single instance, after nearly two years of experience under the new policy, has there been any incident that would cause the concerns to question the wisdom of the course pursued."

Norfolk, Va., Sat. 12-6-47

The stock argument against an FEPC that it opens the way for incompetents to unjustly harass employers and labor unions has been completely discredited by New Jersey's experience. The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when it meets again, should enact a State FEPC. The experience of the sister states of New Jersey and New York proves that such legislation will have a salutary effect.

FEPC Credited With Decline In Job Bias

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 3-28-47

ALBANY, N. Y.—(ANP)—A decline in employment discrimination in New York was credited last week to the existence of the state fair employment practices law. 18f

A report submitted to Governor Dewey and the legislature by the State Commission Against Discrimination, revealed that the state's FEPC law "definitely has resulted in progress in the elimination" of such practices.

Evidences of discrimination existed in more than half of the cases investigated during the year, the commission said, but added that the "misgivings" which were present at the law's inception are subsiding.

536 Complaints

During 1946, 536 complaints were filed, the report disclosed. The commission initiated 174 investigations and a total of 181 cases were adjusted by conciliation and conference. Another 109 showed no discrimination against the complainant but revealed overall discriminatory employment policies that were revised after conference.

Action in 143 cases is still pending, the commission reported. Of the 536 complaints made, 442 of the persons involved were Negroes. The largest number of complaints on grounds of creed involved 118 members of the Jewish faith. Daily World

Results Progressives

"The operation of the law has definitely resulted in progress in the elimination of illegal discriminatory employment practices," the commission said. "Resistance to the law was lessened as demonstrated by the fact that employes of all groups are being hired and upgraded into new occupational categories. Pre-employment discriminatory inquiries are now the rarity, rather than the rule."

Hope was expressed that "the democratic ideal will be completely realized in the not too distant future." The commission faces civic inertia, individual apathy, vague fears and opposition by poorly informed groups, said Henry C. Turner, commission chairman. Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-28-47

Brooklyn Forms FEPC Council

Defender 18f

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—An interracial, interdenominational group consisting of 130 of Brooklyn's civic, judicial, religious, educational and labor leaders met and organized the Brooklyn Council for a Permanent FEPC here last week.

As a branch of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, the Brooklyn body will help mobilize local sentiment to support the FEPC legislation to be introduced into the U. S. Senate shortly.

Outstanding among the speakers was A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the national group, who told the leaders that, "FEPC is not only for the benefit of minorities, but is an important factor in strengthening our American democratic traditions which are now being attacked by totalitarian forces on the right and left."

Calling attention to "increased intolerance against minorities as well as against labor," Randolph declared that passage of permanent FEPC measures would be "democracy in performance—not mere profession."

Ohio Legislature Gets Bill For State FEPC Bill

Daily World (18) Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP) — A bill providing for a state FEPC was introduced in Ohio house of representatives Wednesday by Rep. William Saunders of Cuyahoga county. Fri. 2-7-47

Number HB-111, the bill has been endorsed by the Ohio Committee for Fair Employment Practices legislation, an organization designed to promote FEPC legislation and create interest and support for its passage.

Included in the Ohio Committee for FEPC are such groups as the Ohio Pastors convention, NAACP, Urban league, Ohio Council of Church women, YWCA groups, AFL and CIO, Jewish Community councils, Anti-Defamation leagues, Ohio Federation of Teachers and other civic and state-wide organizations.

Catholic Sentiment

"We believe that Negroes and other so-called 'minorities' are as precious in the sight of Jesus Christ as are all other Americans," remarked Bishop Michael J. Ready, in voicing the Catholic sentiment to FEPC legislation before the annual dinner of the Ohio Catholic Welfare conference. "Christian teaching requires governments to treat all citizens as equals and to remove whatever economic injustices one group imposes upon another."

Intensified action to support FEPC legislation was mapped by the Ohio committee for FEPC during a meeting in the Fort Hayes hotel here on Jan. 25. All civic and state groups were urged to join in the fight to abolish job discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, as well as to seek the ultimate passage of Rep. Saunder's bill. Fri. 2-7-47

Legislature In Oregon Passes Weak FEPC Bill

18f Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

SALEM, Ore.—(ANP)—The controversy over the fair employment practices bill in the Oregon house of representatives was settled here early last week when the legislative body passed a "watered" act by a vote of 24-33. 5-1-3-3-1

In essence, the bill amounts to nothing more than a statement of policy for the state. The controversy was not so much on the idea of such a measure, but what form it would take.

It provides that the state shall discourage discrimination in employment by the state on basis of race, religion, color, sex or union membership. It also authorizes the department of education to initiate a program of education directed against discrimination.

The original plan called for a ban against the state or its subdivisions or any other contractor on public works from practicing discrimination. An opposition move to strike out references to discrimination because of sex and union membership was defeated in an early vote of 30 to 28. 3-24-47

Observers viewed the final form of the measure as being merely a "gesture in the right direction."

Pennsylvania Gets Measure For FEPC

Atlanta Daily World Sun 3-23-47

HARRISBURG, Pa. — (NNPA) — Senator John M. Walker, Republican of Allegheny County, last Wednesday introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill to create a fair employment practise commission to prevent race or religious discrimination in employment through "conference, conciliation and education."

Under the terms of the bill, employers would be prohibited from refusing to hire or from firing anyone because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry. Domestic workers would be excluded from the provisions of the measure. An appropriation of $200,000 is requested for salaries and expenses of the proposed commission.

Labor unions also would be denied the right to deny full membership to any person on account of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry.

COMMISSION PROVIDED

The bill would authorize the appointment by the Governor of a state fair employment practise commission of five annual salaries of $10,000 each.

It also authorizes the establishment of advisory agencies and conciliation councils--- local, regional and state-wide--- to carry out the purpose of the program.

The commission would be authorized to hold hearings on complaints of discrimination and render decisions, but its chief aim would be to "foster community effort, goodwill, cooperation, conciliation and education to end discriminatory employment practises.

Violators of the law would be subject to a fine of from $25 to $250 for the first and second offenses and of $500 or imprisonment of one year, or both for third and subsequent violations.

Pittsburgh Discusses State FEPC

Pittsburgh Courier 3-29-47 (1&2)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Widespread discussion on the movement to outlaw discrimination in employment has been stimulated here through an article in the **Courier**, local Negro newspaper, which bluntly asks: **"Do the people of Western Pennsylvania really care about an FEPC?** Sun. 1—26-47

The article, by John L. Clark, political writer on the **Courier**, deplores the lag in the movement for a State FEPC here, and points out that in other parts of the State, particularly Philadelphia, the campaign is much further advanced.

The Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania has issued a statement, now being distributed in leaflets, which thanks Mr. Clark and the **Courier** for calling attention to the problem, and declares that "an answer must be given to this question without any further delay so that an immediate end shall be put to this shocking state of affairs."

Referring to struggles recently conducted here against discrimnation, including the picketing of department stores for refusal to hire Negro salesgirls, and stoppages at the Jones and Laughlin steel mill protesting discrimination in upgrading, the Communist Party statement continues: **"The bitter truth is that FEPC legislation is more necessary than ever. Since the original FEPC law was permitted to die (in the last session of the State Legislature) with the blessings of both the Republican and Democratic leadership, discrimination against Negro and minority groups has been widespread and vicious."**

The statement calls for a "broad, united movement, embracing all organizations in Western Pennsylvania who favor FEPC" and urges immediate action to "bombard members of the State Legislature with letters, wires, resolutions, petitions and delegation calling upon them to support FEPC legislation."

Another reaction to the weakness here of organized activity against discrimination is an article in the **Jewish Criterion**, which attributes the backwardness in the FEPC movement to disunity arising from "the fact that some people are more interested in looking under the bed for Red bogeys than in fighting for FEPC."

When Mr. Clark, author of the **Courier** article was asked what in his opinion was necessary, he answered: **"From my observation, what causes most trouble is the attitude of some groups in refusing to join forces with others who want to fight against discrimination. To get an FEPC law we need most of all unity. To divide forces only helps the enemy."**

Homer Brown, State Senator and sponsor of the FEPC Bill which was defeated in the last session of the State Legislature, said that "it is necessary to let the members of the Legislature hear from the people," and advised sending delegations to them so that "they know what the people want." Sun. 1—26-47

Philly Group Gives Praise To Governor

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 18R FEPC

HARRISBURG, Pa.— (NNPA) —Five colored representatives of Philadelphia, all Republicans, who sponsored the bill in the State legislature to ban race or religious discrimination in employment, joined together in denouncing on the floor of the House last Wednesday night the killing of the measure. Wed. 6-18-47

The Republican-controlled House Labor Relations Committee last Tuesday voted 17 to 18 against reporting the bill. Last Tuesday was the final day for an original bill to move in either chamber to enable passage before adjournment.

The Philadelphians condemned the seventeen members of the committee, who voted secretly to kill the measure, but warmly praised Governor James H. Duff who had demanded favorable action on the measure to create a State fair employment practice commission.

COMMITTEE PRAISED

Also praised in a formal resolution of thanks were the eight committee members who voted to report the bill to the floor, Republican leaders who supported the legislation, members of the General Assembly "who have helped in any manner, the press and the Council of Equal Job Opportunities.

The bill, an administration measure, was introduced by Representatives Howard M. Henry, Lewis M. Mintess, Clarence M. Smith, Edwin F. Thompson and William A. Upshur, Jr.

Representative Smith, a minister, took the floor to preside over the "burial ceremonies." He referred to "false friends," and the "murderous powers of vested interests." Wed. 6-18-47

"May their deeds rise up to haunt their peaceful sleep and may their complacency send them to a similar political fate," he intoned.

GOVERNOR TRIBUTED

Referring to the governor, Smith said:

"We pause to pay tribute to his honesty, so seldom found among politicians to express our thanks for his efforts, and to pledge undying loyalty to men of his caliber."

Representative Upshur charged the FEPC bill was killed by "selfish, reactionary forces."

"They have been successful and the report now given to the people has been recorded," he said.

"My people who have served the Republican party cannot afford to overlook this assault upon their hopes." IR FEPC (Pa.)

The vote of the committee refusing to report the measure gave Governor Duff the first setback he has suffered in the 1947 session of the legislature. Wed. 6-18-47

Representative Adam T. Bower, Republican, of Northumberland chairman of the committee, was openly hostile to the measure. He was in conference with Governor Duff two hours last Tuesday. The Governor, it was reported, insisted that the committee report the bill and that it be enacted. The Republican platform of last year pledged such legislation.

Bower agreed to hold a meeting of his committee Wednesday afternoon. Twenty-five of the 30 members were present, including 19 Republicans and six Democrats.

Rep. Paul Naumann Jr., Republican, of Philadelphia, asked for an open vote on the question of whether to report the measure after Bower stated the vote would be by secret ballot. Naumann's motion was rejected, 15 to 10. After tellers announced the vote, Bower burned the secret ballots in the committee room.

One source said big business was behind the move to scuttle the bill as a means of forcing Governor Duff to back labor legislation which he considered restrictive and punitive.

PENNSYLVANIA FEPC DIES

Five GOP Solons Rap Doublecross

Defender Chicago, Ill. 18f

Sat. 6-21-47

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Praise Supporters

Also praised in a formal resolution of thanks were the eight committee members who voted to report the bill to the floor, Republican leaders who supported the legislation, members of the General Assembly "who have helped in any manner, the press and the Council of Equal Job Opportunity." Defender

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Representative Smith, a minister, referred to "false friends," and the "murderous powers of vested interests." Sat. 6-21-47

18f 1947

FEPC (Tennessee)

Unit Formed To Back Federal FEPC

World Memphis, Tenn 8/2 (Tenn)

Fri. 2-7-47

NASHVILLE.—(ANP)—A system of "block" voting was evolved at a citizens meeting in Spruce Street Baptist church here last Monday, when 350 persons voted to form an organization known as "The Solid Block" to fight for congressional approval of a federal FEPC bill.

The movement is the brainchild of C. L. Ennix, local attorney, and specifically aims to see that every city block of Negro citizens is solid as to being registered, having paid poll tax charges and participating in voting; and also, to agree upon the issue of fair employment practices and vote together in a solid block on the measure.

Rebut Articles

The idea of the "block vote" plan came in rebuttal to a series of articles penned by Dr. Roy L. Garis, white, in the Nashville Banner, to the effect that "the Negro in Nashville is a liability." Dr. Garis, nationally known economist and writer, formerly of Vanderbilt university and now at the University of Southern California, stressed, in his articles last fall, that local government benefits to the Negro in the form of education, health protection, recreation and other services are far in excess of the amount of taxes he pays. He held that the same was true with respect to contributions made to the Community chest, Red Cross, and other social agencies.

A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and principal speaker at the Spruce Street church meeting, attacked the articles as being "partially untrue." He pointed out that the white working class of the city contained very few property owners and lived on wages earned by the week or month or day just as a majority of the Negro group does. 2-7-47

"Why didn't Dr. Garis single out the white worker in Nashville and show that his benefit from taxation were far in excess of his percentage in the overall amount of taxes collected?" Randolph asked.

He disclosed that the author failed to mention that Negro occupied 53 per cent of the substandard dwellings out of a total of 75 per cent. Payment of rent for unfit dwellings caused the Negro to contribute to the tax payment in a very large measure, he declared, adding that 'if the Negro were not forced by economic necessity to live in these dwellings it would be impossible for the owners to obtain any revenue at all.

State Legislation Tends to Eliminate Sex Differentials

Afro-American Sat. 4-26-47
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Bills to eliminate sex differentials in working hours and wage rates have recently been introduced in several States, the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, revealed, this week.

Kitchen Workers Aided

New York propsed to remove all legal restrictions on employment of women at night in dining rooms and kitchens of restaurants.

Connecticut has proposals to allow women to work until 1 a.m. in restaurants and other service establishments, and to "remove restrictions on employment of women" by wiping out various labor laws for women. And Ohio would increase maximum hours from 8 to 9 a day for women under its hour law.

Equal Pay Bills

Equal-pay bills have been introduced in eight States.

Desirable amendments to equal-pay laws propose in Michigan to extend coverage and create civil liability of employer, in New York to include public employees, and in Rhode Island to delete clause permitting sex differentials in union contracts. Sat. 4-26-47

Nevada would increase women's minimum wage rates from 50 to 65 cents an hour and from $24 to $31.20 a week. New Jersey would reduce weekly maximum hours from 54 to 48 and daily from 10 to 8 for women in major industries.

Ohio proposes an hourly minimum of 75 cents for all employees 20 years or over working for one employer more than 20 hours a week, except domestic servants.

The revised general industry and occupation order covering women and minors in Kentucky which became effective February 8, increased the minimum hourly rates established in the form order by 100 percent.

The new rates are 50, 45, and 40 cents, acording to size of city, and an overtime provision of time and a half is now applicable to hours over 48 in all three zones.

Discrimination on Decline in States With FEPC Laws

NEW YORK — A "definite decline" in racial and religious discrimination in the only three States in the country (New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts), which enacted prohibitive laws against the practice, was reported by representatives of FEPC groups at a conference here last week. Afro-American

Called by the New York Council on Fair Employment Practices, the conference was attended by six enforcement officers from the three States, and representatives from some 700 organizations sponsoring FEPC legislation.

Brotherhood Action Promised

That action will be taken against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers unless they do something to change their attitude at their Cleveland meeting, was promised by Edward W. Edwards, New York SCAD chairman.

The brotherhood was the only union operating in the State that disregarded the commission's request that it eliminate its lily-white membership policy. Sat. 4-5-47

No Enforcement to Hilt

The power of the commissions in the three States to enforce the laws was discussed and the revelation made that no commission had gone to the limit of the law to force compliance with its orders during the 20 months the laws have been in effect. Baltimore, Md.

Large employers have given the best evidence of complying with the anti-bias law in New York, Mr. Edwards asserted.

Mass. Law "Helpful"

Regarding the Massachusetts Law, now in effect for only four months, Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, director, advised that it had "helped" in reducing discrimination. The State has received 150 complaints, it was disclosed.

New Jersey's director, Harold Lett, revealed that the division, there had handled some 269-cases, many of which were of Italians. New York, in the 20 months of its activity under SCAD, has received 610 cases.

Colored Hit Hardest

General findings at the meeting were: Sat. 4-3-47

(1) Most complaints are filed by colored job seekers, with Jewish applicants next, followed by Catholics.

(2) Fewer cases than were expected were filed by organizations in Massachusetts, the only State which allows organizations to file complaints.

(3) Token compliance with bias laws should be investigated further by the commissions. Sat. 4-5-47

State funds to be expended in combating discrimination this year are: New York, $340,000; New Jersey, $54,000; and Massachusetts, $106,000. A total of $500,000 is to be spent in the three States.

The Highway

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

by Charles H. Houston

The new Ives-Chaver bill against discrimination in employment in interstate commerce (S.984, 80th Congress) relies more heavily on conciliation and generally moves more cautiously than the Chavez-Dawson FEPC bill in the last Congress. Thurs. 5-17-47

Reform legislation usually has three functions: (1) to set a new standard of conduct; (2) create machinery to investigate and determine the facts whether the standard has been met, and (3) provide remedies or punishment for violation of the standard.

Where the proposed reform meets stiff opposition it is frequently impossible to cover all three functions in one bill.

The usual practice is to set up the standard, create machinery for investigation, but omit provisions for enforcements.

This is what happened in President Roosevelt's Executive Orders 8802 and 9346 which established the wartime FEPC.

All the Committee could do against an employer or labor union which defied it was to refer the matter to the President. The Committee did not even have the power to force a defiant employer or union to exhibit its books and records, or to appear before it under subpoena.

Has Teeth

In contrast, the new Ives-Chavez bill gives the proposed National Commission Against Discrimination full power to subpoena parties and witnesses before it and to force inspection of books and records.

If the person subpoenaed refuses to appear and produce the documents wanted, the Commission is authorized to apply to a Federal District Court for a court order requiring him to appear and produce the documents (under penalty of being jailed for contempt).

The new Ives-Chavez bill also defines what is an unfair labor practice. The bill states that the right to employment without discrimination is recognized to be a civil right of all the people of the United States and that it shall be the policy of the United States to protect such right and eliminate all such discrimination to the fullest extent permitted by the Constitution.

Refusal to hire, a discharge, or any other discrimination with respect to the terms of employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry is declared to be an unlawful employment practice.

Unions Hit

Unions are forbidden to limit, segregate or classify their members in any way which may affect the worker in seeking a job or holding a job because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Thurs. 5-8-47

It prohibits the use of any employment agency training school, labor organization or any other source which discriminates in the recruitment or placing of workers. Government service as well as private industry is covered.

The Ives-Chavez bill is a sound balanced bill which has taken advantage of all the experience and debates which have accumulated regarding fair employment practice. The chances of its passing depend upon you and me.

The opposition is strong and organized. If we wish to overcome it, we must give the National Council for a Permanent FEPC our support until we build up such overwhelming political support that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats will dare permit it to be filibustered to death.

Domestics And Farmers Would Gain Benefit

Retirement Age Reduction Is Also Provided

Pub. Atlanta Ga.
Sunday 2-23-47
Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, —(ANP)—A bill was introduced in congress during the past week to extend social security benefits to 20 million persons not now covered, and to liberalize benefits.

This bill, sponsored by four Democrats, Sens. Murray of Montana, Wagner of New York, McGrain of Rhode Island and Rep. Dingell of Michigan, would extend social security coverage to domestic workers, agricultural workers, employees of non-profit institutions such as hospitals, military personnel and state and loal goverment workers where the states agree, as well as to persons who are self employed.

The provisions call for a flexible retirement for persons becoming disabled for a period longer than six months. It reduces the retirement age from 65 to 60 for women employes, widows, wives and mothers. The earnings which a beneficiary may receive will be increased from near $15 to $30. The monthly insurance benefits for man and wife will be increased to a minimum of $30 and a maximum of $120.

After Dec. 31, 1948, a lump sum amounting to six times a primary insurance benefit will be paid to the widow or widower upon the death of her-husband or his wife if they are fully or currently insured individuals; and payment of supplementary insurance benefits for disabled aged husbands of a retired insured woman and constitution of payment to a child after he reaches 18 if he is permanently disabled.

House Passes Anti-Labor Bill

Chicago Defender (National Edition) 4-26-47

WASHINGTON — Over the stiff opposition of a small bi-partisan group, largely Democrats, the House passed by an overwhelming vote of 308 to 107, its Omnibus Labor Bill embodying the sharpest restrictions on labor unions at-constitutional" and has pledged itself to fight it through "every legislative process and in the courts."

Meanwhile, the CIO has blasted the House bill as "ill-conceived, badly constructed and probably unconstitutional" since collective bargaining was instituted. The bill already appears to be [illegible] Veto Likely

heading for some drastic cutting in the Senate in spite of the last-ditch stand which Sen. Robert Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Labor and Education Committee, has promised to retain in the bill the teeth the House included.

GOP, Democrats To Wage Fight For Passage

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-5-47

Randolph Backs Bill Authored By Senator Ives

WASHINGTON — Federal legislation aimed at opening employment opportunities to all Americans regardless of race, religion, or national origin, was introduced in the Senate last week by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.) on behalf of four Republicans and four Democrats.

The freshman senator declared that the proposed measure is not an FEPC bill, but one which proposes a new approach for "handling the problem of discrimination in employment through a minimum of legal compulsion."

The measure, if enacted, would be termed "the National Act Against Discrimination in Employment," and would empower the President to appoint a seven-member commission which would draw $10,000 yearly for each member.

Chavez, Morse Back Bill

Sponsors of the bill, besides Senator Ives, are Senators Chavez (D., N.M.), Downer (D., Calif), Morse (R., Ore.), Murray (D., Mont.), Myers (D., Pa.), Saltonstall (R., Mass.), and Smith (R., N.J.). House sponsors will include Representatives Fulton (R., Pa.) and Norton (D., N.J.).

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC endorsed the measure and issued an appeal for support. Sat. 4-5-47

Although Senator Ives emphasized the bill's provisions for education, mediation and conciliation, the measure would permit "cease and desist" orders and the filing of charges to secure court enforcement orders.

Employers of 50 or more persons engaged in interstate commerce, holders of contracts with the government, and labor unions with memberships of 50 or more, as well as the U.S. government, would be covered. Exempted employers include states, municipalities, and all religious, charitable, fraternal, educational or sectarian non-profit organizations.

Similar To N. Y. Law

Citing the similarity of the measure to the New York state statute which set up the State Commission Against Discrimination, Senator Ives said that of 752 cases brought up in 1946, none went to the courts. Every case involving discrimination was solved across the conference table.

In endorsing the bill Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers and A. Philip Randolph, co-chairmen of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, said its enactment during the first session of the 80th Congress is an "urgent and major" item.

Voicing the need for bringing American ideals into line with American practice, they cited a statement made by Secretary of State Marshall, that "to us, a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work."

Action Doubtful

Despite a declaration by the council spokesmen that there "appeared to be a prospect of an early committee hearing," the belief persisted here that the new measure will not reach the floor this session, unless it is forced there by public opinion.

Randolph and Chalmers, however, announced that their organization has begun a nation-wide campaign of information and education designed to mobilize support for the measure.

Returning from a visit with President Truman at the White House, Rep. Emmanuel Cellar (N.Y.-D), said he gained the impression that the President will veto the measure. Sat. 4-26-47

Opposition in the House was keen and articulate. Rep. Adam Powell of New York called the measure "undemocratic and un-Christian" and said the Republicans will reap the ire of the voters at the polls in '48.

Queries Authorship

Powell, a member of the House Committee on Labor and Education, charged that the bill was "shoved down the throats of the 10 Democrats" on the committee and asked, on the House floor, who wrote the bill. He told the Congress that it had been written by corporation lawyers for big business and said, "I think the people have a right to know whether this Congress is being run by the duly elected representatives of the people or whether it is being run by corporation lawyers for monopoly business."

Sabath Fights For Labor

Adolph Sabath (Ill.-Dem.), who pledged members of the Chicago Defender local of the Chicago Typographical Union that he would do everything to defeat anti-labor legislation went down, like many other Democrats, to bitter defeat. In a letter to the Defender typographers who had requested his support against the bill, Sabath said:

"I am particularly interested in learning that you, as members of an ancient craft union working for a Negro newspaper, are conscious of the common economic destiny of all workers." Sat. 4-26-47

Repeating his belief that the way to combat "isms" in America is to make democracy work, Sabath promised a continued fight for labor's just rights.

In voting against the bill, Powell and Sabath were joined by William L. Dawson (Ill.-Dem.), who also scored the measure to curb industry-wide bargaining, forbid closed shops, end the National Labor Relations Board, ban jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts and delay strikes by injunction.

Final vote on the bill was: For, 215 Republicans, 93 Democrats; against, 84 Democrats, 22 Republicans, and one American Labor Party member.

The Senate Cloture Rule And the Negro Vote

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Mon. 4-7-47

AS HAD happened before, Southern Democratic filibusters last year killed in the Senate two bills of special interest to Negroes. One was a bill to set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission. The other would have outlawed the poll tax in federal elections. In both cases, an effort was made to invoke cloture. The Senate's rule is that, upon application of any 16 Senators, it may vote to limit further debate to one hour for each speaker but it must do so by a two-thirds majority. In both cases last year, a majority of the Senators present voted for cloture. In the instance of the F.E.P.C. bill the count was 48 to 36; in that of the anti-poll tax bill, 39 to 33. But the Senate rules, as we have just said, do not permit a simple majority to prevail.

In the Congressional campaign the Republicans capitalized heavily among the Negroes on the Southern Democratic filibusters, and won many colored votes thereby. It was all too plain that, except for the Southern Democrats, the legislation the Negroes wanted would have been enacted. Thus in droves they deserted the party into which Mr. ROOSEVELT had led them. But they are evidently in for some disappointment.

The Senate Rules Committee has rejected a proposal to change the rules so that a simple majority, instead of two-thirds, could choke off a filibuster. With such a change, the F.E.P.C. bill and the anti-poll tax bill would have been made laws last year. Without it, the prospects of these measures are exceedingly dim. The Southern Democrats are still on hand. The Democrats on the Rules Committee, two of them from North, voted—stupidly, we believe—against the change. But it could have been effected if the Republican members had held firm. Instead, Senators JENNER of Indiana and BRICKER of Ohio went over to the other side. These men are usually party regulars of such conviction that their defection makes it plain that in this case the party heat wasn't really on. The Republicans, in short, wanted the Negroes' votes more than they wanted an F.E.P.C. or an anti-poll tax law.

The committee has revised the cloture rule in one respect that will make filibustering a little harder. The rule at present provides for bringing to a close "the debate on any pending measure." If the debate happens not to be on "any pending measure" but on a side issue—say, the contents of the journal of the previous day's proceedings—then no cloture motion can be made. Insisting on full reading of the journal and then offering innumerable objections are thus old filibustering devices. The committee has closed this loophole by making the cloture rule apply no matter what is officially before the Senate. However, abolishing the two-thirds requirement would have been a really important reform, and Messrs. JENNER and BRICKER blocked it.

The Courier-Journal

It is a reform which happens to be of special interest to politically conscious Negroes at the moment, but actually, of course, the procedures of the Senate affect the whole country. The Senate is the only important legislative body in the world which can be absolutely paralyzed by a determined minority. This is an outright denial of democracy, with no reasonable defense whatever. Why, then, have the American people tolerated it for so long? One answer to that question was given by a GALLUP survey whose results were published last week. Dr. GALLUP found that not quite one-half the people even know what the term filibuster means. Of course, it was somewhat reassuring to find that among those who did know heavy majorities opposed the filibuster and approved the change which the Senate committee has just rejected. Nevertheless, it is hard to imagine the country stirred up about a evil of whose existence every other voter is blandly naware.

Mon. 4-7-47

NAACP DENOUNCES ANTI-LABOR BILLS

February 21, 1947

Press Service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
New York, N.Y.

Washington, D.C., Feb 20th--Attacking four "labor control" bills pending before the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare as "representing a throwback to a period of industrial strife which would gravely affect the welfare of all of our people," Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the NAACP, testified before the group on behalf of the Association, on February 20th. Mr. Mitchell denounced Senate resolutions S.55, S.360, S.105 and S. 133, introduced by Republican Senators Joseph H. Ball, of Minnesota, and by Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, which contain provisions which he charged would "provide machinery for frustrating unions with injunctions, wrecking their treasuries with damage suits, and sending their members shivering to jail."

Speaking not only for the more than one and a half million colored persons in the AFL and the CIO, but also for "millions of unorganized colored agricultural workers now being encouraged to join unions...and thereby raise their standards of living and increase their security" Mr. Mitchell pointed out that "the glimmer of hope which these people have from the new efforts to organize them will be extinguished if the iron clamp of rigid federal control is applied to them" since "these bills, if enacted into law, would have the effect of giving legal sanction from the federal government to organized violence against them."

Mr. Mitchell stated: "The Congress will have indeed misunderstood the voice of the people on November 5 if it assumes that our recent elections constituted a mandate to return this country to involuntary servitude of the working man." 2-21-47

In defense of the right to strike, which these bills would limit or completely deny, Mr. Mitchell declared: "If it is the purpose of the framers of this legislation to promote harmony between labor and management, they should take into consideration the fact that the majority of strikes which have occurred in this country since VJ-Day came because wage earners, faced with a cost of living which has risen better than 50 per cent since 1939, were seeking to obtain additional

money with which to buy the necessities of life, to pay their rents, and to establish some small measure of economic security for their families."

Speaking against S.105, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that "by striking at a closed shop, the union shop, maintenance of membership, and other benefits won by labor through the years, the bill would make immeasurably weaker the unions which have struggled for these gains," adding that "In the coal mining industry where, the colored employees have been fighting beside their white fellow workers for union benefits, since 1890, this would be a deadly blow. It would also adversely affect the welfare of the thousands of colored persons in the automobile industry, meat-packing, and steel.

"A labor organization," said Mr. Mitchell, "must have some security against the concentrated economic power of management. It must also have internal strength with which to discipline those who would destroy it from within. The closed shop, the union shop, maintenance of membership clauses, and other accepted practices of unions are designed to provided these things. Having tasted the value of them, the American working man will never willingly give them up, and any measure which would force him to do so is a challenge to every bread-winner in the nation to oppose with all of his strength the passage of such a law.

"Under S-360, employers and employees are required to utilize the procedure of the Act rather than resorting to "other means" to settle their disputes. A reading of the bill shows that its framers have successfully abrogated the right to strike." 2-21-47

Particular criticism was leveled by Mr. Mitchell at S.360. He said it was "the final and climatic blow...It opens the door for injunctions, suits, and even jail penalties against employees who wittingly or unwittingly fail to follow its devious requirements. For if such employees exercise the right to strike, and, in so doing violate any section of it, they automatically lose the immunities provided for under Section 6 and 20 of the Clayton Act and the benefits of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and are then subject to the penalties of the Sherman Act."

In conclusion, Mr. Mitchell reminded the Committee that "There are those who are pouring into the legislative stream their versions of how the "power" of unions shall be curbed, but there is a silence from these same people where the rights of people of important sections of our country are concerned. This Congress which has so many bills to regulate labor, is wanting in a drive to stamp out lynching in this country. It is lethargic with regard to protecting the rights of minorities through fair employment practice legislation. These evils which are eating away the foundations of our democracy are the things which should challenge the interest of all at this time, and we call upon those who have energy for passing laws to turn their attention to these things rather than to the punitive anti-labor legislation now before us."

BIAS IN HIRING INCREASING

The CIO News

Washington, D.C.

THE new is giving way to the old, so far as industry's handling of anti-discrimination hiring policies is concerned, a Senate Labor subcommittee was warned last week by Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers. Mon. 6-23-47

Testifying for CIO and the UAW, and as a private citizen, the union official called upon the sub-committee to report favorably on S. 984, which provides for the legal enforcement of fair employment practices.

The bill, based largely upon provisions of the New York state antibias law, would set up a national agency, with both powers of persuasion and possible contempt-action to bring employers

ers have borne the brunt of post-war unemployment." Job listings in Detroit U. S. Employment Service offices contained discrimination notices in 44.4% of the openings in April 1947, compared to only about 22% in 1946, he said.

"The CIO and the UAW-CIO endorse S. 984 out of the conviction that full and equal economic opportunity for the minorities of this nation mean a higher standard of living for all," Reuther said in a brief filed with the committee in advance of his oral testimony.

"Access to employment on equal terms for all Americans means releasing the majority as well as the minority from the burden of poverty, disease, crime and unused talents which represent the high cost of discrimination. Mon. 6-23-47

"The lifting of this burden through passage of S. 984 and through energetic community programs to make the American creed a reality can mean opening the way toward full participation in the national productive effort by the one-tenth to one-third of our people now denied this right.

"Higher levels of employment and wages mean greater purchasing power, greater demand for the products of our factories and farms, a greater chance to keep America at work and at peace. Fair employment is an essential component of any full employment program which seeks to reach the goal of security and abundance without sacrifice of democracy and basic freedoms."

"The experience of the CIO and UAW-CIO in combating discrimination in employment offers a case history in effective democratic action which at the same time points to the need for federal legislation," he said.

"The vigor with which the UAW and CIO have pressed for the full integration of minority workers both into the union and the industry, while dramatic testimony to the potentialities of voluntary group action, serves also to underscore the severe limitations of such action and the urgent need for the community to supplement and reinforce voluntary effort by legislative enactment of laws upholding fair play in employment."

Mon. 6-23-47

Earlier, Rabbi Stephen Wise of new York had scored job bias as dangerous and costly to the nation. He told the committee:

"An incomplete democracy is an insecure democracy. Despite all the progress we have made, American democracy remains alarmingly incomplete because millions of our fellow-citizens are still being denied their legitimate democratic rights and full equality of treatment on account of their race, color, creed or national origin.

In no area is this denial of democratic rights more serious or destructive than in the field of employment—the denial of work or promotion to qualified applicants solely because of racial or religious considerations.

Changes Show Taft Labor Law Is Helpful to Race

The Courier is reprinting the changes in the old Wagner Labor Act which the Taft-Hartley law has made. This legislation which vitally affects the interest of so many Negroes should be thoroughly understood. Here are the two acts compared:

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

	Wagner Act	Taft-Hartley Law
Employes guaranteed to organize	Yes	Yes
Employer required to bargain with union	Yes	Yes
Union required to bargain with employer	No	*No
Closed shop allowed	Yes	*No
Union shop allowed	Yes	†Yes
Automatic deduction of union dues	Yes	No
Employer can fire worker for union activity	No	No
Employer liable for contract violations and unfair practices	Yes	Yes
Union liable for contract violations and unfair practices	No	Yes
Machinery for prevention of strikes threatening national emergencies	No	Yes
Jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts banned	No	Yes
Maintenance of union membership	Yes	†Yes
Preferential hiring permitted	Yes	No
Slowdowns and sitdowns defined as strikes	No	Yes
Union welfare funds restricted	No	Yes
Exactions for services not performed (featherbedding) banned	No	Yes
Sixty-day notice of modification or termination of contract Sat. 7-19-47	No	Yes
Employer permitted to express views to employes (not to use threats)	No	Yes
Union allowed to expend money in Federal elections	Yes	No
Union responsible for acts of officers (aimed at wildcat strikes)	No	Yes
Foremen given bargaining rights	Yes	No
Union required to present financial reports	No	Yes

* Banned in contracts negotiated after sixty days.
† Allowed if majority of employes approve.

THE NEGRO AND THE — TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

Chicago Defender 18f

A searching analysis of the most important piece of labor legislation in a decade and what it means to you

by VENICE SPRAGGS

Chief, Defender Washington Bureau

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-5-47

WASHINGTON

APPROXIMATELY one and a half million Negro members of AFL and CIO unions will suffer undue economic hardships under the Taft - Hartley Labor Act passed by the Congress over President Truman's veto.

While the measure has been hailed in some quarters as containing a "little FEPC" clause which calls for penalizing unions discriminating because of race, creed, color, or national origin, actually the bill adds nothing to the job security of Negro employes, and at the same time robs them of hard-earned gains achieved through former collective bargaining provisions.

The measure provides "that no employer shall justify any discrimination against any employe for non-membership in a labor organization if he believes that such membership was not available to the employes on the same terms and conditions applicable to other members." Sat. 7-5-47

Does Not Outlaw Jim Crow Unions

On the other hand, the House managers of the bill, in the House-Senate conference report on the measure, specifically interpreted this provision to be subject to arrangements previously made by the National Labor Relations Board in cases involving union discrimination.

Cited by these House managers as a pattern was the case against Larus and Brothers Co. in which NLRB held that "neither exclusion from membership nor segregated membership per se represent evasion on the part of a labor organization of its statutory duty to afford equal representation." Sat. 7-5-47

The provision therefore, does not outlaw auxiliary union and federal union memberships long used by discriminating unions predominantly AFL unions as a made-to-order device for according Negroes second-class union membership. The bill offers Negroes no protections from this type of union discrimination over and above that already available through NLRB.

Labor's Southern Drives Endangered

The new labor law cuts deeply into the principal areas of union security, and seriously interferes with the internal regulations of labor organizations. It takes a most serious toll from Negro workers through modified procedures for establishing a union shop. It is also widely contended by legal authorities that the bill prohibits preferential hiring, mainstay of Negroes for initial employment in a union shop as well as one of their major protections in cases of lay-off and re-employment. Sat 7-5-47

In its provisions for suits against unions, the bill opens the way for employer intimidations against union members particularly in the newly-organized South where CIO reports their membership has increased 70 per cent during the past year to a total of 680,000 members.

Conversely the bill takes no action against employers' refusal to hire Negroes at the gates, a practice which labor leaders protest is the most vicious discriminatory problem which Negro workers face. Sat. 7-5-47

Bar To Closed Shop Hurts Job Security

While it has been argued that the outlawing of the closed shop is a gain for Negro workers and paltry gains which may be tallied through this elimination is completely nullified by the serious loss in job security which other parts of the bill imposes on 95,000 Negro members of the steel workers, 50,000 members of the United Mine Workers, and 30,000 members of the Packinghouse Workers. Similarly, it deals a body blow to Restaurant and Hotel Workers now getting their first taste of economic security under union contractural provisions.

An analysis of those provisions of the bill under which Negro workers stand to take the most severe beating bears out these assertions.

1. UNION SHOP—A union shop is where the union has an agreement that an employer may hire any one he wants so long as the employe joins the union in a specified time usually 30-60 days. Largely, the union agrees to furnish the employes from union rolls. Chicago Defender

May Sound Death Knell For Union Shop

Under the Taft-Hartly Bill, the procedure for establishing a union suit is changed to provide that a majority of the workers covering under the contract not a majority of those voting—must approve a union shop before it can be done.

Labor organizers state that in previous experience with NLRB elections to decide whether a union claiming to represent the craft in a given shop is actually the Bargaining Representative for the workers, that seldom have they been able to get even 50 per cent of the union members to vote. As it now stands, if at least 51 per cent of the workers in a shop covered by a union agreement do not vote for the union shop, automatically, the Union Shop's death knell will be sounded.

With it will go the major job security protections for Negroes including seniority rights which has served virtually as the sole protection of these workers from the discriminatory whims of employers in the areas of employment upgrading lay-offs and rehiring.

Narrow Employers Can Still Bar Negroes

2. CLOSED SHOP—Under this type of union recognition, all employes must be union members at the time they are hired, and must remain members in good standing during the period of employment. The closed shop is outlawed by this bill.

Since the closed shop only requires that persons be union members at the time they are hired, discrimination will not end now that they have been wiped-out, indeed, some of the most flagrant discriminations have occurred in industries which had no closed shops, noteworthy, the Railroad Industry. Here it has been the narrow attitude of employers which has operated against advancements for Negroes, rather than the closed shop.

3. SUITS AGAINST LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—The new Labor Act will hold unions legally responsible for violation of contracts affecting commerce, even where the violation is committed by a single employe whom an irate employer may choose to designate as an "agent" for the union. T-H Law

Union-Busting Suits Made Easy By Law

The question of whether the person violating the contract was "authorized to act as an "agent" for the union, "should not be controlling," the bill holds.

This provision furnishes the machinery for union-busting through suits to be brought in the Federal Court as designed it will have the effect of curbing the activities of struggling unions in the South. It will subject Negro and other low-income union members in the South to endless intimidations aimed at making them docile submissive and less aggressive. The threat of suit will constantly remain a thorn in their flesh. Sat. 7-5-47

This unfair provision which permits the employer arbitrarily decide who is and is not an "agent" for the union in a shop will ultimately force unions into bankruptcy through unwarranted suits. Those most quickly injured would be new unions working to organize the millions of Negroes in agriculture and kindred work. Hotel and restaurant employes would also suffer greatly. 18f

Bill Designed To Weaken Labor's Power

4. AUTOMATIC CHECK - OFF OF UNION DUES—This is a situation where union dues are deducted from a union member's salary in accordance with contract agreements. The new law forbids this under a maximum penalty of $10,000 fine and a year in jail—unless an employe request in writing that this be done.

Banking on the red tape and the hardships to the union leadership which this provision imposes. This section of the bill is designed to bring about reduction in union membership which will tend to weaken workers power to make and enforce contract provisions.

5. BOYCOTTS — Boycotts have been a highly successful device for bringing stubborn employers to terms on some reasonable contract proposal. Through a boycott consumers are encouraged to refuse to purchase the manufactured product of the company against whom there is a strike. Often, other unions engaged in the transportation industry may refuse to haul the striking plants' products. Other boycotts may be imposed in other phases of dispo-sal of the product, all of which levies a financial loss against the employer. Sat. 7-5-47

Unions Face Fines For Aiding Each Other

Under the Taft-Hartley Labor Act, it shall be unlawful for a union member to engage in or a boycott for the purpose of forcing an employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization.

Often the only way a predominantly Negro union can force con-

Says Morton Raised Race Issue

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Thank you for reporting accurately the radio address delivered by Thruston B. Morton. You quote Mr. Morton as stating, "Now who voted against employment has made its the law? Lensinski voted against the law; Sadowski voted against the law; Vito Marcantonio, a Communist, voted against the law; . . . the only foreign-born member of Congress voted against the law, and Earle Clements of Kentucky voted against the law."

I do not propose to argue the merits or demerits of the Taft-Hartley bill. It is perfectly appropriate

for Mr. Morton or anyone else to criticize Mr. Clements' vote, though I personally agree with Mr. Clements. Criticism, however, if it is to reflect credit upon the mind and character of the speaker, must be directed to the merits of the measure and not to irrelevant appeals for racial prejudice. It is perfectly obvious that this roster of foreign-sounding names were reeled off by Morton for the purpose of arousing prejudice — racial and national prejudice — against Mr. Clements. Wmd. 10-8-47

Whether the Taft-Hartley bill is a good bill or a bad bill cannot be determined by the number of syllables in the names of the congressmen who voted for and against it. Messrs. Lesinski, Sadowski and Gorski are all of Polish descent. What is dishonorable about this? Incidentally, since Mr. Morton is also attempting to raise the issue of Communism, all three of them are adherents of the Roman Catholic faith.

Such an outpouring of venomous prejudice may be worthy of Coughlin, or Gerald L. K. Smith, or a Jew-baiting Gauleiter. It is unworthy of Mr. Morton. If he does not retract it, I trust The Courier-Journal will administer him a deserved rebuke.

Lexington, Ky. EDWARD F. PRICHARD, JR.

The Highway

18 Afro-American

by Charles H. Houston

Baltimore, Md.

We are a working class of people and hundreds of thousands of us are now part of organized labor. But that does not mean we are always given full recognition. We are still plagued by unions which have the color bar or which set colored workers off into auxiliary lodges.

The fact that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has never been able to get the American Federation of Labor to pass a resolution condemning jim-crow in the AF of L, shows we are still the stepchildren in many sections of the labor movement. 10-25-47 Balto.

Taft-Hartley Act

In this connection the lambasted Taft-Hartley Act goes farther in protecting the individual rights of minority workers than any other Federal labor legislation I know.

No matter what our opinion may be of the overall effect of the law, as a minority people we should be silly not to recognize and take advantages of the immunities it sets up.

The Act provides (sec. 8-a-3) that "no employer shall justify any discrimination against an employee for non-membership in a labor organization (A) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that such membership was not available to the employee on the same terms and conditions generally applicable to other members; Balto. 10-25-47

Or (B) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than the failure of the employee to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership."

Outlaws J.C. Units

This section outlaws the jim-crow auxiliary lodges where colored workers pay full dues but do not have full membership rights.

It bars closed shop contracts by unions which refuse to take in all the workers in the shop or plant. This is not anti-labor; it is simply making the labor movement democratic.

The California Supreme Court was already on record in the Boilermakers' cases which arose in the Pacific Coast shipyards in World War II, that there might be a closed shop and an open union, or a closed union and an open shop, but no combination of a closed shop and a closed union in California. Baltimore, Md.

The Act also puts a direct restraint on discrimination by labor unions. Section 8-b-2 makes it an unfair labor practice for a labor union or its agents to "cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee . . . with respect to whom membership in such organization has been denied or terminated on some ground other than his failure to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership."

Prohibits High Fese

Section 8-b-5 prohibits a labor union from charging initiation fees so high as virtually to discourage or prohibit workers from joining. This extortionate high initiation fee was a well known device on the part of some unions to keep the craft from becoming overcrowded and create an artificial scarcity of labor.

The Taft-Hartley law does not apply to employees of interstate carriers who are covered by the Railway Labor Act. It does not apply to agricultural or domestic laborers. But outside of these classes it covers practically all other workers whose goods or products flow into interstate commerce.

The Taft-Hartley Act has its serious defects and excesses, but in the protection it throws around the individual worker against arbitrary and oppressive union action or restriction it gives us a new legal weapon in our fight to make America not our house but our home.

18g 1947

Interracial Crew on Steamer in Liberian Port Happy Group

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
10-18-47

MONROVIA, Liberia—One of the most interesting features about the S.S. Cape Corwin of the Delta Line, in port here for two days after the Liberian Centennial celebrations to unload a cargo of iron rods, is that it has an interracial crew.

The chief steward of the Cape Corwin is a colored veteran from New York, named Rex. R. Hobdy, who was a lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He has been a seaman all his life and this is his fourth trip around the world and his third trip to Africa.

Other Crewmen Named

On board this ship also are the following colored seamen:

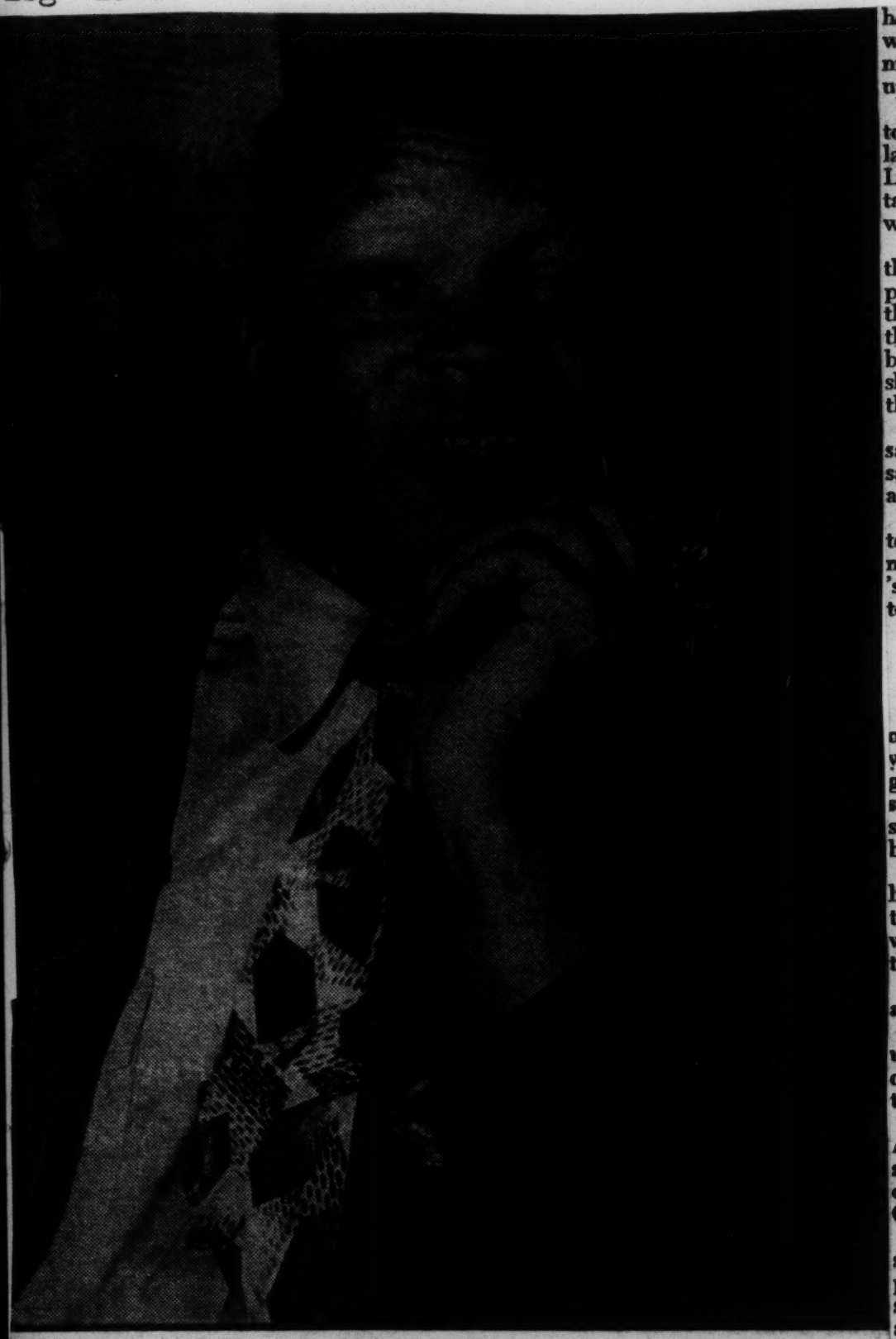
Ezdoer Fisher of New Orleans, a steward; Thomas Clavell of New York, also a steward; Alfredo Aaron of New York; Albert Mitchell and Phillip Barkins, of Gretna, La.; and Lucien A. Marrero, cook, from New Orleans.

10-18-47

So far the men are working very hard, but nevertheless enjoying the trip. They fight to get ashore whenever it is possible, but this is infrequent, as they work all day and in the night it is dangerous to go out on the rough seas.

A few of them believe they have relatives in West Africa and one has told me he will try to visit Ashanti, Gold Coast because he believes that his great-great grandparents came from there.

18g 1947



Walter Cushenberry learned more on the S.S. Ben Hecht than history can teach

How ship's cook Walter Cushenberry won his hand cut olive-wood medal

WALTER REX CUSHENBERRY is a professional ship's cook. He ran the galley (and was the only Negro crew member) on the S.S. Ben Hecht, the American ship which was caught smuggling 623 Jews into Palestine. He had been hired to feed the 22 men in the crew, but on the trip through the Mediterranean, when the passengers' own system of rations broke down, he took over the job of feeding them too, working in his galley from 6 a.m. to midnight. When the bread gave out, he got up even earlier to bake more.

This was what Cushenberry's shipmates told us. Cushenberry, when we met him last week in the office of the American League for a Free Palestine, spoke hesitatingly, and with some reluctance about what he had done.

He said shyly, in a soft Southern accent, that he hadn't known much about the problems of the DPs before he signed on the Ben Hecht. He had been waiting at the Seamen's Church Institute to get a berth on a regular ship when a former skipper of his had talked him into taking the job.

"He wanted me to come because he said, 'You handle food pretty well.' He said, 'I've had several men; I don't have any I like as well as you.'"

"He talked for about a week. It wasn't too much what he said. But he wanted me to come to the office here. They 'splained to me, and they made me want to go."

Embarrassed by big ideas

What had they said to convince him?

"The main thing was to free as many of those people as possible." Cushenberry was a tall man with rimless glasses which gave him a studious look. His voice was so soft it was hard to hear him. He seemed embarrassed to be discussing such big ideas.

"Years back they had so many people living there in Palestine, 'afore the British taken over, you see. It was the only place where they could establish homes for all those people."

Why did he feel he had to do something about it?

He looked at us gently and said, "The union teaches that regardless of the race or creed there should be no discrimination on ships. It's the NMU teaches that.

"So frankly, I do think it's my business. And after meetin' and takin' on 630 passengers, talkin' to them, seein' their conditions, it would make you want to thank God for being there."

The trip was not an ordinary professional one for Cushenberry. He didn't get paid. He said he could afford it "by being single, you see. My family is just sisters and brothers and an aunty whom I was staying with in Mayfield, Ky."

All stuck it out

His friend, the ex-skipper, left the ship in France. "He didn't stick to his word. I stuck it out just the same, and my group stuck it out, too.

"There was quite a nice understanding between all of us in the crew. We all seemed to work to the same point quite a bit, the same belief."

When the British boarded the Ben Hecht outside territorial waters off Tel Aviv, Cushenberry was in the galley.

"They came on and just gave me orders. They says, 'You can proceed on your work.' The truth is that when they came on, I took my keys and opened everything I could and loaded the passengers with it.

The most important things are the food. I didn't want the British to have it all. The passengers needed it. It was there for them and they got it.

"I didn't tell the soldiers what I was doing, but they knew."

We had heard from his shipmates that Cushenberry had cried when he saw the passengers being taken off the ship.

He explained: "It was when the passengers began to tell how much they 'preciated what I'd done. Quite a few of them would cry after they was tellin' me that—and naturally it kind of got under my skin."

Cushenberry said he felt no bitterness about his arrest and imprisonment.

"I don't regret a bit of it," he said. "I think I learned more than history can teach. The terrorists we talked to in prison impressed us more than anything else that had been 'splained."

He pulled a small piece of olive wood from his pocket. It was a medal, he said as he showed it to us.

"They sneaked the wood in and carved it out in prison."

The medal was in the shape of a shield. On the front was a hand holding a rifle over a map of Palestine. Above this were two Hebrew meaning *Only Thus!*

On the back was the inscription:

To A Brave Sailor
From His Comrades
Members of the Irgun
Zwei Leumi
Acre Prison
and the name *Cushenberry*.

"I think that's a wonderful thing," he said as he put the medal back in his pocket.

"The biggest thing in the world, that makes me want to go back again now, is after talking to those guys in prison and learning the truth. The only way it's gonna be stopped is for us to try and go and give them their freedom."

Then he, in a whisper, said, "I happen to know just what freedom means, you know."

corresponding increase in potential li-
teners. Our broadcasters will be able
to state truthfully to this audience
that in spite of lynchings and chronic
injustices inter-racial relations in this
country are improving. But the sailors
from Texas have made the task of
winning converts to American ideals
of democracy just that much harder.

MISSIONARIES OF PREJUDICE

A dispatch to this newspaper from Sweden reports the activities of some of our fellow-citizens in the port of Malmoe. Two American vessels are at Malmoe. One, the William K. Kamake, is manned by a white crew from Texas. The other, the Booker T. Washington, carries a Negro crew. Last Thursday night the Kamake's men tried to impose their social code in a Swedish dance hall. The result was "a free-for-all in which bottles, tables and chairs were used as weapons," "a state of police alarm" had to be declared, and a number of the combatants went to the hospital. Sailors on the Kamake told reporters that "if the Negroes get hold of our pictures they will ship them to Communist newspapers in the United States and our families will be exposed to persecution."

One can't recall any instances of the persecution of white people in Texas for showing racial prejudice. But one thing is certain. Whatever the Communist newspapers here make of the incident, the Communist newspapers in Russia will play it up. The sailors from Texas have done communism a good turn. This morning the United States Military Government radio station in Berlin was scheduled to go on the air with a tenfold increase in power and a

Comes To Hampton Roads To Ship Out

Journal And Guide Norfolk, Va.

Former Instructor At Booker T. Is Now Marine Chief Engineer

189 Sat. 6-7-47

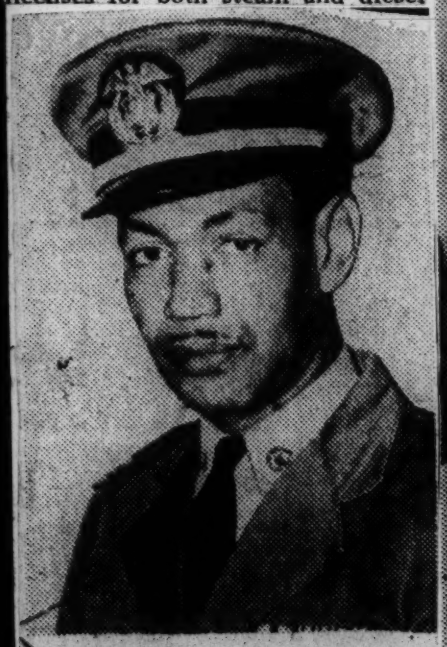
NORFOLK—Charles H. Bruce, 35, a graduate in electrical engineering from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is one of the two only known colored chief engineers currently serving aboard ships in the United States Maritime Service. Sat. 6-7-47

Mr. Bruce, a former instructor in the electrical shop at Booker T. Washington High School here, was in the city last week with orders to take command of the engine room of the turbo-electric tanker, the USS Autosse, now berthed among the lay-away fleet in the James River. The tanker is to be re-commissioned and returned to sea.

BORN IN NEW ENGLAND

Chief Engineer Bruce, a native of Cambridge, Mass., took up life in Somerville, Mass., when three years old, and in the latter city obtained his early education. He graduated from Harvard in 1933 with honors.

Since the retirement of John Garrett, former chief engineer aboard the Liberty Ship SS Booker T. Washington, Mr. Bruce and Percy Griffith are the only two Negro maritime engineers in active service. Mr. Griffith succeeded Mr. Garrett on the Booker T. Of the three, the Harvard graduate is the only one holding licenses for both steam and diesel

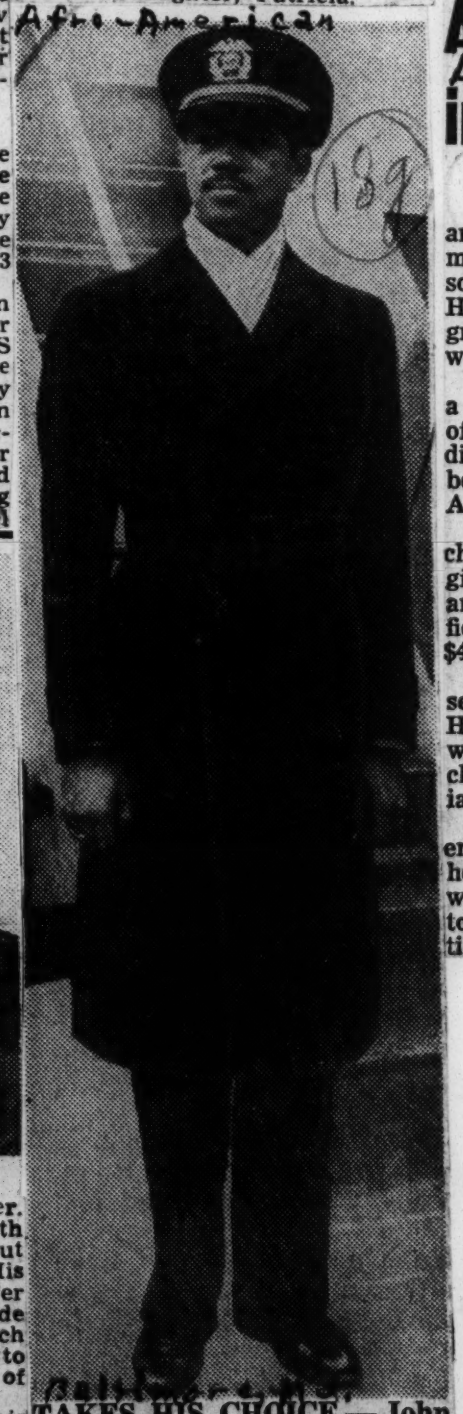


COMDR. C. H. BRUCE

but merely as a capable engineer. "I once had an offer to sail with the SS Booker T. Washington, but declined it," Chief Bruce said. His explanation for declining the offer was that he wished to override the pattern of segregation which limited Negro marine officers to vessels in command of members of their own race.

Accompanying Mr. Bruce on his visit here was his wife, who is quite well known in Norfolk. The couple were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Barksdale of 1741 Oakleaf drive. They are the godparents of the Barksdale's three-year-old daughter, Patricia.

Afro-American



TAKES HIS CHOICE—John D. Gipson of Los Angeles, a Howard junior, on leave of absence from the Merchant Marine and a lieutenant in the ROTC, can wear the Merchant Marine uniform, the garb of an Army officer or civilian clothes at will. He's 21.

Army, Navy Merge in Howard Student

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

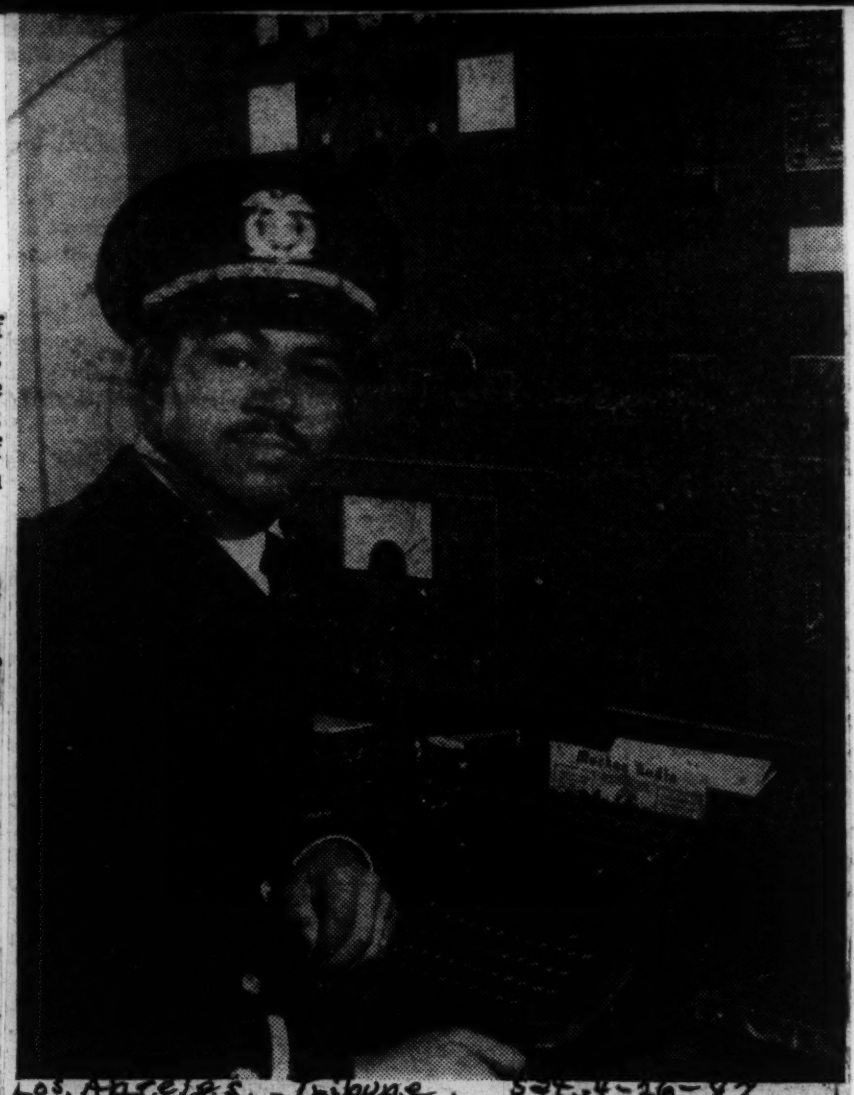
The matter of unifying the Army and Navy, something the Government has been trying to do for some years, has been solved at Howard University to some degree, it was revealed here last week. Sat. 5-3-47

John D. Gipson, of Los Angeles, a 21-year-old junior in the College of Liberal Arts, has the unusual distinction of being an officer in both branches of the service — Army and Navy.

Gipson, who entered the Merchant Marine School in 1898, was given the rank of ensign in 1945 and commissioned as a radio officer. His salary, when at sea, is $4,000 per year.

Also a lieutenant in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Howard, he has the privilege of wearing the uniform of the Merchant Marine, the Army or civilian clothes at will. Sat. 5-3-47

Having already traveled the Seven Seas, the young officer said that he joined the USMS because it was the only branch that does not tolerate segregation or discrimination.



NAVY JOHN D. GIPSON—Los Angeles youth who attends Howard university, is an officer in both the Army and the Navy, a chief radio officer, who has done almost as much sailing as an old salt. (See story on page 5) Los Angeles Tribune Sat. 4-26-47 Los Angeles, Calif.

Angeleno at Howard is officer in both branches of service

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune 18
Sat. 5-3-47

WASHINGTON, D. C—Although military, naval and government officials have been trying to unify the Army and Navy for years with only slight success, it has been done, somewhat, at Howard university. For one student here is an officer in branches of both services at the same time!

This unusual distinction rests upon the broad shoulders of John D. Gipson, 21, of Los Angeles, Calif., a junior in the College of Liberal Arts, majoring in political science.

Ensign or Lieutenant Gipson is on leave-of-absence from the merchant marine. A lieutenant in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Howard, he has the privilege of wearing the Merchant Marine uniform, the uniform of an army officer, or civilian clothes at will.

Ensign Gipson entered the merchant marine school in 1943, and was commissioned a warrant officer a year later. He received the rank of ensign the following year, and is believed to be one of the first Negroes to be commissioned a radio operator. His salary, at sea, is $4000 per year, his job an important one, as the only link between his ship and the outside world. Sat. 5-3-47

Gipson has sailed the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean and Caribbean seas, visiting South America, Africa, Europe and Persia.

He said he joined the maritime service because it is the only branch of service that does not "tolerate segregation or discrimination." His position as chief radio officer on any ship in the Merchant Marine is a life-time proposition, subject to the renewal of his license every five years.

Gipson said he plans a trip to France following Howard's summer school session.

Keep SS Booker T. Washington

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

One of the best-known Liberty ships in World War II was the SS Booker T. Washington which was captained first by Capt. Hugh Mulzac, a Negro, with a predominantly colored crew, and latterly captained by Capt. James H. Brown. Sat. 11-15-47

The SS Booker T. Washington plowed back and forth from the United States to the European war zone throughout most of the war and was a symbol of democracy on the high seas.

Recently it has been lying idle at a Brooklyn pier and there has been talk of placing it in the laid-up fleet.

To the rescue has come Capt. William C. Ash, vice president of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL, urging that the historic ship be retained in service. 11-15-47

Colored Americans in all parts of the country will add their voices to that of Captain Ash for the retention of the SS Booker T. Washington, knowing so well for what it stands.

This valiant vessel should continue to sail the high seas as a symbol of that democracy for which America stands, but it will be decommissioned unless there is sufficient pressure from its friends.

SS B. T. WASHINGTON STRIKES HER COLORS

1947 New York N.Y.

Liberty Ship Named for Negro Leader to Join Reserve Fleet—Had War Record

Times, N.Y. 11-20-47

Colors were struck yesterday for the 10,500-ton Liberty ship the Booker T. Washington, which was launched five years ago at Los Angeles, Calif., under the command of Captain Hugh J. Mulzac, first Negro in this country to become master of a merchant ship. The ship will enter the Martime Commission's laid-up fleet.

The ship was named for the founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and Marian Anderson, singer, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, then of the National Youth Administration, took part in the launching ceremonies. Miss Anderson smashe d a bottle of champagne on the bow.

The crew mustered out yesterday at the pier at Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, and was under the command of Captain James H. Brown Jr., 36-year-old Master, who relieved Captain Mulzac on Sept. 30, when the latter entered the United States Marine Hospital, Staten Island, with a stomach ailment. The original crew numbered forty-two.

Captain Brown said that his life was also symbolic, being that of a Negro boy from Savannah, Ga., who wanted to go to sea. He attended high school in his home town, he said, and came to New York for a chance at better employment, which came when he was enrolled in the ship officer's training school at New London, Conn.

His chief mate, Philip E. Valdez, 27, also a Negro and a native of Tampa, Fla., graduated from De Witt Clinton High School, the Bronx, and began as an able seaman in 1938.

"We feel," Mr. Valdez said, "that the name of this ship should be perpetuated on the high seas as a symbol to the world on what this country stands for in the way of democracy. Manned as it was by a mixed crew, this ship was a living symbol of true democracy."

Chief Mate Valdez accused ship owners of "buying" over many of the Liberty ships with Negro names and giving them new names to keep from honoring our leaders." Of the sixteen such ships, two were lost at sea, he said, one was lost by mines and another was torpedoed. Times 11-20-47

LIBERTY SHIP DECOMMISSIONED

Capt. James H. Brown (left) and Chief Mate Philip E. Valdez taking down the flag of the Booker T. Washington yesterday.

Times New York N.Y. The New York Times

18h 1947

Migration

Ill-Fed, Ill-Treated, Bahamian Migratory Workers Charge

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thur. 12-4-47

BY C. LAMAR WEAVER

Following an outburst of terrorism which saw a white Louisiana sugar plantation manager and his aide fire into the quarters of hired Bahamian migratory farm workers the workers, 19 in all, were placed on a train by a governmental agent Monday for shipment to Charleston, S. C., without adequate provisions being made for food.

That was the implacable story told by the hungry workers at the Union Station Wednesday evening as they were waiting between trains.

Thur. 12-4-47

Their only nourishment provided by the government since their trip from Alice B., La., was given them Tuesday morning when they made a stop-over in New Orleans, La. they claimed. Only by collecting meager sums from among themselves were they able to procure scanty meals for themselves Wednesday morning, they continued, adding:

"We have not eaten since that time."

NO FOOD SEEN

When arriving in Atlanta and facing the stark realization that they possessed no funds for further procurement of food, contact was established with Warren E. Cochrane, Butler Street YMCA Director, who provided them with meals.

QUARTERS FIRED ON

The workers asserted that Sunday night following a mysterious ring of a bell used for sounding the work hours, the farm manager, C. A. Duplantias, of the Sunrise Planting Co., and his shop clerk approached one of the quarters and opened fire with shot guns, the discharges barely missing some of the workers.

Entering the door of the quarter, the workers said that the two men brandished their guns and inquired who rang the bell. They informed them that they didn't know they said.

On the following Monday morning the workers said they refused to return to their jobs of cutting cane, telling Manager Duplantias that it was impossible to work under conditions where they were openly fired upon.

Duplantias is said to have told them it wouldn't happen again if they went to work. The workers insisted upon seeing the governmental agent, M. C. Dickerson, under whose jurisdiction they were placed, they started.

SUBJECTED TO VERBAL ABUSE

After having conferred with Duplantias, Dickerson is reported to have told the workers in uncivil language that they were lucky they didn't get killed.

He is alleged to have placed them on the train for Charleston, S. C. and upon arrival are expected to be repartriated to the Bahama Islands.

PROVIDED WITH ONE MEAL

Riding with the group to New Orleans, La., Dickerson is said to have provided them with one meal when they reached New Orleans. Upon their arrival, Dickerson told them if anyone left the train they would be arrested the workers stated. Dickerson left them at New Orleans, they added.

From New Orleans to Atlanta they were provided no meals by the government, they contended, expressing belief that Dickerson promiscuously made no provisions for food.

Thur. 12-4-47

SEEK PROTECTION

One of the workers remarked, "Since the United States government imported us here, we feel that it is their responsibility to look out for us and protect us but this happening is hard to bear."

Daily World 18h

They explained that the nominal daily wage for the workers is $3.60. after the daily deduction of 75 cents to be sent to their families and deductions for meals have been made the average worker makes about 80 cents per day, they revealed. whenever a doctor was needed for a worker, each able worker was requested to contributed to the physician's fee, they said.

Thur.

WIFE AMONG GROUP

Among the group of workers was Mrs. Ceolar Bain, a native of Alobama who married Joseph Bain, a 26-year-old worker from Nassau. She plans to accompany her husband to the Bahamas.

Most of the workers came over during the war and have migrated from farm to farm during their stay here. They presiously worked on farms in New York, Ohio and Michigan. Conditions in those places were most satisfactory, they averred.

Atlanta, Ga.

While being employed in the States, the workers are under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The group was to entrain last night at 9 o'clock to continue their journey to Charleston.

The Black Diamond
Oklahoma City Okla.

American Airlines Uses Hands, Brains

18i Sat-7-5-47

Chris was a quiet man. He worked with a modulated stubborness.

It was one of those smoggy, rainy days which closed in the airport, and the muffled sounds of the shop secured his thoughts.

"It beats me that someone can't think up the answer to this one," he thought.

He was holding a "frozen" joint socket over a flame. The shell was becoming a white head. He slowly started to move it to his work bench.

He stumbled. Like a rocket, the fuming joint shot into a nearby pail of water. Steam hissed from the white-hot socket.

Chris blames himself for being a clout. Perfunctorily he leaned down to pick up the bucket, and was startled by what he saw.

The socket joint was lying completely freed! The problem which had been puzzling airplane mechanics for five years had been solved—quite by accident.

By stubbing his toe Chris Unlandhern, senior mechanic, made $875. And, American Airlines saved $8748.36. Sat. 7-5-47

Up to this time the problem of what to do with "frozen" joint sockets on the engines of huge air transports had been an expensive headache. Because of the excessive amount of time it took to free them by grinding, most of the ball section had to be discarded.

Chris discovered that the cold-water plunge of the red-hot shell did the trick.

This is just one of some 3,500 ideas which have been submitted to and accepted by American Airlines through its Suggestion Committee. Like most big industries today, American seeks improvement through its employees. American says it helps both employee and employer. It's the pat on the back with dollars and cents that counts.

It works out that the workman who contributes good ideas soon begins to take a proprietary interest in the company. He takes pride in his work and his organization. A suggestion is an educational factor, as well.

So successful has been the suggestion program at American Airlines that there has been developed what is called a "plum" list. Employees are advised of special projects the company has in mind or under way. In other words, they are given an idea and if they can work out the answer an award is given. Sat-7-5-47

Some of the plum suggestions:

"How can we modify Sperry and Bendix ADF's so as to provide simultaneous visual and aural operation without quadrant ambiguity of aural signals when used on standard radio ranges?"

"How can we get accurate job record information on time cards in a more practical manner?"

"What are ways to improve the advertising of passenger schedule changes?"

"What is a more efficient and economical method of cleaning DC-4 cabins?"

Once an idea has been received it is sent around to various department heads concerned. If it is accepted ,and 25 per cent of them are, a survey is made on the actual saving to the airline in dollars and cents for the duration of a year. The owner of the idea is then awarded 10 per cent of the total saving to the company.

Mechanics send in ideas which have not only been accepted by American Airlines, but which have been put into effect by other airlines. Whenever possible, the Suggestion Committee sends on the idea to manufacturers with the result that royalties are paid to the suggestor, if the idea is accepted.

Over half of the suggestions submitted are mechanical, which is fine for the airline. Mechanical ideas come pouring in so fast it takes a full time investigator to look into them. Sat-7-5-47

One of such accepted suggestions came from Louise Williams, a young Negro woman who is a senior mechanic at American. Her idea helped improve methods for engine overhaul by removing the the hardened contents of the ignition harness elbows during overhaul.

A new ticket was designed as a result of a submitted suggestion. The idea brought a $250 cash award.

Another suggestion was a brake disk which in actual figures saves American Airlines $5,500 and the U. S. Army, which adopted it, $14,000.

Head of American's suggestion program is Helen Abbott, who is one of very few women to hold such a position.

"The Suggestion System provides a channel from employee to employer," says Miss Abbott, "and it becomes the middleman, representing one to another."

18i 1947

Alabama

Negro Who Served City Since Boyhood Retired

The Montgomery Ad.

Charlie soon will be seen no more in or around City Hall.

On September 1 Charlie is retiring after 45 loyal and faithful years of service with the City. Charlie is Charles McLemore, 58-year-old Negro porter of City Hall.

Montgomery Ala.

Charlie was born in Montgomery March 7, 1889, and started working for the City when he was 13. W. Teague was mayor in those days. That is the father of the present Will Teague, Sr.

Yesterday Commissioner W. P. Screws handed Charlie's typewritten application to retire to Mayor Goodwyn, and the two of them, with Commissioner W. A. Gayle, raised their hands to signify they acquiesced in Charlie's request.

Thurs. 9-21-47

Mayor Goodwyn called Charlie into the conference room. "Charlie," he said, "we've agreed to let you retire, but are sorry to see you go."

RALPH'S TO HIRE NEGRO CLERKS

Los Angeles Calif. Sat. 7-26-47

An 8-month-old picket line of Negroes and whites, which has walked a beat in front of the Ralph's Market at 35th and Vermont, was withdrawn this week on a promise that Negro clerk-cashiers will be hired.

Los Angeles Tribune

The promise, Miss Helen North, of the United Committee for Fair Employment said, was obtained from Albert Ralph, Jr., who said a Negro would be hired if the picket line were removed.

Vet Postal Employe Gets Appointment

Chicago Defender 18i Calif. Chicago, Ill. Sat 8-23-47

LOS ANGELES— (ANP)— Dr. Titus Parnell Martin, a postal employe here for the past 28 years, was appointed first assistant medical officer at the main post office's terminal annex last week by Postmaster Michael D. Fanning.

Dr. Martin, a graduate of Meharry Medical college, formerly served as foreign mail clerk at the terminal annex. His appointment, the first extended to a Negro postal worker, is in line with Postmaster Fanning's declaration to acknowledge "ability" first and then "seniority" when making official promotional appointments regardless of race.

Yellow Cab Firm Gives Negro Post

Black Dispatch 18i Calif. Oklahoma City Sat. 8-23-47

LOS ANGELES, — (ANP) — The Yellow Cab company has a Negro employed as traffic superintendent, the first to hold such a position anywhere with the firm in the country.

The man is Albert S. Smith, 31-year-old farmer Southern Pacific Railroad company employe. Smith received his appointment with the Yellow Cab company on Aug. 1.

For years, it was the complaint that while the Yellow Cab put a number of independent Negro owned taxis out of business, it would not employ them as drivers. During the war, there came an increasingly change in this attitude, resulting in Negro drivers, checkers and starters being employed.

A native of Los Angeles, Smith was educated in the public schools of the city. He is a graduate of Jefferson High school and spent a freshman year at UCLA. He is married and has two children, a 10-year-old daughter and an eight year old son. He worked with the railroad company for 10 years.

Sat. 8-23-47

As traffic superintendent, Smith is equipped with a coupe having a two-way radio, over which he receives reports from the field and gives instructions to personnel under his charge.

Calif. Doctor Named to Postal Medical Post

18i Calif. Los Angeles Sat. 8-16 7-26-47

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — Dr. Titus P. Martin, a postal employee here for the past 28 years, was appointed first assistant medical officer at the main post office's terminal annex recently by Postmaster Michael D. Fanning.

Dr Martin, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, formerly served as foreign mail clerk at the terminal annex.

Negro Secretary On Staff Of Congresswoman

Daily World 18i Atlanta Ga. Tue. 12-16-47

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(SNS) — Miss Juanita Terry, 35, who has held many interesting secretarial positions, had what she considered the best of them all this week. She became the first Negro secretary to a California congressional representative.

Miss Terry will report to Washington on January 5 to join the staff of Rep. Helen Gahaga Douglas. She is a graduate of Jefferson high school and studied for two years at Los Angeles City college where she majored in sociology. She received her business training from Mrs. Noreen Forney's, Eastside business school.

She has held several Civil Service positions. During the war, she worked for the ration board and the War Housing Center. She will resign her present position in the department of Internal Revenue to take the Washington job.

Daily World 18i Orlando Fla. June 11-11-47 Calif.

GLAMOR ADDED TO L. A. POLICE DEPARTMENT—A Los Angeles police department bulletin last week announced the appointment of three young women-members of the Negro groups as members of the police enforcement body. The move, believed one of several adopted by the police department to integrate Negro members of the force into additional departmental activities and generally upgrade deserving officers, produced one of the largest classes of Negro women graduate candidates in the history of the department.

Appointed, left to right, were: Roberta Moore, a former civilian employe of the naval supply depot at San Pedro, a product of L. A. City College, of 1549 E. 53rd St., this city; Selma Raines, former clerk-typist in the county probation department, of 2016 Fifth Street, Santa Monica, Calif., and Nellene Russell, former San Francisco social service student, of 3664 Fifth Avenue, this city.

There are already employed in the department several other Negroes.

18i 1947

Child Labor

N.C. Firm Fined $200 for Hiring Children, 14-15

18i

Child Labor

Afro-American

WILMINGTON, N.C. — The Universal Fishing Company of Southport was fined $200 in Federal District Court here Oct. 20 by Judge Don Gilliam for hiring colored children 14 and 15 years of age.

Baltimore, Md.

Convicted of violating the child labor acts, the company was cited for allowing the children to "head" shrimp after the grand jury had returned a true bill in the case. Sat. 11-1-47

18i 1947

Dining Car Waiters

Waiter Sues RR for Using Photo

Baltimore, Md.

Afro-American

CINCINNATI—Suit for $25,000 was filed against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad here last week by Eston Hoard, dining car waiter, who charged the company with using his photograph to advertise its "no tipping" service.

18i

Hoard charged in his petition in common pleas court that the pictures of him in waiter's uniform being used on C & O cards and timetables being distributed to the public was without his consent.

He contends that tips are a large part of his own and every waiter's income and that using his picture to advertise the "no tipping" program of the company had damaged his reputation among his fellow waiters. Sat. 6-21-47

18i 1947 D. C.

(18i)

JOB CEILING LIFTED IN
PENTAGON CAFETERIAS September 19, 1947

Washington, D.C., Sep 16th--Action by the NAACP's Labor Department cracked the lily-white hiring policy of the National Foods Corporation this week when Mrs. Willie Bernard, graduate of Virginia State College and former Army hostess, went to work as a cafeteria supervisor in the Pentagon.

Press Service of The National Association for the A.O.C.P

Although the Corporation, which has its headquarters in Chicago and which manages the Pentagon's cafeterias, has hired many colored persons as counter-girls and bus boys, it refused to employ Mrs. Bernard when she answered an advertisement in the Washington Post asking for applicants for the job of cafeteria supervisor. Mrs. Bernard, who holds a B.S. degree, was told by the personnel director, Mr. Lewis Rhodes, that she met all requirements, but when he learned that she was colored refused to employ her. The NAACP was informed by Mr. Rhodes that it was against his company's policy to hire colored supervisors, and an advertisement appeared again in the Post asking for a white supervisor.

New York, N.Y.

After intervention by Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Labor Secretary, Mr. A. C. Boehm, Manager of the Pentagon cafeterias, agreed to hire Mrs. Bernard. However, when Mr. Boehm left for his vacation, subordinates again refused to employ the colored woman. The NAACP dispatched a protest wire to Mr. Boehm and the following day Mrs. Bernard was instructed to report for duty.

Negro Civilians Hold 117 ETO Jobs

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

FRANKFURT, Germany — On Jan. 1, 1947, a total of 117 Negro War Department civilian employes were working in Europe with the United States Forces, European Theater. Sat. 3-15-47

They were distributed among the various commands as follows:

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater	46
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)	6
American Graves Registration Command	16
Continental Base Section	9
Civil Censorship Division	11
U. S. Air Forces in Europe	6
U. S. Forces in Austria	6
Western Base Section	14
Third U. S. Army	3

Over one hundred of the War Department employes were men, the majority of them being World War II veetrans who had been separated from the service in Europe and had acquired the civilian jobs. Sat. 3-15-47

117 Civilians Employed by U.S. Army in Europe

Afro-American Balt., Md.

Majority Hired as Clerks, Stenographers, Typists; Highest Paid in Headquarters Forces

Sat. 2-15-47

FRANKFURT, Germany — On Jan. 1, 1947, a total of 117 colored War Department civilian employees were working in Europe with the United States Forces in the European Theater, that Headquarters has announced.

They were distributed among the various commands as follows:

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Third U.S. Army	3

Over one hundred of the employees were men, the majority being World War II veterans who were separated from the service in Europe and acquired civilian jobs.

Many High Price Jobs

In addition to employing almost half of the civilian workers in Europe, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater, also had many among the highest paid. They included a department manager, exchange manager, assistant exchange manager, shop foreman and a lithograph pressman.

Two administrative assistants were among the nine colored citizens employed by the Continental Base Section, in addition to a production expediter, court reporter and a storekeeper with a CAF (Clerical, Administrative and Fiscal) rating of six.

14 In Western Section

Among the 14 employees of the Western Base Section were an administrative and personnel supervisor, a medical technican and a store keeper. Highest paid civilian employee of the American Graves Registration Command was an embalmer supervisor. Sat. 2-15-47

Majority of the employees in the various commands were clerks, stenographers and typists. Their CAF ratings ranged from two to six. Civilians employed by the War Department and serving in Europe receive a 25 per cent differential of their base pay.

Helped Hasten Hanging of Nazis

NURNBERG, Germany — Ernest D. Diggs of Westminster, Md., was an important "behind the scenes" man in the judgment pronounced recently here against 23 German doctors and scientists accused of participation in criminal medical experiments performed on concentration camp inmates. Mr. Diggs typed the entire 250-page English copy of the opinion in the case in which 16 defendants were found guilty. Sentences ranged from ten years in prison to death by hanging. To do this highly secret work he, with five interpreters and ten German typists, was kept under guard for eight days in the former home of a wealthy German manufacturer, six miles from Nurnberg.

During his work on the opinion Mr. Diggs ate and slept at the mansion, was not permitted to leave the house, or to talk to anyone except his co-workers. "I lived like a king for a week," Mr. Diggs said, "and I was glad to get a crack at those Nazis for their criminal participation in Hitler's race discrimination program."

Mr. Diggs is the nephew of Mrs Lottie V. Ross of 23 Union St., Westminster. He was graduated from Robert Moton High Schoo in Westminster in 1933, and then accepted a position with a local drug store. In 1941 he joined the Army, received his basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., and went to England in 1942.

Served With Engineers

In 1943 and 1944 Mr. Diggs served with the Corps of Engineers in North Africa, and at the close of 1944 was redeployed to the United States, and sent to Army Administration School at Camp Lee, Va. He was discharged from the Army in October, 1945, as a sergeant and a few months later accepted a clerical position with the Navy Department in Washington, D.C.

In 1947, Mr. Diggs worked for the Graves Registration Command in France and Holland, and in January of this year came to Nurnberg. His present position is assistant chief of the Transportation Section of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, from which assignment he was given temporary leave to type the medical case opinion.

Others on Trial

At Nurnberg, in the same court house in which Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, and other major helpers of Hitler were tried last year by an international tribunal, six trials are now in progress to bring to justice many industrial, military, legal, and other leaders who put the Nazis in power and brought on World War II. Approximately eight more trials are scheduled in the future.

Maryland Youth Works In Guarded Mansion During Mass Nazi Trials

NURNBERG, Germany — Ernest D. Diggs of Westminister, Md., was an important "behind the scenes" man in the judgment pronounced here recently against 23 German doctors and scientists accused of participation in criminal medical experiments performed on concentration camp inmates. Sat.

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Confined To Mansion

Sat.

During his work on the opinion, Diggs ate and slept at the mansion, was not permitted to leave the house, or to talk to anyone except his co-workers. 1-20-47

"I lived like a king for a week," Diggs said, "and I was glad to get a crack at those Nazis for their criminal participation in Hitler's race discrimination program."

Diggs is the nephew of Mrs. Lottie V. Ross of Westminister. He graduated from Robert Moton High School in Westminister in 1933, and then accepted a position with a local drug store. In 1941 he joined the Army, received his basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., and went to England in 1942.

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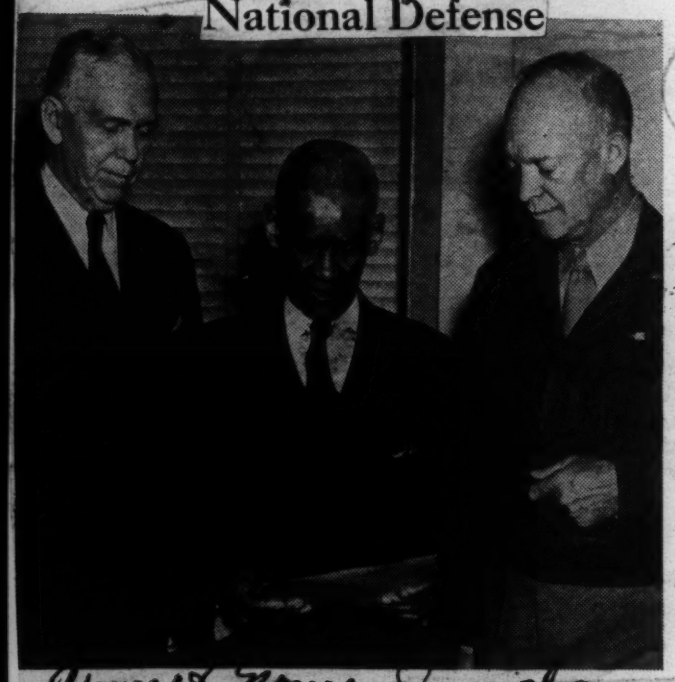
Larry Robinson Heads Tuskegee Post Office

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Larry Robinson, 1936 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, was recently appointed acting postmaster of the school's post office.

He succeeds James A. Robinson who was transferred to the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., to serve as chief of the Educational Retraining service. Sat. 3-15-47

18i 1947 Federal(D. C.)



National Defense

18i Fed(D.C.)

Secretary of State Marshall and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, join in paying tribute to retiring James McIntosh, messenger and general factotum to Chiefs of Staff since 1917. He was presented an official Army Certificate of Appreciation signed by General Eisenhower and Secretary of the Army Royall.

Washington Post

AS MAYS CONTINUED CLIPPING, I again urged that I should remain in Washington. I outlined the problems we anticipated during the month he would be away. He had been so absorbed in foreign affairs he did not appreciate the number of questions and decisions then developing on the director of war mobilization and reconversion. In fact, I had tried, in so far as possible, to keep domestic issues from intruding upon his consideration of foreign problems. The president persisted in his view that I should go, and I finally agreed. That night we left for Norfolk, where, in the early morning darkness of Jan. 23, we boarded the heavy cruiser U. S. S. Quincy, which was to take us as far as Malta.

10-15-47 - Wash.

A Statesman Adds His Story To History

Herald

By James F. Byrnes

Former Secretary of State

This is the first article in a serialization of James F. Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly"—six of 15 chapters of the book published Oct. 15, 1947, by Harper & Brothers. Copyright 1947 by James F. Byrnes Foundation (A Charitable Trust).

Birmingham * News. 18i Fed(D.C.)

During Christmas week of 1944, I was in the president's study talking to him about the shipping problem. As he looked up from the memorandum I had given him, he said: Birmingham

"Jimmy, I want you to go with me on this trip to the Crimea."

It was a complete surprise. He had talked with me about the forthcoming meeting with Stalin and Churchill a number of times, but there had been no hint that I should be a member of the party.

"You know what went on at the other meetings," he added, "and as director of mobilization you have acquired a knowledge of our domestic situation that will be of great service in settling the economic questions that are certain to come up." Birmingham, Ala.

"When you are out of town," I told him, "the machinery doesn't stop. Problems like the one we are now discussing constantly arise. I think I should remain here and work on those problems."

He insisted, however, that I should go. I agreed, but was not happy about it. WPA 10-15-47

We did not discuss it again until the day scheduled for our departure. That afternoon the OWMR staff met to discuss the problems that were expected to arise during my absence. The discussion convinced me more than ever that I should not go. I left the meeting and went over to see the president. He was having his hair cut by John Mays, the colored man who has greeted guests at the front door of the White House on all formal occasions for 36 years. Mays came to the White House from South Carolina during the administration of President Taft, and ever since has acted as barber and enjoyed the confidence of the residents of the White House. He is not only courtous and dignified, he is wise and discreet.

* * *

18i Fed(D.C.)

Race Advisers' Jobs Are Saved By Transfers

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6—The jobs of ten of the eleven regional race relations advisers on the staff of the national housing expediter appeared to have been saved here last Friday by last minute action of the Federal Public Housing Authority and the Federal Housing Administration as the FPHA and the FHA announced that they would take five of them each on their staff.

The eleven positions, all of which pay more than $7,000 a year, were scheduled to be abolished July 31 on orders of Frank R. Creedon, housing expediter.

Dr. Horne, it was learned, has recommended that FHA take Al Thompson of Atlanta, Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas, Clarence Johnson of New York, Ed Rutledge of Seattle and DeHart Hubbard of Cleveland and that Bernard Ross of San Francisco, William Dabney of Boston, Geo. Nesbitt of Chicago, Donald Wyatt of Washington and George Washington of Dallas, be transferred to the FPHA.

Wyatt, who was thrown into competition for one of the race relations advisory jobs, is a labor relations specialist in Dr. Horne's office. The two race relations advisers who were not recommended for transfer to either the FPHA or the FHA and may be dropped are Edward Lloyd of New York City and Harold Mann of Chicago.

Ex-Army Officer Appointed State Dept. Interne

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William E. Boswell, chief of the mail and messenger section of the State Department's division of communications records, has been named an administrative interne in the sixth administrative intern program of the Civil Service Commission, the State Department said last week.

The program provides for six months of training and apprenticeship in government for approximately thirty young potential administrators who are carefully selected from federal agencies.

The selective process includes nomination by a government agency, stiff written examinations and personal interviews. In addition, interns are required to have at least two years of successful work experience, a positive interest and a reasonable expectancy of remaining in federal employment, give evidence of good leadership, and be in good health.

WILBERFORCE GRADUATE

Boswell, who is 29 years old, entered the State Department as an assistant security officer and chief of the mail and messenger unit in December, 1945.

He is a graduate of Wilberforce University and served from 1941 to 1945 in the Army Signal Corps from which he was separated as a second lieutenant.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Boswell of Jersey City, N. J., Boswell was decorated with the Bronze Star for his services in the China-Burma-India Theater during the war.

Civil Service Sustains Oxley

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Reserving the action of Robert C. Goodwin, director of the United States Employment Service, the United States Civil Service Commission has sustained the appeal of Lawrence A. Oxley and ordered the Labor Department to reemploy him.

The action of the Commission climaxes a feud within the USES between Mr. Oxley and Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, chief of the minorities group section.

By reason of his seniority, his status as a permanent employee and his veteran's preference, Mr. Oxley, in his direct appeal to the Commission, indicated his belief that he is entitled to the position held by Mrs. Johnson, a war-service appointee.

CONTENDS FOR JOB

"I am reliably informed that the minority groups programs will be continued with a full-time person assigned," Mr. Oxley stated in his appeal. "As an A-1 (status-employee-veteran), I am by Civil service regulations entitled to transfer to any position at any competitive level within the geographic area for which I am qualified,' he declared adding:

"I request consideration for the above mentioned position on the basis of my qualifications; veteran status, fifteen years' permanent civil service status and professional experience with the organization.

"I am willing to submit evidence of such qualifications, to be considered with relations to the qualifications of any employee in the Department of Labor for this employment.

The Commission found, in the case of Mr. Oxley, that the Labor Department had not followd the procedures laid down for separation by reduction in force. It rejected the agency's defenes that a reasonable offer of reassignment was not possible and ordered the Labor Department to take corrective action and report to it within fifteen days.

DISMISSAL HIT

On the basis of his seniority, plus veteran's preference, Mr. Oxley contended that his name should have been at the top of the retention register making him the last of those in his competitive field (that is, doing comparable work) to be dismissed in a reduction of force.

He has been a technical representative, grade 12, in the USES since October, 1939, when he transferred to that agency and was assigned to the field division. He was transferred January 1, 1945, to the minority groups section, USES, and maintained an average efficiency rating of "very good."

The feud between him and Mrs. Johnson started shortly after she was appointed a little more than a year ago. Four days after her appointment, she concurred in an efficiency rating of "fair," given Mr. Oxley by her predecessor, Benjamin Wilson, an attorney of Gary, Indiana. Mr. Oxley appealed the rating and it was revised upward.

In his appeal to the Commission, Mr. Oxley sharply challenged the unfair and arbitrary practices of the Labor Department, particularly with reference to the dismissal of all colored professional and clerical workers.

Mr. Goodwin had based his dismissal of Mr. Oxley and other colored employes on a "lack of funds" due to Congressional cuts in USES appropriations.

TOTAL PICTURE

In his appeal direct to the Commission, Mr. Oxley sought to present not only his case but the serious situation facing colored Government employees—job security which was made more difficult by the impact of the reduction in force program.

Colored Government employees have suffered because of the arbitrary action of administrative and personnel officials and their biased interpretation of civil service rules and procedures in setting up retention registers and in making reductions in force necessitated by Congressional budget cuts.

Atlanta Daily World

In recent years in the Washington headquarters of the USES colored professionals achieved some equity in employment through integration among the staffs of the several administrative divisions, sections, units and services. Before the reduction in force in USES took place, colored personnel, colored personnel representatives, employment rpresntatives, employment and occupational analysis economists and statisticians.

Many of these employees enjoyed permanent civil service status with six, fifteen and eighteen years of experience in Government. There is now only one colored professional worker in the USES offices. All have been recently separated from the service.

Whether any others have appealed from Mr. Goodwin's action terminating their services could not be learned last Tuesday.

Regain Post in Labor Department

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — A victory for Negro career workers in the U. S. Labor Department was proclaimed here this week by Lawrence A. Oxley, recently discharged employee, following an order for his reinstatement issued by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Oxley was recently discharged, along with all but one of the Negro employes with long-term status in the U. S. Labor Department. The minority groups section, in which he was employed, was reduced to two persons, Mrs. Thomasina Johnson and her secretary, Miss Mary Pipes.

VETERAN OF 15 YEARS

A veteran of fifteen years of government employment and entitled to veteran's preference in World

NAVY DEPARTMENT CLERK RETIRED AFTER 40 YEARS

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — George W. Beasley, a clerk in the Navy Department's Bureau of Personnel, retired here last Tuesday after 40 years of continuous Government service in one bureau.

It has been charged that Negro career workers in several agencies had suffered because of the arbitrary action of administrative and personnel officials and their biased interpretation of civil service rules and procedures in setting up retention registers and in making reductions in force necessitated by Congressional budget cuts.

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SECURITY A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Mr. Oxley contended that job security for Negroes was a serious problem under the impact of the reduction of force program in

Oxley Returns to Former Position

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 10-4-47

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Lawrence A. Oxley, recent victor in a Civil Service Commission appeal case following separation from his position in the minority groups section of United States Employment Service, was returned last week to his former position.

He is again technical representative of the minority groups section, which is headed by Mrs. Thomasina Johnson.

workers, qualified through civil service, who were integrated into the Washington office of the USES in recent years, all have been separated. These employes had many years of service and status under civil service rules.

ORDER IS MANDATORY

Under the Veterans Preference Act, decisions of the civil service commission are mandatory upon the agency. *Sat 9-13-47*

Mr. Oxley believes that his victory will make it possible for other Negro employes in Government to protect themselves from unfair separation orders.

Orders 3 Negroes Dismissed, Rehired

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct.—(NNPA)— The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered the Federal Trade Commission to rehire three of the colored employees whom it dismissed last month in a "reduction in force" program. *Atlanta Ga*

The Civil Service order was seen as a partial victory for the United Public Workers of America (CIO) who fought the dismissal of the employees on the ground that they were dismissed because of their race.

The three employees, Miss Thelma Lazenberry, Mrs. Sadie Wilson and Mrs. Thelia Petty, were in a group of eight colored FTC workers whom the agency dismissed last month. Action on the dismissal of the other five employees is pending before the Civil Service Appeal Board. *Sat. 10-4-47*

Louis J. Segadelli acting director of the UPWA, said the union would continue its activity in behalf of the other dismissed employees until they are back on their jobs.

Under the ruling handed down by Civil Service the three employees must be given jobs by the FTC by either replacing war service workers who hold comparable skills or finding other jobs for them. All eight of the dismissed employees were career government workers with permanent Civil Service status and were the first colored persons ever hired by the FTC above the grade of messenger.

Patent Examiners Lauded for Work

Afro-American 9-27-47

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The four men now serving as patent examiners in the U.S. Patent Office are doing an excellent job of determining whether subject matter actually is an invention and meets specifications, according to officials. *Baltimore, Md.*

The four are Samuel F. Coleman of New York, who was appointed in 1946 and was the first man of his race to serve in that capacity in 20 years; William D. Brooks Jr. of New York; Harry B. Thornton of Kansas City, and Winston A. Douglass of Dayton, Ohio.

Earn $2,600 to $3,300

A degree in engineering, chemistry or physics is required for a position as a P-1 examiner. One year of professional experience enables one to receive a P-2 rating. The salaries of the four range from $2,600 to $3,300 a year each.

Coleman, who was a first lieutenant in the Army, and Brooks, a native of Washington, hold degrees in engineering. Douglass is a chemist and Thornton a physicist.

Nine Hold Important Positions

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

23 Other Colored Persons on Payroll Of A-Bomb Staff In Washington, D. C.

Sat. 10-18-47

By ALVIN A. WEBB
(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON —While the world stands awed and aghast at the prospects of future atomic warfare, nine carefully selected Negroes guard the building, safes, vaults and confidential file cabinets of the Atomic Energy Commission at Nineteenth and Constitution Avenue, N. W., and have been fittingly described by one security official in the commission as "sole custodians of the world's top secrets." *Sat. 10-18-47*

The nine guards, veterans of World Wars I and II, and who were subjected to extremely cautious FBI screening before they obtained their present posts are:

Theodore Richardson, G. O. Harris, Raymond Jameson, J. J. Parr, Leroy Walker, J. E. Ross, R. White, Donald G. Smith and Wendell L. Cones.

Bryan F. LaPlante, AEC's chief security officer for the Washington area, and who supervises the work of the guards, said that the colored employes are utilized as escorts for visitors to the building, check safes and locks, burn classified and top-secret material, and operate the Atomic Energy Commission's elaborate protective electric system.

The security officer declared that the guards are trained to become experts in AEC's identification system, and are given weekly security lectures.

Although the guards work around the clock, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, in eight-hour shifts, LaPlante stated that their attendance records are "very good."

Unlike the guard setup in other Federal buildings, colored and white guards occupy the same locker room, and there is a complete absence of segregation among the personnel.

In addition to the nine Negro guards, twenty-three other colored persons are on the payroll of a staff, comprising slightly less than 10 per cent of the total AEC Washington personnel. *The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

Two messengers, Billie Luster and Fred T. James, service the five Commissioners: Chairman David E. Lilienthal, Sumner T. Pike, Lewis L. Straus, Robert F. Bacher, William W. Waymack and the General Counsel's office.

Nine other hand-picked messengers, assigned to the AEC mail room handle confidential, classified data as well as the regular correspondence and mail that flows in torrents through this important Federal office.

The nine men are John A. Phillips, Ambrose Richardson, Edgar Robinson, Otis Roberson, William Suggs, David Chenalt, James Mason, Ralph Pryde and Earl F. Perry. *10-18-47 (D.C.)*

EMPLOYE POPULAR

Joseph N. Kendall, chief store room clerk, is a popular employe of this agency because he was one of the original workers on the famed Manhattan Project.

Kendall worked with General Leslie R. Groves from 1943 to 1945, and perhaps is as informed as anyone else is about the secrets entailed in the development of the atomic bomb. Paul A. Barrett assists Kendall in the operation of the busy store-room.

Journalistic-minded Oliver W. Holmes, who accasionally writes a sports column for The Courier, is the Commission's highly regarded mimeograph operator. Corbin Allardice, who is an efficient cog in the Office of Public and Technical Information at AEC, explained that Holmes will shortly become a member of the information staff in this office.

OTHER PERSONNEL

Rounding out a "cream-of-the-crop" personnel staff of Negro employes are eight clerks and one clerk-typist, whose duties are to process and handle "background investigation of all AEC employes."

They work in a section known as the Personnel Security Division. Members of this division are Clara Weeks, Roberta Doose, Elmira Saunders, Ulysses Marshall, Lettie Burrell, Lillian White, Henrietta Abernathy, Katharyn Bennett and Gertrude Johnson.

Employe morale among both colored and white employes in the "atom" office is exceedingly high, due greatly to their realization of the highly confidential nature of their individual duties in guarding the secrets of atomic energy, and also, in part, to the fact that race and color are not important factors in determining whether or not a person is fitted to fill a job that requires supreme loyalty and trustworthiness.

Thomasina Johnson Ranks Higher In New USES Setup

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Mrs. Thomasina Johnson's new job title, that of "minority groups consultant," placed her one step higher in the organizational setup of USES.

The more than 50 per cent budgetary cut in the United States Employment service necessitated a reorganization of the agency. In the reorganization plan, the minority groups section, of which Mrs. Johnson was chief, was completely abolished. Mrs. Johnson, however, was retained in the agency and assigned to a new job with a different title, but similar duties. In her new position, Mrs. Johnson reports directly to the assistant director of USES, whereas before she reported to one of the assistants to the assistant director. *Sat. 10-25-47*

The reorganization of USES brought temporary relief to the so-called Johnson-Oxley feud, which has been in process for quite some time.

OXLEY IN APPEAL

Feeling that he had been given an unfair deal when he was dismissed from the agency in the reduction of force some time ago, Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley made a direct appeal to civil service. In his appeal, Lt. Oxley is reported as having expressed his belief that he was entitled to Mrs. Johnson's position because of his seniority, permanent status and veteran's preference. According to a report appearing in the press Lt. Oxley contended that his name should have been placed at the top of the retention register making him the last of those in his competitive field to be dismissed in the reduction of force.

According to civil service's interpretation of "competitive areas," Lt. Oxley and Mrs. Johnson were not on the same competitive level. Mr. Oxley's position was then technical representative at a grade CAF 12, while Mrs. Johnson's position was then chief of a section with a P-7 grade.

In the new setup, Mr. Oxley has the same clerical administrative title with the same salary, $5,905 basic while Mrs. Johnson has a different title that of consultant. She maintains the same professional rating with the same salary, that of $8,179 basic.

RE-EMPLOYED

As a result of Mr. Oxley's appeal, civil service requested that the department of labor find reasonable employment for him, but specifically stated that he was not eligible for the job which Mrs Johnson held according to a reliable source.

He was reemployed by he department and placed on Mrs. Johnson's staff but it is rumored that he is still not too secure because of his last efficiency rating.

Lt. Oxley is reported as having accused Mrs. Johnson of concurring in giving him a "fair" rating a little more than a year ago. Mrs. Johnson had only been appointed to the USES position four days when the efficiency ratings were issued, therefore, she denied that she had anything to do with Oxley's rated by her predecessor, Benjamin Wilson, on work done before she came into the office.

As the case stands now, Mrs. Johnson still holds an important place in the program's policy division, with Mr. Oxley and Mrs. Mary Pipes on her staff.

First Colored Woman Named To New Position

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The long fought battle to place at least one Negro in the women's bureau of the department of labor was finally won when Mrs. Laura Kirkland was employed there as an economist last Monday.

For a number of years Negro organizations have tried to place some Negro employes in this lily-white division of the labor department, but their efforts were continually defeated. Becoming discouraged, they lost hope and gave up the fight.

Mrs. Thomasine Johnson, minority consultant of the United States Employment Service carried on a day to day effort to procure the appointment of a colored woman in the Labor Department woman's bureau.

She haunted the office of Miss Freda Miller, director of the bureau, but made no headway. She then carried her fight directly to the Secretary of Labor. Convinced of the necessity of having a racial representative in that unit, the secretary turned the problem over to his assistant, John Gibson. It was then Mrs. Kirkland was appointed.

Sam B. Danley has recently been placed in a high ranking job in the labor department. Mr. Danley served for a while in the local USES office in Chicago, and was later sent to Hawaii. Having returned to Washington, he was placed in charge of apprenticeship training in the labor department.

Alvin Richer, another of labor's top flight Negro officials, is now serving as territorial representative in Puerto Rico. Each of these recent employes holds integrated jobs in the department, and is not assigned jobs dealing primarily with Negro problems.

Racial Bars in Charlotte's Post Office Lowered for 6

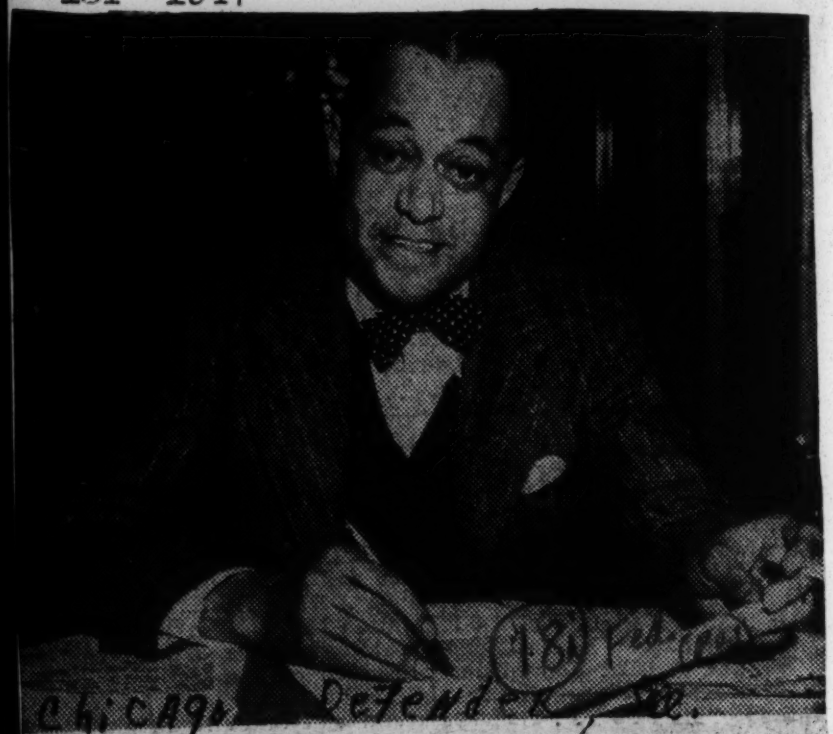
CHARLOTTE N.C.—The three-year struggle of Jacob Thompson, retired mail clerk who had amassed 35 years of service in the post office, to see to it that bars to employment of colored citizens as clerks and carriers in the post office here were lowered, ended in victory recently when six clerks, given examinations in April, 1947, were appointed.

Mr. Thompson began his single-handed fight against the lily-white hiring system when he applied for work at the local post office in December, 1944, which had advertised for 250 extra employees. Despite his 35 years of postal experience, he was turned down with the excuse that applicants with experience in that post office were given preference.

When Thompson's complaint to George E. Wilson Jr., local postmaster, was ignored, he took the matter up with higher authorities in Washington, who sent inspectors here to see if Civil Service rules were being followed. As there were no colored persons on the eligible list it was necessary to wait until another examination was given to allow them to quailfy.

18i 1947

Federal(Pennsylvania)



GEORGE DRUMMOND, Trouble Shooter! New liaison officer between the Veterans Administration and its employees in VA branch 3, Philadelphia. An overseas veteran of World War II, where he directed all Red Cross services with the 82nd Infantry, Drummond is employees' relations officer of personnel in the VA branch. Sat. 3-22-47

18i 1947

General

Purely Negro Jobs Are Gone

The Informer

There was a time since Emancipation when certain jobs were thought to be purely Negro jobs. In this category were such jobs as waiting tables, bell hopping, cutting hair and shaving beards, and a variety of other occupations including on a wide scale the whole gamut of jobs which are familiarly known as domestic service or household help. With regard to many of these jobs the idea was somewhat widespread that, because of the so-called menial character or the "dirty" characteristics, or the heavy manual work required, white people would not perform these tasks either for love or money. Likewise, because they were so generally thought of as Negro jobs, Negroes learned to them and to long for other occupations, especially those familiarly referred to as the "white-collar" variety

Houston, Texas

Well, the days of purely Negro jobs are gone, perhaps forever, and if this trend inspires in us as Negroes a new competitive spirit of efficiency and skill toward all jobs, the going of these purely Negro jobs may be good riddance. In a recent Sunday edition of The New York Times there was a little more than a quarter of a page want-ads in the field of domestic service or household employment. Surprisingly, thirty-one of these want-ads specified that the help wanted must be "white." In this thirty-one were requests for chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, housekeepers, nursemaids, et cetera.

Sat. 9-13-47

If some enterprising young or old college graduate wants an excellent project for a master's or doctor's thesis, where could a better one be found than in an investigation of the reasons and the backgrounds and the implications and the warnings connected with the thinking and the attitudes which prompt requests for "white" workers in the want-ads of selected daily newspapers. If blind racial prejudice is the solely motivating factor, a great service would be performed in making this fact known. It would also be exceedingly worthwhile to discover to what extent, if any, this situation has been brought about by factors within the control of Negroes themselves. Certainly it is true that white people are now doing all of the traditionally Negro jobs to some extent. To what exent are Negroes also breaking into traditionally "white" occupations?

Job Increase in Outdoor Industries in February Aids Only White Workers

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

18i Gen.

Percentage of Other Employees in Such Occupations Drops, USES Repots Show

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Although employment over the nation rose moderately in outdoor industries and trades, the placement of colored workers in such jobs dropped more than 7% in February, Labor Department reports showed last Thursday.

Despite the decline, however, the 89,980 colored persons placed in jobs in February were equal to 25.8% of all persons placed by the United States Employment Services during that month, the reports showed.

Of the 89,980 persons placed by the USES in February, 38% went into domestic service, 21% into manufacturing, 13% into trade, 10% into service other than domestic, 11% into construction and the remaining 7% into other industry groups. D-M-4-7 Sat

Group Unemployment Grows

While the USES reported its first decrease in unemployment since last November, several of the chief labor markets reported an increase in unemployment among non-whites. Memphis reported that almost two-fifths of its total unemployed were in that group.

The Winston-Salem, Greensboro, N.C., area, reported an upswing in unemployment and said approximately 30% of its unemployed persons were colored women. Charlotte, N.C., reported a slight decrease in unemployment among that group.

Percentage in Industry Low

Reports showed these workers generally constituting less than 8% of the total number of persons employed in any one industry reporting.

In metal occupations they made up:

Less than 2% of the 30,000 employed in the boiler making industry; between 5% and 10% of the 25,000 bench and floor molders in the skilled molding occupations;

Less than 7% of the 76,000 workers in the railroad car and equipment industry; and 12.6% of the 206,000 workers employed in the shipbuilding and repair industry.

The boilermaking industry reported that two thirds of its non-white employees are in the South, one-fourth in the North Central States, and the remainder in the Northeastern States.

In the nonferrous foundries industry, these workers made up 9.2% of the 36,700 workers during February. A report on this industry stated that employment of workers varies widely within the industry and is largely a matter of individual plant practice.

Moulders Make Advances

The molding industry report stated that manpower shortages during the war had resulted in the upgrading of those workers to skilled molders' jobs. Cincinnati, Dayton, and Pittsburgh, were cities where they are employed as skilled molders.

Colored workers constitute 7.7% of the 120,500 workers employed by the bakery products industry in February, the report showed.

A report on the heating apparatus and plumbing supply industry admitted that they "constitute only a small portion" (7%) of the 117,000 persons employed in 218 plants in this industry, and that these were mostly foundry workers. D-Sun-10-47

Placement of Colored Job-Seekers Up 14%

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

18i Gen. Sat. 4-12-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The United States Employment Service in a report on the labor situation last Tuesday said that colored job-seekers placed in non-farm jobs during January increased 14 per cent, while placement of white applicants declined by 1 per cent. Sat. 4-12-47

The agency said white people comprised only 27 per cent of the persons it placed on jobs during January.

Of the 97,570 colored persons placed by the agency, 40 per cent were in domestic service, 22 per cent in manufacturing, 13 per cent in trade, 10 per cent in service other than domestic, 9 per cent in construction and the remaining 6 per cent were distributed among other industry groups.

JOB LEVEL REMAINS AT PEAK:

April Labor Picture Shows Little Change

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Employment, although it went along at an even keel in April, did not show the sharp gains in construction and manufacturing as was expected, Ewan Claque, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told newsmen Tuesday. There will be a rise in unemployment after June, he said.

Construction and Manufacturing had been counted on to bolster employment later this year and it was thought it would show sharp increases on the April report, he stated.

Unemployment at Minimum

"Unemployment, at less than 2,500,000 in early April, is near the minimum generally considered unavoidable in an economy where people are continually free to change jobs," Mr. Claque continued.

"Seasonal forces, which had been eclipsed during the war by manpower and material shortages, have again become an important factor in the labor market.

"The effect of these developments on unemployment was very mild in April and was felt in only a few areas—notably the soft goods centers in New York, New England, and some of the South Atlantic States.

Schools A Factor

"Unemployment may very well rise in the next few months simply because many students normally seek work when the school year ends."

We are ahead in construction volume as of a year ago, but far less than expected. There is a lower intake of new housing going up. This is due primarily to the price factor as well as the weather, Mr. Claque said.

Major declines in employment so far have been experiences in metals, chemicals, and rubber manufacturing in first place dropping about 2,500,000. The Federal Government is in second place with about 1,000,000 out of work.

Almost all of the decline in manufacturing employment in April was in the consumer soft goods industries according to BLS reports. Sat. 5-31-47

Preliminary reports from employers show that the average workweek in manufacturing dropped in April. This was particularly noticeable in the non-durable goods industries.

whites, primarily in non-white communities." Sat. 2-26-47

In a national summary of employment of all workers, the Department reported that unemployment declined over the nation to the lowest volume since the end of the war dropping from 2,400,000 to 2,000,000 while employment increased 1.6 millions.

Fewer Placements Noted In Industry

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) the labor supplies are now adequate the Department said:

Although the 108,000 colored workers "One of the consequences of the placed on non-farm jobs by the loser labor market has been a dropUnited States Employment Services in the proportion of women and during the month of April was five- whites employed in the ministry and five-tenths per cent above the Surveys conducted in 1933 and 1944 number placed in March, the month indicated that eleven per cent of ly increase was smaller than the industry's staff were women. increase in placements for white and five and four-tenths were colJob seekers, the Labor Department one half of reported last Friday.

Summarizing employment conditions in certain industries, the Department pointed out that colored workers are losing ground in the long distance and local trucking industry.

Stating that drivers, helpers, checkers and loaders will still be needed in the trucking industry but

"Non-whites are a small and declining segment in the work force. Although total employment declined one percent in April non-employment in 195 reporting establishments dropped 25 percent in March to 585 in April. These now constitute less than one percent of the industry's total employment." The industry in which the Department found a noticeable abcolored people was the radio repair industry.

A few non-whites in this occupation, the Department's report said, are mostly in their own business or in the employ of other non-

dustry had 10 Another in partment found sence of colored

"The few r pation," the "The proportion of women employed will probably continue to decline as fruckers are still substitu-

SUBSTITUTING CONTINUING

League Cites Job Openings In New Fields

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

'Cracks' Cab Company And Army Project On Pacific Base

Sat-8-9-47

NEW YORK—Placement of Negroes in new employment fields highlighted industrial relations activities of the past months, it was reported this week by Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the National Urban League.

Taxicab drivers for the Yellow Cab Company in Milwaukee and the Red Cab Company in Toledo, skilled and unskilled workers on construction projects in Guam and other Pacific Army bases and machine shop workers in two large establishments were among the openings resulting from the work of national and local League offices, Mr. Thomas said.

The first Negro taxicab drivers employed by the Yellow Cab Company in Milwaukee were placed by the Milwaukee Urban League after extensive negotiations with the management, Director Thomas said. In Toledo similar placements were made with the Red Cab Company through the Industrial Relations Department of Frederick Douglass Community Center, he declared.

Over Half of Jobs Found In Six States

Journal & Guide

Little Opportunity For Race Women In Phone Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Employment Service found jobs in May for 115,000 colored workers in service and unskilled positions, the Labor Department disclosed last Friday. 9-6-47

Over half of the jobs found were in six states. New York placed 23,936; Texas, 12,519; Alabama, 6,348; Ohio, 6,118; Florida, 5,632, and Tennessee, 4,469.

While the over-all employment of colored people as shown by the Labor Department's monthly summary of the national labor market, appeared encouraging, discriminatory hiring practices were still being followed in specific industries.

BANNED AS TELEPHONE OPERATORS

Norfolk, Va

There is "little or no opportunity" for the employment of colored women as telephone operators, the Department's report pointed out. A start, however, had been made in states with fair employment practice laws. These states are Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin.

The report covering more than 60,000 shoe repairmen said that nearly 6 per cent of the workers in that industry in 1940 were colored and that the number has increased since that time. The report singled out Detroit as one of a number of northern cities having a large number of colored shoe repairmen but stated that the bulk of colored workers in that industry is found in the South.

Tuskegee Institute and the Colored Industrial School of Cincinnati were listed by the Department as schools teaching the shoe repair trade to colored students.

"MOST NOTEWORTHY" INCREASE IN STEEL

Sat.

In the iron and steel foundries industry, the Labor Department found the increase in the proportion of employment of colored workers "most noteworthy." The percentage of colored workers in that field increased from 24.6 per cent in March to 26.4 per cent in May — an increase of more than 2,000. The industry employs a total of more than 192,000 workers.

Colored workers were found by the Department to be edging up in employment in the steel industry. Reports showed that the number of colored workers in the industry has risen 2 per cent since last March—a slightly higher rate than the increase in total employment in the industry. They constituted 12.3 per cent of the industry's 508,800 workers. 9-6-47

purpose two lessons of war are relevant—the one that we get full employment by programming our needs in order of priority and by seeing that there is enough purchasing power to meet them.

Compulsion of Production

THE OTHER IS HARDLY less important; the subordination of private interest and prejudice to the national interest. The compulsion of full production forced the relaxation of many taboos which have heretofore prevented the full use of our man-power.

Sat. 5-17-47

During the war more than a million Negroes were in war plants. The vast majority entered war work during the latter half of 1942, and the first quarter of 1943. Unemployment among Negroes reached a new low, and occupational progress moved steadily forward. Full employment for the Negro in war time, in certain selected war industries, means that the total number was 5 per cent for agricultural machinery; 5 per cent in aircraft; 12 per cent in steel; 25 per cent in iron and steel foundries; 4 per cent in communications; 2 per cent in electrical equipment; 10 per cent in smelting and refining of nonferrous metals; 10 per cent in shipbuilding.

A survey of important war industries in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware revealed some interesting developments. One hundred and thirteen firms studied in January 1942 employed 358,285 workers of whom 4 per cent were Negroes. In October of the same year, this percentage had increased to 7 per cent. From May to December of the same year, nonwhite employment in important war industries (outside of shipbuilding) in the Los Angeles area increased almost four-fold while the total labor supply only grew 50 per cent.

The above examples illustrate what can be achieved toward full employment for Negroes under the compulsion of war needs.

These examples serve to highlight how America can overcome age-old fears and prejudices in many industries and occupations under the demands of full production. Many of the occupations and industries referred to always erected bars of one sort or another to the Negro worker. Tragic as it is to admit, the obvious conclusion is that the war seemed to accelerate our pace toward economic democracy.

Willard Townsend

Chicago Defender

The Other Side

Full Employment and the Negro Worker

MAINTAINING FULL EMPLOYMENT results in sufficient purchasing power to absorb all the productive resources of the nation. Spending of course is of many different kinds—such as consumers buying food and clothes and perishable goods, setting up factories or ordering machinery or materials, government and local authorities providing roads, schools and other services for the people. In full employment, the sum total of all these separate spendings will be such as to set up a demand for all the labor and other productive resources of the nation. Full employment is possible of attainment. It has been achieved twice within this century. When people say it is impossible to abolish mass unemployment, I think it is fair to answer that mass unemployment has been abolished twice within our lifetime—in the first World War and during the second war. Manpower is an asset, not a liability.

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 5-17-47

Twenty years ago we were at peace—but miserable and frustrated in a depression and faced with unparalleled poverty. This year, happily, we are again at peace but with unemployment beginning to evidence itself in places. Full employment must not be confined to war times. The totalitarian countries got rid of their unemployment in preparation for war. Our task is to get rid of unemployment in the maintenance of peace.

If you ask how unemployment came to be conquered in war time, you find as a fundamental factor that the government of each country arrived at a planned program, assembled all the manpower of the country, and then spent money or saw that money was spent in utilizing that manpower and other resources.

Peace and war, thank goodness, are different in many ways. But we want peace to be like war in having no mass unemployment. For our

JOBS FOUND FOR 115,000 COLORED WORKERS IN MAY

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World

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SHOE REPAIRERS INCREASE

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which the industry has a total of ago. The 267,000 workers. Sun. 8-31-47

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RUBBER WORKERS

In the rubber products industry the Labor Department found a "slow but persistent decline" in employment but that colored workers represented the same 7 per cent of the total workers in the industry

Georgia Firm Mixes Its Workers for Family Day

18i Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Family Day at Southern States Iron Roofing Co., here means a paid holiday when the entire family visits the plant where Ma and Pa work.

This is the South, but the Ma's and Pa's in this plant are colored as well as white and they all came together at the recent annual affair. Sat. 6-14-47

Boosts Personal Relations

The company believes in personalized relations with its employees. It is the largest independent manufacturer of sheet metal roofing in the United States, and the only one specializing in building-materials by mail order.

Family Day is celebrated by colored and white employees each year in all branches of the company, which has factories and warehouses in eight Southern cities.

Management and Labor meet man-to-man on a basis of mutual respect as individuals. Any employee knows he can walk into the office of any company executive, sit down and ask for personal advice.

18i Ga.

Office Democracy

A visit to the office of one of the executives would reveal that colored and white employees sit side by side while awaiting their turn for an interview.

"This policy," says a company spokesman, "has developed a deep-rooted sense of security and confidence in the firm, rather than loss of discipline, which critics of the new management had feared.

"Lost discipline is really a fear which reflects lack of confidence and faith at the upper level of management where it should be most evident."

Young Executive's Dream

The company sponsors an educational program through local high schools, colleges and correspondence schools.

The leader behind all this is 41-year-old Frank O. Wahlstrom, and foremost executive directing the liberal activities is E. C. Boyce, 32, advertising director.

Program Publicized

Each family at the party was given as a souvenir a tin-type photograph of the family, a tangible reminder not only of a happy day, but perhaps of the beginning of a new era for the South.

Radio Station WSAV aired a program on the celebration, featuring the company's ihstory Newspapers carried 1890-style advertisements in Southern cities over the firm's name.

Many Seek Jobs

These advertisements announced the Family Day celebration, and created so much interest that employment managers of the organization in its various cities, were beseiged for jobs weeks preceding the event.

Southern management has watched the Savannah experiment with keen interest because, what is being done by the company is a radical departure from the norm.

May Bring Changes

It is destined to end, either in ignominious failure or as a wedge under the rock of dissension.

Out of this isolated case may come a New Age for the South. As someone said, "The man who moved the mountain carried away the little stones first."

It shows what can be done when you've got Faith and a dose of intestinal fortitude to demonstrate it.

JOE MARTIN, VETERAN POSTMAN HAS SERVED UNCLE SAM WELL

18i Ga.

By Pauline Tyson Stephens

After 42 years, two months and 25 days of service as a city mail carrier, Joe Martin, 69-year-old Negro, is retiring. His actual retirement will begin in September, but because of accumulated vacations that were due him, he left his route July 25.

During those 42 years, the aging carrier has walked the distance of three times around the world. He figured it out one day.

Diminutive in body, Joe Martin has a heart as large as the city itself, and his cheerful, kindly ways and humorous expressions have made him almost a legend. Noted for his extensive vocabulary, he is what novel writers would call "a character."

Joe has carried the mail in the business section for the past 23 years. He knows intimately every brick and stone. He knows by face if not by name practically all the people that work in town. He knows the number of children his patrons have and their names. When a new baby comes into a family, he knows that, too. His interest is kindly—well-wishing. He has numerous friends among old and young, white and colored.

DeLacey Allen, Albany attorney and one of Joe's devoted friends and patrons, expressed regret at losing Joe for a mail carrier.

"There's only one Joe," he said. "and without a doubt, Joe can use more big words consecutively than any man in Albany."

Expressions that would sound peculiar coming from other people sound perfectly natural from Joe Martin's lips.

Ask him how he is feeling. He will not say "Fine, thank you!" the way you or I would.

He's more likely to say: "I have abundant reason to be profoundly grateful for the beneficent dealings of a kindly Providence amid the perplexities and extremities of life."

DeLacey Allen asked Joe just the other day, "How are you?"

And Joe said, quite naturally, "Colonel, I feel fine this morning. In fact, I feel obscessed with an over-plus of exuberation. I feel like that instead of my pedal extremeties coming in contact with terrafirma they are being wafted on the gentle breezes of Boreas, and it seems as if I can negotiate the paths with lightning rapidity."

Always Cheerful

Joe Martin loves to say cheerful things to people. But he doesn't say, "You're looking well today, sir!""

One of his patrons quoted him as saying: "Sir, I'm glad to see you looking so fine this morning. In fact, you not only appear to border on the acme of physical perfection, but you are physical perfection within itself and I know all of those other perfections are very commensurate with it, including last but by no means least that much coveted and much desired financial perfection."

"And how did you acquire such an extensive vocabulary?" I asked Joe.

"Well, Miss, I've read copiously and prodigiously and have endeavored to assimulate my perusals with understanding."

Joe Martin has really "assimulated his perusals" for he is a well-read man. He can discuss freely the historical or current events of all parts of the world. He says that his favorite reading matter is (guess)—the Congress, ional Record.

"No, ma'am, the Congressional Record is not dull. It is not only informative but highly interesting."

However, he reads numbers of current non-fiction magazines. He doesn't care much for fiction. He likes real things.

Joe Martin was born in May, 1878, the son of Rebecca and Jerry Martin. His father was chief cook at the old Bond's House. His mother was a religious woman and she taught him right from wrong.

"She taught me those high principles of life, and I have endeavored always to adhere to them," he explained.

When Joe was a little boy he was a carrier for the Albany Herald. He got a habit of whistling when he would throw the paper out to his patrons, he said. One day when Mrs. Kendall (she was the mother of the well-remembered Sam Kendall) heard whistle, she said to him, "Joe you'll be a postman some day."

Wanted to Be Postman

From that minute Joe's mind was made up to be a postman. He finished high school in Albany, and then studied several years at the Georgia State College in Savannah. Finally, he stood the civil service examination and passed. Then on May 19, 1905, when he had been on the waiting list almost a year, he was appointed mail carrier in Albany.

"Albany was a small city of about 8,000 population in 1905," Joe reminisced, "but it was always a fine town."

The kindly Negro served in the residential section some time, and then was given the up-town route. He has served under four postmasters. They were: Mr. Hal Brimberry, who was succeeded by his wife, Mrs. Ne Brimberry, Mr. J. L. Dann,

Joe Martin married Mary Dan- Carolina Mutual Insurance Com- a graduate nurse, and one of pany, of Durham, N. C., and the first nurses in Phoebe Putney ther, Oscar Martin, is district ng- thata good worker should coln University in Pennsylvania. One son, D. B. Martin, is assist- We'll certainly miss him." ant agency director of the North Memorial Hospital. The couple manager of the Afro-American e in their own home at 308 Insurance Company in Rome. hitney Avenue. Both their sons Joe has his theories on raising

Mr. Dan L. Gibson.

"I have always realized that I n 42 years. was a servant of the people, and he post office workers. as such have served them to the Speaking of Joe Martin, Mr. el, a g best of my ability," said Joe. "Mr. Gibson, the present postmaster, the firs people have had my best consid- said: "Joe is one of the finest em- eration." ployees the post office ever had. live in

While Joe had one bad spell of He has always been trustworthy. Whitney

children. An active member of Bethel AME Church (Joe was secretary of that church more than 10 years), he and his wife carried their children to church and Sunday School, and taught them "the right way." "A man should be a co-partner with his boys and teach them the right principles," he said.

Joe's hobbies are reading and baseball. He plans to rest a while now, but he means to get into some kind of business later. "Tell my people, I'm going to wear out—not rust out," he said.

Testifying to his popularity among his patrons, Joe has received many gifts from them. "And I so greatly appreciate their kindly thought and generosity," he said. "God bless them."

Recognition

Climaxing 42 years of service in a career as colorful as it was efficient, retiring postman Joe Martin, Negro, recently was presented a gift by Albany Post Office employes.

Martin, in his daily rounds, had been one of the best carriers in the Office, said Postmaster Dan L. Gibson. He was never late for work and was extremely accurate in his deliveries, the postmaster said.

His service was recognized for other qualities too, prominent Albanians testify. Wherever his rounds led him, Martin always had a friendly greeting for everyone, and delivered this greeting with a vocabulary said to be hard to equal.

Now 68 years of age, Martin is eligible for retirement and papers to that effect should be in the Albany office soon, Mr. Gibson said. He went to work for the Post Office after working for some time as one of The Herald's first newsboys.

Workers at the Post Office purchased the gift, which was presented by Mr. Gibson in a short ceremony.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
August 10, 1947

Ex-Janiter Now Afro-American Best Bookkeeper Baltimore Md. in All Georgia

ATLANTA — (ANP)—Daily penmanship practice for 40 years paid off last week for Oscar Shelton, 70-year-old clerical assistant in Atlanta's U.C. District Court. Because of his clear and unique style of keeping the docket the "best-kept books in Georgia." Sat. 8-30-47

Shelton, who had worked in the office for 40 years, claims his style as strictly personal. "It is not old English or Spenserian script, it's just something that comes natural o me", he explained. His career all began as a janitor with the northern district court in Columbus, Ga.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
August 7, 1947

NEGRO MAIL CARRIER RETIRES AFTER 42 YEARS

After 42 years as an Albany city mail carrier, Joe Martin, 69-year-old negro, has just retired. He figures that he has walked the distance of three tmes around the world on his mail route, which has been in the business district of Albany for the last 25 years. His first 17 years were in the residential section. Diminutive in body, Joe Martin is one of the best known people in Albany. He is noted for his kindly ways, humorous expressions and extensive vocabulary.

Albany Ga. Herald
August 18, 1947

Negro Favorite To Retire; Gets

Atlanta Negro, 70, Famed For Beautiful Penmanship

ATLANTA, Aug. 9—(INS)—Docket entries and books kept by the clerk of U. S. District Court in Atlanta today are written in an odd, firm black stroke that has moved many auditors to term them the "best-kept books in Georgia."

The unusual, explicitly clear penmanship belongs to Oscar Shelton, a 70-year-old Negro who has been clerical assistant in the office for 40 years.

Diffident, but highly articulate and intelligent, Oscar is famed throughout Georgia legal circles.

Oscar admits that hundreds of people have asked him how he learned to write such a beautiful hand. He explained:

"I just acquired the style through constant practice day in and day out for 40 years. It is not old English or Spenserian script, it's just something that comes natural to me."

Finished School at Columbus

Oscar began his career in Columbus, Ga., when he finished high school. He started as a janitor in the northern District court there, but one day he asked a lawyer to let him help with the copy work. He has been doing it ever since.

When the court moved to Atlanta Oscar came too. That was back in 1907. Since then he has divided his time between filling records with his unique script and his "hobbies."

"I studied Latin and Greek under a private teacher, and also learned to play both the violin and piano. These were just hobbies and I've given them up now."

Once a lawyer in Athens, Ga., offered to teach Oscar shorthand, free. He studied several months and soon was acting as court reporter for the man, W. G. Cornett.

Wanted To Be Lawyer

Oscar's great ambition, to be a lawyer, was never realized. He enrolled at the University of Michigan, but as Oscar says:

"You know how a man is. I got married."

One of the two Shelton daughters is a grammar school teacher in Atlanta. Oscar's wife died 17 years ago.

What spare time Oscar finds is devoted to his church work and "on the side" jobs that people are continually asking for. Oscar laughed:

"I've been clerk of my church for 14 years and recording secretary of my Masonic lodge for 27. When I get in an organization, they hear about how I write and elect me secretary every time."

Lawyers in Atlanta bring their certificates to Oscar, scorning the typewriter, and Oscar hasn't the heart to refuse. He once copied a family's history into a huge Bible for one of his white friends. Atlanta women deluged him with orders for hand-written Christmas cards each year and many accounts kept by the United States commissioners are recorded by Oscar.

Can't Decide to Retire

Although he is 70, Oscar can't seem to bring himself to retire. Courthouse workers refuse to let him leave, but of late they have been urging him to buy glasses. Oscar said:

"I've been keeping books for 40 years and never worn glasses, but on my vacation next week I think I will go to the oculist."

The affection his fellow workers have for Oscar is apparent. They brag about his handwriting all over the city and hurry to his little office when they want something written in an impressive but clear style.

Oscar said:

"The people I work with couldn't treat me better, from the boss down to the office boy. But just think, if I had studied law I guess I'd be a lawyer up North now."

DISCUSSES JOB POLICY

Miss Sara Southall

Moffett

proved the educational opportunities of Negroes.

Attitude on Schools

She stressed that the plant management had in effect said to the board in a series of conferences: "You no longer need to take the position that there are not employment openings in this town for Negroes trained in office and technical work." Sun-7-20-47

Other employers in the community, who had at first advised against the attempt to erase the line between jobs open and jobs closed to Negroes, had indicated an inclination to move in the same direction, she stated.

When International Harvester enters a new community, its plant adopts policies generally in consonance with community patterns, Miss Southall said. As an example, in a recent opening in a Southern city, she went on, the plant management was authorized to follow "the most advanced" pattern to be found there, which, it happened, was not the majority pattern.

The company's policy and its applications is continually discussed at all levels of management, including the very top level, Miss Southall said.

PUSH 'DEMOCRACY'

The New York Times.

Job Policy of Equality of Opportunity Covers Negroes in Hiring and Upgrading

18i Sun. 7-20-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, July 19 — Industrial democracy as practiced in the twenty-three domestic plants of the International Harvester Company is based on a policy which includes but goes somewhat beyond the essentially negative principle of anti-discrimination. The keystone of the policy is equality of economic opportunity for all. The effects of its practice engender advances toward other equalities for minorities.

The policy and its practice were discussed today at the company's headquarters here by Miss Sara Southall, assistant director of personnel.

Application of the policy primarily concerns the employment, training and upgrading of Negroes.

The company's domestic plants, mines and mills, spread all over the country, employ just under 90,000 persons. They represent half a billion dollars of invested capital.

Ability as Worker Is Key

No percentages or other numerical indices are available on the use of Negro employment or upgrading. This is because a Negro is regarded by the management as a foundryman, draftsman, mechanic, bookkeeper or stenographer—or a potential one—and is hired, trained or upgraded on that basis.

The cooperation of labor unions is regarded by Miss Southall as essential in putting into effective practice the company's non-discrimination policy.

"The basic philosophy behind the policy," Miss Southall said, "is that a man has a right to earn a living. The kind of living he earns should be what his own talents and abilities enable him to earn, and what his application and preparation entitle him to earn.

"We don't wish to crusade. We're not undertaking to establish social equality—a matter of community acceptance. We're not trying to set a record. Sun-7-20-47

"We don't hire a man, or refuse to hire him, just because he's a Negro. He must take his turn on the basis of what he can do and what we need at the moment."

She declared that in the policy, management had the responsibility to educate its representatives at every level.

"If in such a highly charged field as this you force a thing before you've had time for the educational process, you may get kickbacks," she added.

Percentage Basis Avoided

In some plants, it was said, Negro employment runs as high as 15 to 20 per cent. In others it is on the order of 1 per cent. An increasing number of Negroes, through the normal processes of training and upgrading, hold managerial positions, technical or supervisory.

Miss Southall deprecated as ineffective policies based on hiring a percentage of Negroes equal to their proportional representation in their communities.

"It would seem nearer the objective," she said, "to hire on the basis of qualifications of applicants, and of the job openings available, which is unlikely ever to come out to such a nice balance. Upgrading should be on the same basis." Sun-7-20-47

Miss Southall holds a degree from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and spent a number of years teaching in the South. She served with the War Manpower Commission and the Federal Fair Employment Practice Committee.

In her discussion today she noted that in one South central city, where the community pattern included segregation in the schools, an International Harvester plant opened recently with the entire line of jobs, from laborer to accountant, thrown open to qualified applicants of whatever color. The local Board of Education, she added, had since markedly im-

More Bakeries Hire Drivers, Report

Chicago, Ill. Defender (18i)

Sat. 4-5-47

Since the Wonder Baking Co. announced that Negroes would be hired as break truck drivers, Negro drivers have been employed by Silvercup, Greenmill, and Ward's Bakeries, the Negro Labor Relations League disclosed this week.

The league pointed out, however, that Schulze Bakery has not yet employed any Negro bread truck drivers, and that seven merchants in the Lily Dale district have taken the bread from their shelves. Sat. 4-5-47

Silvercup, Greenmill and Ward's, collectively employing nine Negroes as drivers, will remain under close scrutiny, it was said.

cal standards of the company, a spokesman said.

The number selected for the special training course was not revealed, but the company did say it has on hand many more applications from which to fill its requirements for the next several months. Sat. 10-11-47

The company's action is far from establishing a precedent, since colored girls have been employed in similar capacities in Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Massschusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Maryland and Minnesota. Heretofore, the Illinois company employed colored as installers, repairmen, collectors, service workers, clerks and office workers.

developed a bond selling program which was emulated by and which served as criterion for similar organizations throughout the country.

Major Turpin received his education at the University of Illinois, Columbia University (where he took his master's degree), and at Northwestern University Law School. He lives in Chicago with his wife and daughter. He has been extremely active in civic affairs and is a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Urban League and the YMCA.

Appointment of Major Turpin to this important position will be received with a great deal of enthusiasm by Negro leadership throughout the nation because it is the type position which they feel should be opened up in many large businesses.

Illinois Phone

Afro-American

Switchboard Operators Begin Training for Chicago Posts

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 10-11-47

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The first group of non-white switchboard operators to be taken in by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company began training here Monday.

Thus the long and hard fight for the inclusion of colored workers in all levels of employment in the company has come to a close. At one time, it was thought that the fig ht had been won when the old Douglass exchange was established in the Binga arcade in the late '30's. Since then, many aggressive community organizations have been battling for the lifting of the barrier against employment of colored switchboard operators. Only recently, the Chicago Urban League, through its industrial secretary, L. Virgil Williams, has been negotiating with the company. Afro-American

Experienced Selected

Selection of applications were made from a "file of recent applications for telephone operators' positions from colored operators who are qualified," the company disclosed. Baltimore, Md.

"Those selected were between 18 and 25 years of age, were high school graduates having good voec characteristics and diction, and who met the high health and physi-

Remington-Rand Co. Hires Chicagoan As Representative

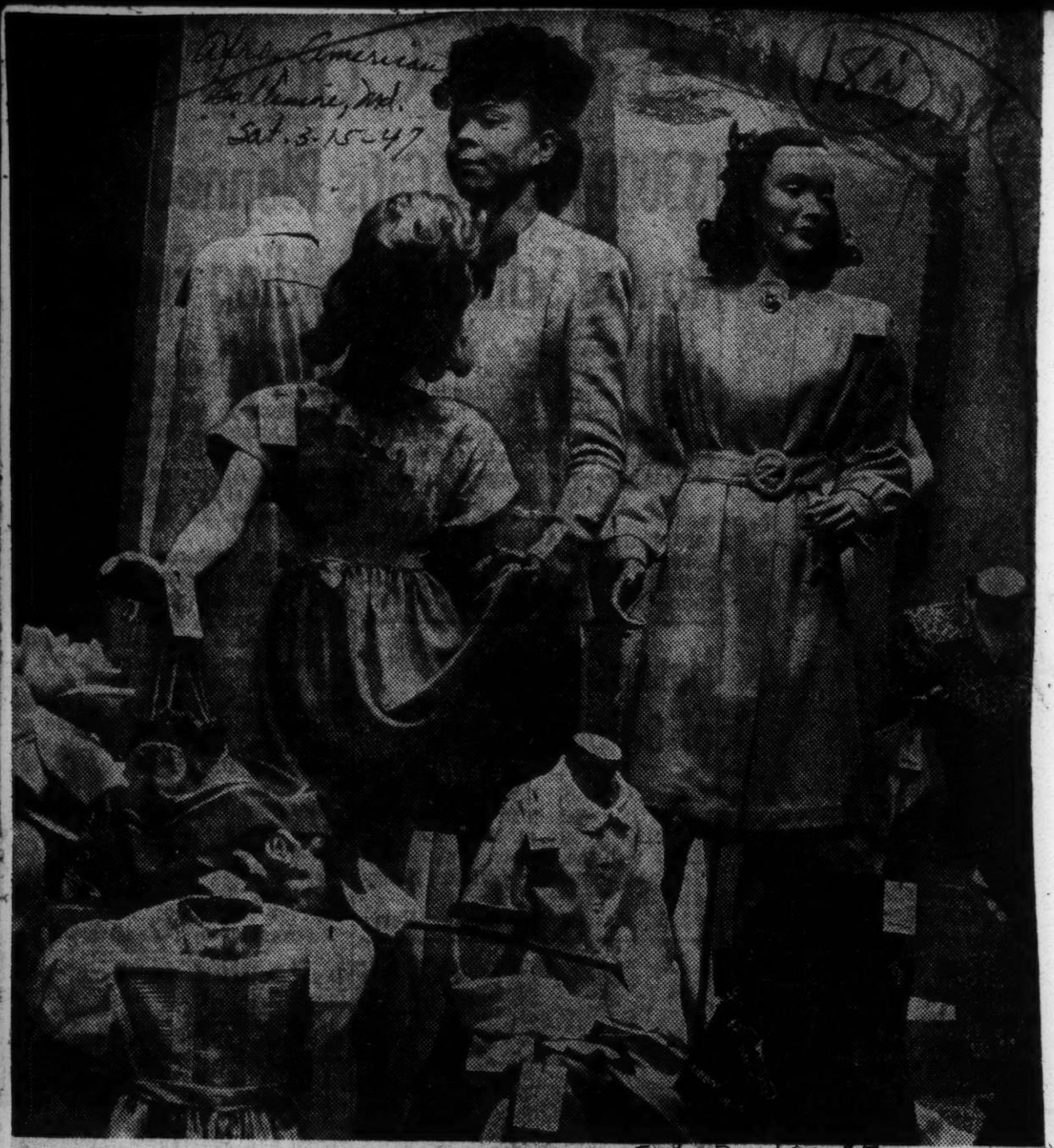
Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-25-47

One of America's biggest corporations, Remington-Rand Company, has recognized the fact that a Negro business executive can best represent the organization among Negro-owned enterprises in the business field, by the appointment of Maj. C. Udell Turpin, widely known young executive of Chicago, as a special representative of its tabulating machines division.

The announcement appeared last week in "Sales Whys," official magazine of the organization.

Prior to his association with Remington-Rand, Major Turpin was employed by the U. S. Treasury Department as deputy administrator for Illinois. His record in this capacity is well-known throughout the nation in that he established a war bond sales record of over $75,000,000 during the five years he served in this capacity. Further, he

HARVESTER PLANTS



DECORATOR—Mildred Jordan, looking as decorative as any of the models she dresses in a store window, is one of the few accomplished window advertising experts. She is employed by the Darling Shops of Peoria, Ill., and Marsillon, Ohio. She has been with the company eight years.

Indiana

Daily World

SUCCESSFUL REALTOR— Mrs. Erma Hardaway, Gary, Indiana, who recently was elected a member of the Gary Real Estate Board the first time a woman and the first time a colored person had ever been named by the 32 year old organization. A resident of Gary for the past 8 years, the wife of Wilbur Hardaway, widely known political leader, a native of Pittsburgh and the mother of two children, Mrs. Hardaway maintains offices in the Roosevelt theater building. (ANP) Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 1-18-47

Courier 3-15-47 Pittsburgh, Pa. 18i Ind.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Page— Charming Marjorie Hogans, 15, has been appointed a page in the Indiana House of Representatives at Indianapolis. Niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fleming of Indianapolis, she attends Crispus Attucks High School. Her parents are Mrs. Emma Leach Hogans of Staunton, Va., and Dr. Hugh A. Hogans of Rock Hill, S. C.—Grats Photo. Sat. 3-22-47

Chicago Defender, Chicago Ill. Sat. 4-26-47

GOLD PINS representing 20 years service with Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are presented William L. Oxford (center) and Fred D. Walker, by Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board. Both ushers in the Standard Oil executive offices, Oxford and Walker joined the company April 7, 1927.

18i 1947

Kentucky

Race (18i) Ky. Thurs 11-29-47

JULIUS A. THOMAS, Director of the National Urban League's Industrial Relations Department conferred with a textile plant owner in Louisville concerning the possible employment of colored workers as power machine operators. The owner sent for his superintendent, who happened to be Jewish, and asked him if he thought colored workers could be integrated into the plant.

"It can't be done," said the Super, "white girls would not work with Negroes."

"But you are Jewish," said Thomas, "and there are white people who object to working under Jews."

"They could not be good Americans and object to working under me."

"How can they? Be good Americans and object to working with Negroes?"

"The difference is," said the Super, "my face is white."

"The color of Jewish faces made no difference to Hitler," said Thomas beginning to lose his temper. At this point the owner stopped it and in a few weeks there were 150 or more colored girls working in the plant without incident.

18i 1947

Louisiana

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
May 19, 1947

Boston Club Erects Memorial To Negro Waiter

NEW ORLEANS, May 18 (AP) —The Boston Club, the South's oldest social organization, has a new bronze plaque in its lobby. It's the only plaque in the club.

On it is inscribed a tribute to William Harris, veteran Negro waiter, who last week completed 50 years' service to the organization. Above the inscription is the likeness of the aged Harris, done by Angela Gregory, New Orleans sculptor.

The plaque was unveiled at the club's 106th anniversary dinner, when a gold medal was presented to Harris by George Westfeldt, president. Judge W. W. Westerfield was toastmaster at the dinner, but there was only one speaker. He was Harris.

ACTION, NOT TALK, DID IT:

18i Md.

Library Hires 12

Afro Magazine

THREE years ago, Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library was still fighting an NAACP-sponsored suit to compel it to open its doors to colored librarians.

Today, a colored librarian and/or assistant, is likely to serve you at the main library or any one of its 26 branches. Baltimore Md.

Court Ruling

Reason: The courts ruled that banning colored girls from a training class for librarians (and manifestly from librarians' jobs) was illegal in view of the fact that the library receives all of its support from the city. 9-27-47

Last year alone, the city appropriated $794,939 to the library.

But having a court edict and getting it enforced are two different things. At first, colored workers were relegated to jobs in branches located in neighborhoods where the majority of residents were colored.

However, since June, 1945, Emerson Greenway, former Hartford, Conn. librarian, has been head librarian of the Enoch Branch system, succeeding Joseph Wheeler, who resigned.

Greenway Opened Door

Things have started looking up since his arrival. Largely through Mr. Greenway's efforts colored women have been integrated on the various branch staffs.

Six young women are now employed full time and six other part-time workers serve indiscriminately in the 26 branches whenever a vacancy occurs.

Because his use of colored branch librarians met with no incident in Hartford, he expected none in Baltimore and there has been none.

"I believe," said Mr. Greenway, "that a great deal more good can be done by continuing this policy—by actually doing the job—than by talking about it."

There is every reason to suppose that in the future, when other qualified applicants seek employment, they will be placed on the basis of skill rather than color or population trends.

"Good Judgment Needed"

"Common sense and good judgment must be exercised in the selection of ALL employees," says Mr Greenway, who adds, "Merit, and not race, is the criterion for judging work done."

Born in Springfield, Mass., Mr. Greenway attended the Massachusetts State College, the University of North Carolina Library School, where he earned his degree in library science.

He served as assistant in the Springfield, Mass., Public Library, (1920-30); assistant librarian at Hartford, Conn., (1930-36), and head librarian at Fitchburg, in Worcester, Mass., from 1937 to 1940.

Since he took over top duties in Baltimore, the library has extended its cultural programs and services to meet many age and interest groups.

A $1,500,000 library loan approved by Baltimore voters last May will make possible extensive renovations and improvements.

EMERSON GREENWAY

HERE'S HOW—Ira Blocker, left, makes record of furnace temperature at Baltimore glass-making plant where he's been 26 years. Benjamin Short, apprentice, looks on.

"EASY NOW"—That's what Mr. Blocker seems to be saying to apprentice as he dumps powdered glass mixture into 16 by 32 foot furnace which produces 28,000 bottles a day.

ON JOB 26 YEARS

18i Md.

Bottle-Making Is His Business

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-20-47

By RUFUS WELLS

CHANCES are great that one of the bottles you get your milk or soda pop in was built by Ira Blocker.

During 26 years as furnace attendant for the Buck Glass Company in Baltimore, Mr. Blocker has melted 322,000 tons of glass—enough for nearly 200,000,000 bottles.

The intricate process of making glass becomes simple when explained in the terse graphic sentences that Mr. Blocker uses.

General Process

The process begins when the glass mixture, in powdered form, is compounded and lifted to the giant furnace on a track in the mixing room.

Mr. Blocker's job is to see that the two-story, oil-fired furnace maintains about 2,760 degrees Fahrenheit temperature, that the glass mixture is poured into the inferno and that hundreds of gadgets on the furnace instrument panel are working properly.

Once in the furnace, the mixture is heated until it reaches a molten state and drips from one of the four furnace outlets.

Falls Into Shaped Mold

The molten glass falls into a bottle-shaped mold and hundreds of pounds of compressed air are forced into the mold, shaping the glass into a milk or soda pop bottle.

Almost simultaneously, an electric hand lifts the newly formed bottle fom the mold and places it on a conveyor that carries it through a passage-way where it is annealed (slowly cooled after heating).

The bottle is then given the trademark of the concern for which it is destined. During an eight hour shift, 750 dozen bottles are made. The furnace operates 24 hours a day.

Born in Columbia, S.C., 53 years ago, Mr. Blocker came to Baltimore with his family at the age of 14 and after working at various odd jobs, landed with a glass making plant as water tender. He soon was promoted to his present job, furnace tender.

Leisure Time Hobbies

When off duty, Mr. Blocker spends his time as trustee in the Mount Winans Methodist Church and as a worker in the Baltimore Federation of Labor, Unit No. 30. His hobbies are fishing and reading.

Soft-spoken and modest, Mr. Blocker tells practically nothing about himself. News of his abilities comes from other sources. The company's publicity officials said this about Mr. Blocker in a recent release:

"When anything nice happens within the factory, you're apt to see him behind it. Mr. Blocker has been an asset to the company."

Royden Blount, president of the company, described him as "one of the best workers in our concern."

Though he has produced more glass than he could possibly use, Mr. Blocker seldom breaks the fragile product. He says he can't recall ever having broken any at home.

FIRST TELEPHONE OPERATOR employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of Springfield, Mass., is Miss Alice G. Harris, above, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben R. Harris of Suffield, Conn. The New England Company has heretofore had an all-white staff.

Success story: former elevator operator is Oriental rug expert

Los Angeles Tribune

DETROIT — A native born Detroiter, who began as a store elevator operator 53 years ago, is now the Oriental rug expert at the swank J. L. Hudson Dept. store here, and has had such experiences as repairing an Orientral rug owned by the late Edsel Ford and valued at $65,000.

This character out of a Horatio Alger novel is Robert M. Warren who worked himself up from an elevator operator to head of the store's rug repairing and alteration department. Warren's faithful and expert service has resulted in jobs for several Negroes, among whom are three of his own sons and a daughter.

Warren learned his trade, which includes weaving and dyeing expensive Oriental and domestic rugs, from the Armenian who formerly headed the department. He knows the secrets of matching colors blending dyes, refringing, weaving, etc.

You Can Get a Job in Detroit

Afro Magazine

By ROBERT W. MATTHEWS, III

Most people have the impression that it is easy to find a job in Detroit, if you don't mind working. On hearing these rumors, I decided to do a little sleuthing.

I started out with the Chrysler plant, the Oakland Avenue branch. The employment office was easy to find — big sign and arrow pointing the way.

A neatly dressed young man politely informed me that they had no jobs open and weren't even taking applications.

There was the same story at the Dodge plant.

Specify Race

At the Packard Motor Company, there was better luck. I was handed an application blank to fill out, after first presenting a Social Security card and birth certificate.

After completing the blank, which incidentally asked for "race," I was told that the only jobs open were in the foundry and that the jobs were quite heavy. That was enough for me.

At the Murray Corp. (Murray's is a plant that makes bodies for the other automobile plants) applicants were waiting in line.

When I reached the window, an uncivil young man in a dirty shirt asked how much I weighed and what kind of work I could do.

"Bullard Machine"

Caught off guard, I mumbled "Bullard Machine Operator," a term we had heard someplace. This seemed to be a magical phrase. A door swung open, I was handed an application blank, and commanded to fill it out.

This blank not only asked for race, but included "descent" and "religious faith." After filling out the questionnaire, I was whisked into a room to wait for the interviewer. He was out to lunch at that time, but was expected back any minute. Half an hour later, the interviewer told us that all they had open were jobs on the loading dock. Heavy work again: so I retreated.

At the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, I didn't have too much trouble finding the employment office and getting an application blank by merely showing my Social Security card.

After filling out the blank, race absent this time, I got on the end of long, slow moving, line.

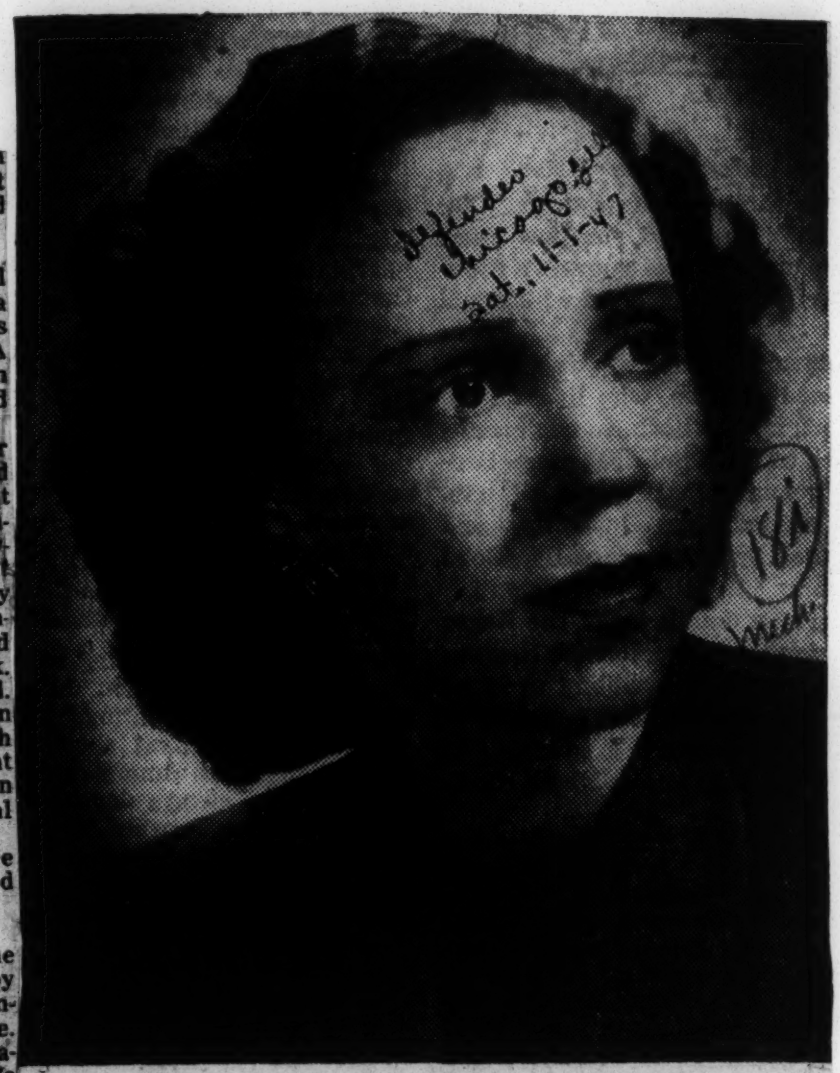
Openings at Ford

Forty five minutes later, in the inner-sanctum, I was interviewed by a pleasant young chap who explained what jobs were open and where.

Continuing the "Bullard Operator" line, I was assigned a badge number and sent for a physical examination. The exam was perfunctory, they only seemed interested in physical disabilities and hernias. Next, they gave us an X ray, handed us a time card, and told us to report to the department where we would work.

The entire process had consumed about two hours, and being hungry —I went home!

I can now speak with authority. You can get a job in Detroit if you don't mind heavy (ugh!) work. But! —I DON'T SAY YOU CAN FIND A PLACE TO LIVE: after you get a job but that's another story.



APPOINTED as secretary to Harold E. Stoll, Wayne County treasurer, following examination given by the Wayne County Civil Service Commission was last week won by Mrs. Johnnie Mae Fritz, who placed first in the examination. Wife of M. Kelly Fritz, mortician, of 329 Garfield, Detroit, Mrs. Fritz has served in the office of country treasurer for 14 years.

TO MODEL FOR PHILIP MORRIS—Miss Nettie Washington, grand-daughter of Booker T. Washington, is the first woman of her race to model for Philip Morris Cigarette Company.

Booker T. Washington's Grand Daughter Models For Philip Morris Company

WASHINGTON. D. C. — Miss Nettie Washington grand daughter of the Immortal Leader Booker T. Washington, has been selected to represent the makers of Philip Morris Cigarettes on an extended country-wide tour that will reach principal cities.

Miss Washington becomes the first woman of her race to model and make personal appearances for a major cigarette company. Color posters showing Miss Washington endorsing Philip Morris have become a collector's item.

Accompanying Miss Washington is the Philip Morris quartette composed of Otis D. Wright first tenor, Charles Cann Second Tenor, A. N. Jefferson. Baritone, and Walter Roper bass.

The campaign is designed to acquaint a larger segment of Negro smokers with Philip Morris Policy. Mr. S. J. Phillips, founder and president of the Booker T. Washington Sales Agency, Tuskegee Institute Alabama under whose direction the campaign is being conducted, announcd that the influence of Nettie Washington and the quartette has already affected the sale of Philip Morris cigarettes in the Washington D. C. market. Personal appearances at the fashionable club Bengazi, the music hall Hollywood restaurant, and four shows at the Howard Theatre with the Cab Calloway unie highlighted their first three days of actlvity.

As part of thir good-will work, the Philip Morris Quartette makes appearance before church, fraternity and social group without charge.

PACE SETTERS

JEAN PARKS

MARIAN BRUCE

The pulchritude and charm of some of New York City's prettiest girls are being utilized by a thread company in its national publicity program. The employment of colored girls in this capacity establishes a precedent that, it is hoped, will be followed by other manufacturers of nationally advertised products in an effort to reach the vast Negro market. —These are Neil Scott models.

PATRICIA RAINEY

FOR OLD GOLD—Personable Miss Bernice Adams of Philadelphia is the newest addition to the sales promotion force of Old Gold cigarettes. She will be active in the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets.

Letter of the Week

"DEAR CHARLEY: We agree with you in your contention that Joe Louis is worth being featured in national advertising campaigns, but wish to point out that Ebony is not the only publication carrying the champ's pic in the Chesterfield ad. Incidentally we understand the fee paid each model for these shots is $2,500.

"However, Chesterfield undertook a special campaign in ALL Negro media after testing the drawing power of four of its regular ads in Ebony, which drew so well it was decided to plan an entire campaign in all Negro publications.

Whether or not this is pure and simple Jim Crow is a highly debatable point. But with Negro artists, models and publications fighting for schedules with the national advertisers, a rarety in the past, isn't this recognition of the Negro market a healthy sign as well as a good beginning? . . . Sincerely, J. Unis Pressley, Ebony promotion manager."

FINE BROWN FRAME

In your recent article about Evelyn Saunders (Miss Fine Brown Frame) you neglected to mention the fact that she is one of the most popular models at Columbia University. Ebony

Enclosed you will find a picture of one of the statues for which she posed. For reasons not too difficult to comprehend, I call the piece "The Female of the Species as Seen by the Male."

The title is no reflection upon Miss Saunders' mental capacities, however, as

she is an intelligent as well as an admirably constructed young woman. Most men are still unable to reconcile themselves to the only recently established fact that women have brains as well as bodies. Thus the title.

BENTLEY EDMONDS
Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 1-11-47

18i N.J.

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

Robert Randolph, Newark, one of two mechanics of the Public Service Coordinated Transport Company in Newark who were upgraded to bus drivers four months ago and are making good. Mr. Randolph, a Navy veteran, and James Harrison of East Orange, an Army veteran, were hired after an 18-month campaign by civic organizations to get the company to drop its color bar. The company, union officials and fellow employees as well as passengers report that the move was a good one and has opened the way for other men to take bus drivers' jobs which heretofore were reserved for whites only.

New York

Pullman Porter on the New Haven Honored for 55 Years of Service

Times
New York, N.Y.
12-12-47

Gold Pin Presented to Employe Who Started As Water Boy on Railroad in 1892

Alighting from the Merchants Limited train in Grand Central Terminal yesterday, 67-year-old Fred Wright was greeted by executives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad who presented him with a gold pin commemorating the Pullman car porter's fifty-five years of service.

Mr. Wright, who started with the railroad in 1892 as a water boy, received the pin from Jack Carroll, district superintendent of the Pullman Company. Mr. Carroll referred to Mr. Wright as "the porter's porter" and said "there has not been a more distinguished record than his in Pullman history."

Beaming with pleasure and surprise, Mr. Wright acknowledged the gift, which is the first of its kind to go to a car porter.

"I didn't realize I had been here that long," he said. "I never figure up the years. All I'm interested in is looking after my passengers and giving them good service."

The tall, slim porter, standing in front of the Northern Light, which is now "his" car, accepted his ovation graciously, but fidgeted nervously, eager to straighten his car for the next run. He recalled that he was 12 when he got his first job on the railroad as a water boy on the White Mountain Express.

"There were no tanks or coolers in those days," he said. "I had a can, and went through the cars hollering 'water!'"

Despite his years, Mr. Wright is called "The Kid" by veteran railroad men, who weer around soon after he received the nickname because he was the line's youngest employe. After having worked five years as a water boy, "the kid" was promoted to the job of porter on the New York to Winsted, Conn., run. His next post was the one he has held for the past forty-five years—between New York and Boston.

12-12-47

"I've taken care of some of the best people in the world in my car," Mr. Wright said. "I've watched over three generations of Goulds, Astors and Morgans, some when they were just babies.

"Several of the boys I took care of are now important bankers in Wall Street. 'Fred,' they used to say, 'I ran out of my allowance and I got to get back to Harvard' (sometimes it was Yale) 'could you lend me some money?' I always did and I always got it back."

"Why, once, I had Taft [William Howard] and Teddy Roosevelt in the same car—but," he added with a chuckle, "at opposite ends."

Fred Wright

Mr. Wright said he has a "special" way for everything that he feels will add comfort to his passengers. He folds each napkin in a "special" way and places "special" match boxes in each of the thirty seats in his car. As for his dress, he wears the "special" collars that porters used to wear many years ago. In addition he sports two military-style stripes on the sleeve of his uniform, each representing twenty-five years of service.

His favorite car on the run, which is the sister car of the Northern Light, is the Lightning, now being repaired. "I use to talk to that car during the depression when sometimes there wouldn't be a passenger on the whole trip," Mr. Wright remarked. "I'd say: 'Lightning, old girl, we got to do better.' And now we're doing lots better."

At the end of each run Mr. Wright utters a silent prayer—"Good Lord, I thank you so much for making my passengers arrive safely and satisfied."

He was born in Chester County, Pa. A widower, he lives in Boston at 70 Hammond Street.

18i 1947 New York

A Veteran of 50 years' service as an employe of the Health Dept., Henry Johnson, 67 received a check for $50 from Health Commissioner Israel Weinstein on Friday. Johnson joined the Department as a boy of 15 earning $300 a year in 1897. His personnel record noted at that time: "appointment probably permanent." Johnson is in the Bureau of Personnel. New York, N.Y. Sun. 1-5-47

B.M.T. Subway System in 1942 as a conductor, rose to the post of towerman in 1944, and is now the youngest dispatcher. He placed 24th among 622 qualified candidates for the post. Sat. Afro-American

Other Disipatchers

Frank J. Smalls, who holds the B.S. and M.S. degrees, is an assistant dispatcher after starting as a porter. He is a native of Mount Pleasant, S.C. Baltimore, Md.

John K. Wise also rose from the ranks to become a dispatcher. Small sits in a huge glass cage at Washington Square station in the heart of the downtown area.

Metropolitan Life

Satisfied With Negro Employes

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

18i Sat. 4-26-47

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Colored workers have proven just as efficient as white workers in the offices of the Metropolitan Insurance Company in this city, not because they are colored, but because of the company standards by which all employes are measured.

Although the firm did not start hiring colored office workers until much criticism had been leveled, it has a colored assistant to the director of personnel, whose job is not concerned with colored employes as much as it is with white employes.

New Metropolitan Life Workers Prove Efficient

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-26-47

Co. Dropped Bars in Offices; Employs Personnel Assistant, Seeks Suitable Persons

NEW YORK (ANP)—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company officials here admit that colored workers have proved just as efficient as white workers and measure up to the high standards which the company requires of all employees.

Although the firm did not start hiring them as office workers until much criticism had been leveled at it, it now has a colored assistant to the director of personnel, whose job is not concerned solely with employees of darker hue. Sat. 4-26-47

Race Not Questioned

Franklin O. Nichols, industrial relations officer, said the company has no way of telling how many of these employes it has. "Unless an employee is a graduate of a colored school, there is nothing to indicate race. No pictures are required and nothing that would identify the persons.

"We are interested in finding suitable persons. An applicant must be neat and clean, have a personality pleasing and speech training. Aptitude and medical tests must be passed. When these have been successfully passed, the applicant is assigned to work.

"When an organization admits it is wililng to accept all workers, it is singled out, and there is a heavy run of job seekers. If all are not hired, doubt arises. Metropolitan had this difficulty."

N.Y. Transit Employees Progressing

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP)—Colored employees in the city transit systems (subway) have steadily forged ahead from menial positions to which they were originally designated to more decent positions under civil service. 18-11-47

Leon Meekes, who entered the

Win Fight on Anti-Negro Bias At Brooklyn Gas Company

New York, Daily Worker

By John Hudson Jones

businesses have hired Negroes since the drive started.

Benny White, Council publicity representative, declared that "help-

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Council for Equal Opportunities announced over the week-end that it had won its fight with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company for the hiring and upgrading of Negro workers.

The agreement was concluded between Council and company representatives at the latter's main office, 176 Remsen St.

The company, which has an office at 1024 Fulton St. in the heart of Bedford-Stuyvesant, a predominantly Negro community, has agreed to the immediate hiring of a Negro sales floor clerk, bill delivery clerks and file clerks. The newly hired workers will have the regular three months probation training period.

When they have met company-wide requirements for upgrading, bill delivrers will be promoted to meter readers, and file clerks to grades D, C, B, and A. The company reviews each employees work record every six months for the purpose of upgrading.

company officials "met us with courtesy, and sincerely took steps to change the patterns set so long a period of years." With her were Whitney Parker, council executive secretary; the Rev. Bolse, Dent Tabernacle Baptist church; Edna Glasgow; Joseph Welss, Hattie Brisbane and others.

The meeting with the utility company was part of a successful campaign begun by the Council early last summer, when it threw a 24-hour picket line around a White Tower sandwich shop, and forced it to employ Negro countermen on Aug. 11.

Shortly after, several other stores hired Negroes to serve their 90 percent Negro clientele. The center of the movement has been the shopping district around Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue. The Fulton Street Merchants Association, S. S. Kresge, Bohack's and several other

Mrs Maude B. Richardson, one of the delegation, declared the

Can Negro Workers Get Jobs Today?

The Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

60,000 Trudge NY Streets Seeking Work

Sun. 8-24-47

By Abner W. Berry

Walter Wood was one of the 2,000 Negro welders at the Brooklyn Navy Yard discharged after V-J Day. Wood had worked as a welder for six years, was president of his local union and a competent worker. Today, nearly two years after the war, he is still unemployed and hopes to get a job driving a taxi.

Eustice Farnum, a fellow worker of Wood at the yard, worked as a shipfitter there during the war. He is now doing odd jobs in Brooklyn. It is not that Woods and Farnum could not find any job. They could have accepted sub-standard wages and gone to work—as some thousands of Negro workers after the war. But now even the sub-standard jobs are hard to get.

A check of unemployment figures shows that the total unemployed amounts to upward of 300,000. And it is growing, growing in just those industries which hire large numbers of Negro workers.

One of the best barometers of Negro unemployment is the union dispatcher's window. Negroes seeking jobs through union dispatchers for the radio, electrical, phonograph record plants (United Electrical and Radio Workers of America—CIO) range from 30 to 50 percent of the total.

★

UP TO LAST December the union was able to place most applicants. But since December, according to union officials, some 3,000 workers have been laid off. Negroes have been hard hit because they have less seniority.

These are not war workers, with wartime seniority, as these plants have had an almost complete personnel turnover since the war. Most of the Negroes who applied after V-J Day are either "trainers" or workers displaced in other plants and unable to find employment in the higher brackets.

Displaced Negro workers also went into the restaurant, hotel and retail trades. Here, too, layoffs have increased during the past month.

Estimates, based on figures from state and city agencies indicate that over 60,000 Negro workers are presently out of work. However, the number is conservative in that it does not allow for those Negro workers who, like Woods and Farnum, mentioned above, have exhausted their unemployment compensation long ago and now are among the uncounted "displaced persons."

THE NEGRO workers' sharp drop from wartime levels to the bottom of the employment ladder has been cushioned by advances made in other than war industries. But these gains by no means absorb what the New York Department of Labor terms "surplus labor."

There are roughly 100 Negroes employed as clerks, sales people and at least three executives in department stores. The telephone company hired some 500 Negro operators. But this employment is barred by company rules to college graduates as being beneath the perspective college people. The pay is sub-standard.

Under great pressure the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., a die-hard, last-ditch fighter against Negro employment, placed Negro stenographers and clerical workers on its staff. This company still does not employ Negro agents though it has more Negro business on its books than that of the combined Negro companies.

At the dispatcher's window of UE-CIO Local 430. An unemployed Negro veteran who resigned from the 52-20 Club last May, only to be caught in the swirl of unemployment in January. Finding a job, he says, "is rugged." Thousands of Negroes throughout the nation echo this worker's statements.

The Daily Worker

ALL THESE gains could not offset the post-war losses at one plant such as Sperry Gyroscope. Sperry had 1,250 Negro workers in all categories during the war. Now there are just 50 Negroes employed. And only two of them are in skilled classifications. One is a woman assembler; the other a machine tool operator.

And what became of the 15,000 Negroes, mainly New Yorkers, who worked for Wright Aeronautical in Jersey? The 15,000 from the Brooklyn Navy Yard? The returned Negro veterans?

You may see them today at unemployment insurance offices, in the employment offices of Harlem and Brooklyn and at dispatchers' windows of unions.

The uphill fight of Negro people's organizations and labor unions during the war bore some good democratic fruit. FEPC (and now SCAD) also helped to bring new job opportunities to Negro workers. But as Julius A. Thomas, national industrial secretary of the Urban League, put it:

"There is definite evidence of a rapid reversal of the wartime trend in Negro employment."

For, despite all that has been done, when Negro workers in one union represent from 30 to 50 percent of the unemployed rolls, it indicates that job Jimcrow is far from dead. Labor, the people and government have a responsibility in the days ahead.

Government and Negro unemployment will be discussed in Monday's Daily Worker.

Trail Blazer—Charming Mrs. Robert Spencer Barr, a native of Tacoma, Wash., is the first colored woman employed by P. Lorillard Company, makers of Old Gold cigarettes, as a sales promotion agent for their product. She operates in the Harlem area in New York, and is a Wilberforce graduate.—ANP. Sat 7a 8-1-47

JOBS FOR NEGROES SEEN ON INCREASE

Binghamton Conditions Better, Anti-Bias Aide Tells Group In Discussions Here

Times New York N.Y.
Fri 8-1-47

Young Negroes who have left Binghamton and Broome County, N. Y., in search of jobs should return and fight for a place in community life at home, James Gitlitz, chairman of the Broome County Council declared yesterday. He participated in a panel discussion at the New School for Social Research sponsored by the State Commission Against Discrimination and the Summer Workshop on Human Relations of New York University.

Mr. Gitlitz said bad conditions in Binghamton have taken a turn for the better, mainly through the changed attitude of top management of retail stores and large industry. He estimated the Negro population at 950 persons, most of whose families have been broken up by adverse hiring policies in the past.

The speaker said that some large stores, with the cooperation of customers, have hired Negro girls in other than menial capacities. One store has a Negro clerk and another has employed stock girls, he reported. Negro men have broken down some employment barriers, he said, but he listed several fac-

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n B. Sullivan, re
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New York State
are "gradually"
about race dis
Fri-8-1-47

Isabel King, school visual because of his r
Mrs. teacher of Philadelphia, asked how gion was a seeming
Mr. Gitlitz said Binghamton far a member of a minority group undertaking. John B. S
Negroes now have a center where should push ahead for rights to search director of the
they can hold social affairs. The gain training in a particular skill urged that an effort
attitude of young Negroes, how- She was advised to push ahead as educate the school he
ever, remains "defeatist," he as- hard as possible, since without needs of all citizens. F
serted, citing the case of a young training, a fight for a job would be ences in Westchester
man who finished high school "well wholly a theoretical venture in concluded that New York
liked, and president of his class, human rights. school officials are
but, on completing his course in Admitting that to fight for a job seeing the light about
medicine, refused to return." that was generally denied an indi crimination.
Mr. Sullivan proposed the estab-

18i 1947

New York

Jobs Waiting in N.Y. County

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Binghamton Youths Urged to Return

ATTITUDE CHANGED

Sat-8-9-47

Dept. Stores Hire Girls as Clerks

18A

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — Asserting that conditions in Binghamton and Broome County have taken a turn for the better, James Gitlitz, chairman of the Broome County Council, said that young colored persons who have left the County should return and fight for a place in community life.

Mr. Gitlitz took part in a panel discussion held recently at the N.Y. School of Social Work, sponsored by the State Commission Against Discrimination and the Summer Workshop on Human Relations of New York University.

Change in Attitude

A change in the attitude of top management of retail stores and large industry toward the estimated 950 colored persons residing in the counties was cited as the reason for opportunities that now exist.

Sat-8-9-47

The speaker declared that some department stores have hired girls in other than menial jobs, several men have broken down employment barriers and there is now a center for social affairs.

'Go the Limit'

When a Philadelphia teacher attending the session asked how far a member of minority group should push ahead for rights to get training, she was advised to "go the limit," since a fight for jobs without training is purely venture in human rights.

John B. Sullivan, research director of the commission, urged that an effort be made to educate school heads to the needs of all citizens. Some schools, he said, are "gardually seeing the light about race prejudice."

Mr. Sullivan further proposed the establishment of "work shops" for community leaders, a technique for social adjustment, which he said, would help to bring about a better racial understanding.

"CAT-MAN" AT CONEY ISLAND—The pontoon-like craft being manned at Coney Island by Lifeguard Everett Williams, above, is called a "catamaran." It is used in rescuing bathers in distress, because it can reach the bathers much faster than a swimmer can and it doesn't capsize easily. Williams, who lives at 193 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, was formerly a merchant seaman. He is a graduate of Alexander Hamilton High School and qualified for his lifeguard job by completing a 16-week course of instruction at the Department of Parks' Lifeguard Training School in New York. He earns a little less than seven dollars per day.

18i

Baltimore Md. Sat 8-9-47

KAYO JOB JIMCROW 5 TIMES

The Daily Worker New York Daily

By John Hudson Jones

Job bias in the Bedford Stuyvesant community of Brooklyn has been cracked five times in one month by the Provisional Committee for Equal Job Opportunities. And the fight goes on.

A committee statement yesterday declared: "We are determined that every store in our community that is patronized by any great percentage of Negroes shall hire Negro workers."

On Aug. 8, the Daily Worker made a brief survey of the area around Fulton and Nostrand, finding a dozen or so stores packed with Negro customers but no Negro workers. This area is in the heart of Brooklyn's largest Negro community.

The first victory came Aug. 11 when the White Towers sandwich shop at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue decided to hire Negro countermen. The decision came only after the committee had maintained a 24-hour picket line there several days.

Mon. 8-1-47

After the White Tower victory, the committee contacted several other concerns. Four others hired Negro workers. They are Gruber's Fruit Market, a salesman; Trunz Pork Store, a butcher; Bickford restaurant, a bus girl, and S. S. Kresge five and dime store, a sales girl. The Kresge manager William Chevalier hurriedly decided to capitulate when he learned of a planned picket line.

Mon. 9-1-47

The first Negro sales girl in the store is Miss Mary Milburn, 560 Sackman St. More will be hired, Chevalier has promised.

Whitney Parker, executive secretary of the committee, has called a conference of more than 100 community organizations and leading citizens to tackle the problem further.

The committee will take a delegation to the State Commission Against Discrimination early next week to seek aid from that body.

The committee is composed of representatives from several churches, civic, veterans, and youth organizations. Parker declared yesterday that "further unity and cooperation" from the entire community was needed to achieve the most effective results.

Mon. 9-1-47

"We can lick the discrimination in our community only by a concerted and sharp attack on it. Everybody, Negroes and whites, will have to help."

Holds Major Post With Machine Manufacturers

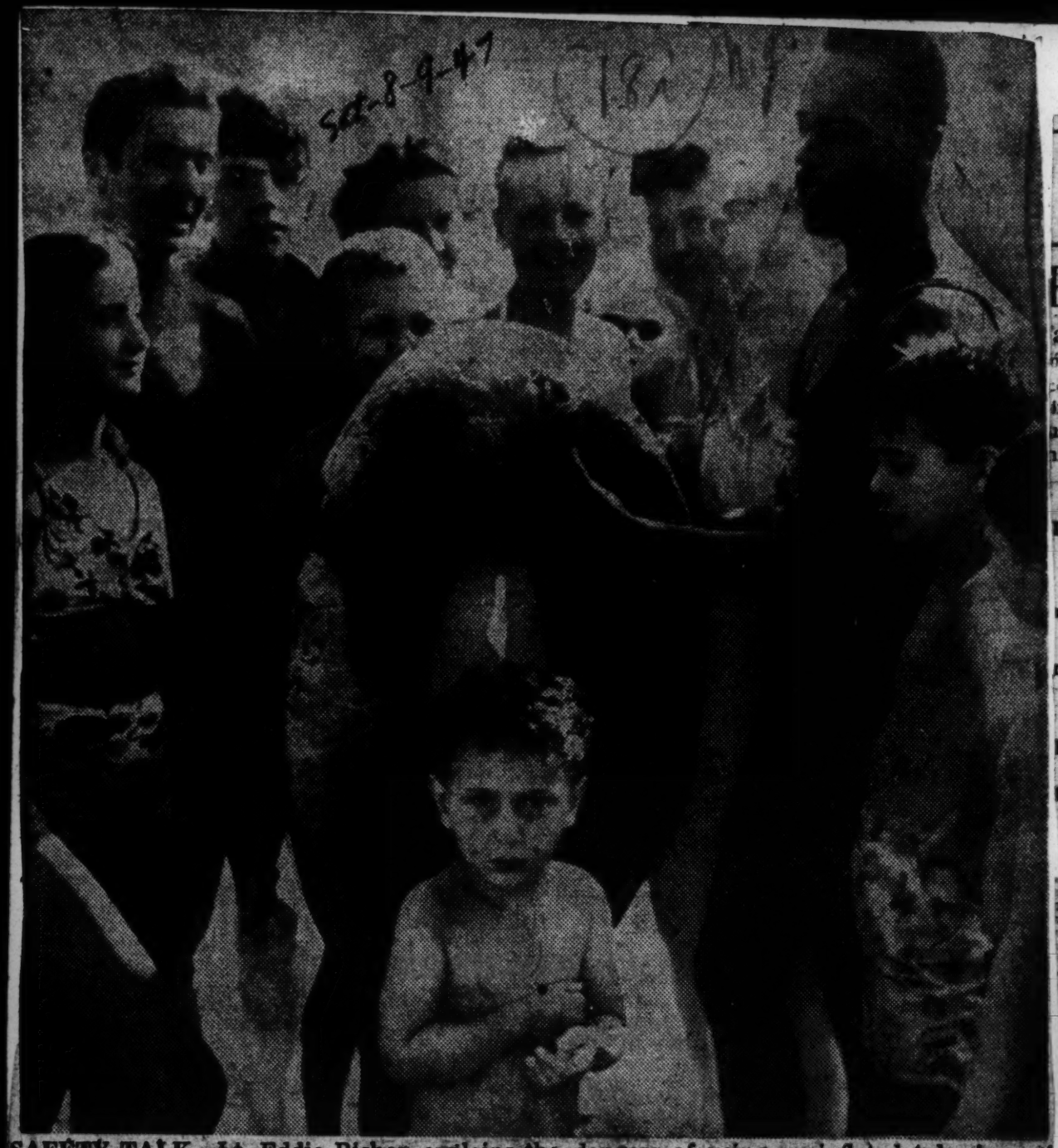
NEW YORK—(ANP)—Thomas George Laster, former professor of psychology and statistics at A. and I. State College in Nash-

A native of Mobile, Ala., he holds his bachelor's degree from Talladega College and his mas-

ville and a veteran of World War II, has joined the huge staff of International Business Machines (IBM) employes where he is the only Negro of status serving as special representative on their sales forces. Laster's territory covers some 79 cities where IBM products are sold.

Sat 8-9-47

er's degree from the University of Minnesota where he has completed the residence requirements for his doctorate.



Sat-8-9-47

SAFETY TALK—Lt. Eddie Bishop explains the dangers of using an inflated tube in surf bathing to a group of bathers at Coney Island in New York where he is one of the life guards

ECONOMIC ISSUES

WARNING SIGNS

By Labor Research Assn.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY is still booming even though the basic index of industrial production has continued to fall since its peak last March. Various maladjustments or distortions, as the business economists call them, are beginning to appear. We have discussed some of them recently in this column.

Although business sentiment [illegible] earning standpoint, this six-month period is by all odds the biggest ever."

Estimating the net profits of

"Two Negro girls were hired today at Kresge's Fulton St. store," I said.

"That's right," the voice said, "a picket line broke the color line."

"Gee!" I said. "How long have we been hammering away at Woolworth's and Kresge's to get them to hire Negro help?"

"I don't remember exactly," was the answer. "Twelve years to my personal knowledge." Man. 9-1-47

"It was pretty rough in those days, wasn't it?"

"You mean to say you don't remember the cops breaking up our lines with nightsticks and horses?"

"Of course, I remember," I said a little vaguely. "I know we've been at it a long time."

"We sure have. Are you going to write about it?"

"I think so."

"That's fine. It's a big thing. It shows we're getting there."

H. L. CUNNINGHAM

Honored For 12 Years With Park & Tilford

Chicago, Ill. Defender 18

6-28-47 Sat.

NEW YORK—H. Leslie Cunningham, ace salesman in the Harlem territory for Park and Tilford Co., was honored by the company with a letter of commendation from top officials for completion of 12 years with the sales force of the firm. Sat. 6-28-47

Cunningham, formerly with a Gotham newspaper in the advertising department, went with the firm in 1935, and was the first Negro salesman employed in the New York Territory. His rapid success in the sales field won attention of firm executives, who gave him every opportunity to develop a territory of his own. Cunningham now ranks with the first flight liquor salesmen in the whole liquor field. He helped organize the Bottle and Cork Club, a company salesmen's group, in which he has held the position of treasurer for the past five years.

Ohio Plant Employs Noted Personnel Man

World Memphis Tenn

By LEON W. TAYLOR

DAYTON, O. — (ANP)—Andrew G. Freeman, for several years an employe counselor in the famed Wright field integrated plan of workers, has acccepted a position with one of the leading city industrial plants. 18i Ohio

A brief announcement was made by the company in releasing news that will be of the utmost importance in a new phase of personnel direction. Issue 1-14-47

"The Dayton Malleable Iron company takes pleasure in announcing that Andrew G. Freeman will become associated with the company as of the first of the year, in the capacity of assistant director of industrial relations. L. A. Rodelius is director of this department. Mr. Freeman has had extensive training and experience in personnel work, and will assume broad responsibilities at the company's two Dayton plants."

Freeman affiliates with the company after several years excellent results at Wright field, army air force center of technical development and research. He holds a master's degree in personnel and guidance from Ohio state.

Eystem Employs Negro Engineer

Black Dispatch 18i

Oklahoma City, Okla.

CLEVELAND — (ANP) —Clarence Generett, 28 ,World War II veteran, recently became the first Negro engineer to receive an engineering appointment with the Cleveland Transit system. In a competitive examination with seven other applicants, Generett made a grade of 98.2., more than four points above his nearest rival. Shortly after he began work, Chief Engineer Morse Rew made use of a civil service ruling to raise him one grade in classification and salary. Sat. 6-14-47

The chance for the examination, however, came only after the Urban league and a Red Feather agency had used their influence in his behalf.

Generett has completed the design of a new boom for winch and lift trunks, several elevated and subway stations, and eight bridges for the West Side Rapid Transit. His present work includes designs for drainage and payment of the Dennison station. Sat. 6-14-47

Plants Drop Jim Crow Policy; Hire More Negroes

AfroAmerican Baltimore Md.

9-27-47

DAYTON, O.—(ANP)—The callous attitude of many industries toward skilled Negro workers is gradually softening, a survey of the industrial midwest and far west disclosed this week.

Many of the industrial plants are letting down their hiring policy and skilled workers are being recruited from all races and creeds.

From Michigan west to California national corporations are opening new positions to qualified Negro workers, but with greater emphasis upon attainment of rigid efficiency levels. 9-27-47

Hitherto, it appeared Negro workers were enlisted upon the basis of gratuities to the race. Failure of incumbents were used as springboards for further denials. The past war, however, and national employment of all persons blazed a new trail, in which Negro workers came into their own.

Many Jobs Available

Commenting from San Francisco D. Donald Glover, one of the midwest's leading industrial experts, states employment issues in the bay area present unusual practices of open and closed jobs, from the interracial ken. Many occupations closed to Negro workers farther east are available on the west coast, where five minority groups afford an exceptional cosmopolitan array of problems.

In the midwest, Detroit probes more fields, and there is promise of Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, and Dayton following in the order named within a few months, where many positions hitherto closed to Negro workers will be opened.

A recent visit to the area by Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations, National Urban League, added fuel to the awakening of better interracial reactions. His conferences in Dayton resulted in a trend of personnel direction that prompted the first big plant within the city to appoint a Negro personnel staff member in the person of Andrew G. Freeman, former employe counselor at Wright field. 9-27-47

The new year bids fair to see Negro workers extend their gains everywhere throughout the country's great industrial centers.

Ufility Firm Lifts Job Bar

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va 18i

CLEVELAND, O. — (NNPA) — The first colored white-collar workers have been hired by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, marking the success of long-time negotiations by the Cleveland National Urban League to break the utility company's job bias, Clifford Minton, industrial relations secretary of the Cleveland league, announced last Friday. Sat. 12-6-47

Mr. Minton said the new employees will have every opportunity for advancement.

Although the Cleveland utility company has always employed colored workers, this was the first break away from the "traditional" policy of employing them only in menial capacities. 12-6-47

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company is the second privately-owned utility firm in Cleveland to employ colored persons in white-collar jobs. The Ohio Bell Telephone Company, while not yet hiring switchboard operators, has employed colored persons as collectors, commercial representatives and clerks.

4 Women Work as Librarians

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
18i

15 Jobs Listed as Administrative

Sat. 5-3-47

TEACHER BEST PAID

Staff Members Hail From 18 States, D.C.

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Of the 32 War Department civilian employees currently serving with the Eighth Army here all but four are men and the women, all librarians work with the Special Services Division.

Of the jobs held by civilians, 15 are listed as administrative and fiscal, 12 are listed as ungraded and 5 are professional. This civilian complement fills 21 different job classifications, ranging from teacher of psychology to truck driver.

Highest Paid Employee

Highest paid graded civilian employee (P-3) is Franklin R. Lohr of NYC who is assigned to Camp Majestic, headquarters of the 24th Infantry Regiment as director of the local Army Education Program (AEP) School. Mr. Lohr is a teacher of psychology.

Earl P. Banda, also of NYC, holds the highest ungraded classification (Un-7) as a telephone repeater-man in Tokyo.

Personnel Listed

Following are the names, home addresses and location of the civilian employees assigned to the Eighth Army:

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles—Forrest Burris, 1734 W. 37th Dr., (Yokohama); Oakland — Paul Garibaldi, 1804 Palymra St. (Yokohama).

CONNECTICUT: New Haven—Miss Hilwe P. Pierce, 105 Bristol St. (Yokohama).

Sat. 5-3-47

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington—Harry B. Nelson, 911 French St., N.W. (Yokohama).

FLORIDA: Okahumpka — Elisha Hamilton, Box 71 (Tokyo).

GEORGIA: Newnan—Miss Patricia C. McWhorter, 108 Pinson St. (Gifu); Atlanta—Edgar Manson, 870 Greenferry Ave. (Yokohama).

ILLINOIS: Chicago—Laham M. Rollins, 127 E. 48th St. (Kyoto)

LOUISIANA: New Orleans—Joseph B. Brown (Yokohama); Woodrow W. Collins, 2104 Melpomen Ave. (Yokohama).

MARYLAND: Indian Head—John E. Travis, Box 96 (Yokohama).

7 From N. Y.

MICHIGAN: South Haven—Mr. Joseph Bowers, 811 Phillips St. (Kyoto); Detroit — Mr. Grady L. Carr, 3215 Preston St. (Tokyo).

MISSISSIPPI: Yazoo City—John H. Rowe, 233 Monroe St. (Yokohama).

NEW JERSEY: Monmouth—Isaac I. Richardson, 612 16th Ave. (Yokohama).

NEW YORK: New York City—Earl P. Banda, 112 W. 144th St (Tokyo); Leonard Barber, 210 W. 153rd St. (Yokohama); Miss Juanita Boyer, 120 Sedgwick, Bronx (Kobe); Flushing—William E. Holmes, 171-12 71st St. (Kyoto); Fort Tilden—Matthew J. Brown, 120 Steele Rd. (Yokohama); Brooklyn—Franklin R. Lohr, 84 Halsey St. (Gifu).

NORTH CAROLINA: Rocky Mountain—Miss Josephine Griffin (Yokohama); Sanford—Jesse McCoy, 306 Wardell Ave. (Yokohama).

OHIO: Toledo—Robert E. Bailey, 522 Belmont Ave. (Yokohama); Hamilton—James Harris, 142 Elliot Ave. (Kyoto).

PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh — Golden M. Brown, 624 Herron Ave. (Yokohama); Mr. Lacey G. Smith, 632 Paulson Ave. (Yokohama); Chester—Andrew E. Hendrix, 401 Edward St. (Tokyo).

Sat. 5-3-47

SOUTH CAROLINA: Spartanburg—James F. Metz Jr., 352 Glendalyn Ave., S. (Yokohama).

TENNESSEE: Clarksville—Joe Summers, 911 Shearer St. (Yokohama).

TEXAS: Williamson — Tomie D. Huderson, 813 W. 2nd St. (Kyoto).

VIRGINIA: Portsmouth—Warren A.

32 Civilians With 8th Army In Japan

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-3-47
18i Pacific

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, Yokohama, Japan—Thirty-two Negro War Department civilian employees are currently serving with the Eighth Army in varied capacities, it was announced recently.

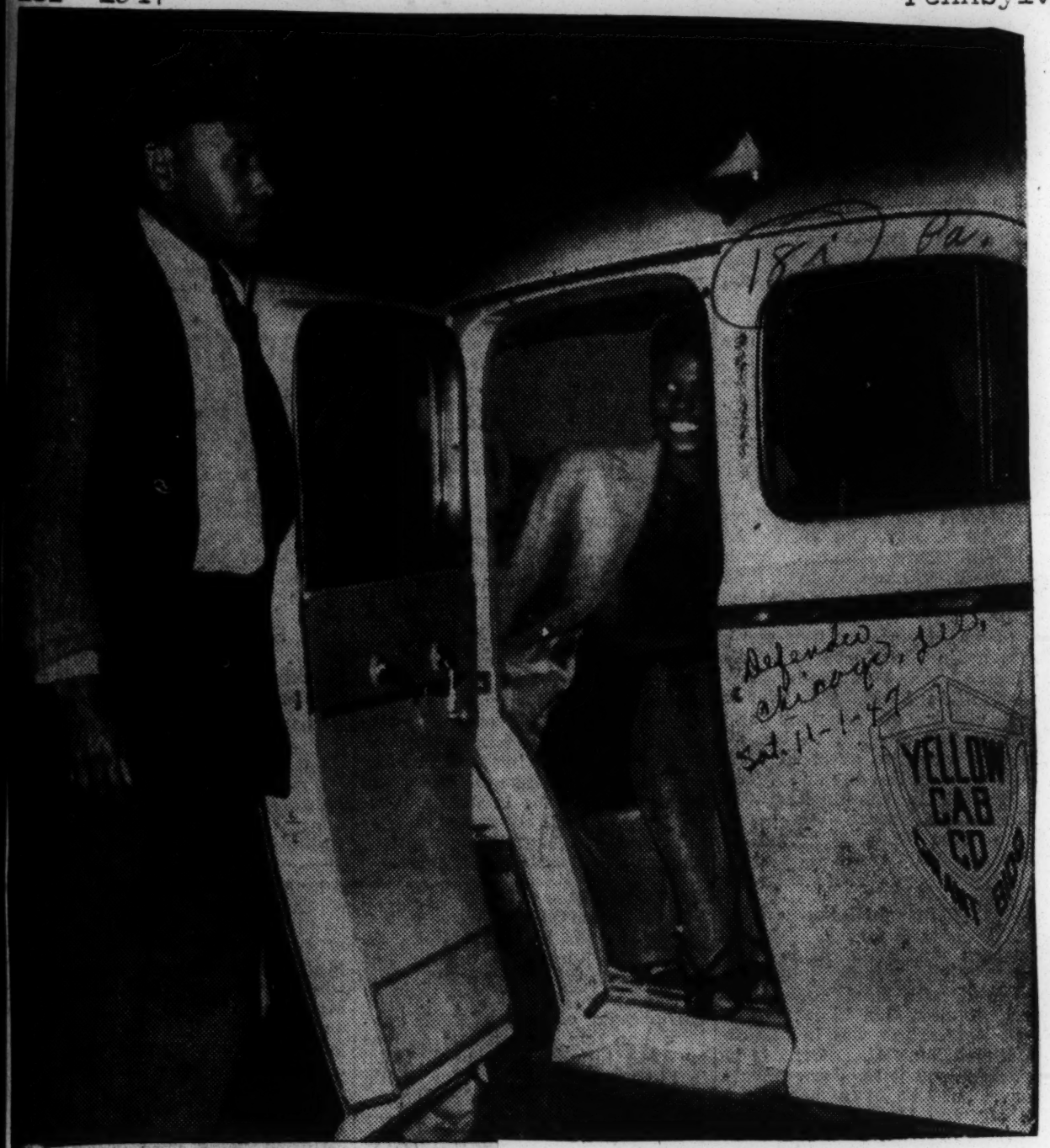
All but four of the thirty-two are men, many of whom were discharged from the army to accept civilian posts. The four women, all librarians, working with the Special Services Division, are recent arrivals in Japan.

Of the jobs held by cilvilians, 15 are listed as administrative and fiscal. Twelve are listed as ungraded and five are professional. This civilian complement fills 21 different job classifications, ranging from teacher of psychology to truck driver. Most of the workers are employed in Yokohama. Others are found in Central and Southern Japan at Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto and Gifu.

Sat. 5-3-47

Highest paid graded Negro civilian employee (P-3), is Franklin R. Lohr of New York City, who is assigned to Camp Majestic, headquarters of the 24th Infantry Regiment, as director of the local Army Education Program (AEP) School. Lohr is a teacher of psychology.

Earl P. Banda, also of New York City, holds the highest ungraded classification (Un-17) as a telephone repeater-man in Tokyo.



FIRST NEGRO YELLOW CAB DRIVER in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mac Hinton, 2716 Webster ave., picks up fares only at the cab stand but may deliver them to any part of the city. In a bid for the Negro trade, after the Owl Cab company (Negro owned) and Peoples' Cab (white), had made inroads into their business, Yellow Cab employed their first Negro driver. The cab stand is located opposite the Owl stand at Kirkpatrick and Centre. Hinton, who likes his new job, gets the same pay as Yellow's white drivers which amount to 45 per cent of the day's proceeds, exclusive of tips. The girl in the picture is Ginnie Norwood, 550 Soho st.—Photo by Glanton.

Points On Porters

Berth Maker-Uppers Aren't Called 'George' Very Much Any More, Roving Writer Learns

BY HAL BOYLE

ABOARD A PULLMAN CAR NEARING INDIANAPOLIS, April 30 —(AP)—It isn't fashionable to call Pullman porters "George" anymore.

"Used to be 90 per cent of our customers called us 'George'," said Chester Walker, who has "made all the states" in 22 years of railroad portering, "but it happens very seldom now. We have our own name-cards in the car."

Walker, a slim, dignified and kindly man of 59, was born on Lincoln's birthday in Nashville, Tenn., in 1888. He works out of Indianapolis.

HAL BOYLE

Dealing with the traveling public for more than two score years hasn't soured his temperament.

* * *

"YOU HAVE TO BE A DIPLOMAT in handling people," he said. "But I enjoy my job. Most people are nice to handle. It's very seldom you get a grouch."

Walker said that traveling salesmen are the best consistent tippers but—surprisingly—that women tip more than men.

"The average woman doesn't know the real value of money," he smiled, "but a man works for it and knows how hard it is to get."

He said that only one out of a dozen passengers tip as much as 50 cents for an overnight journey and two give nothing at all. He figured himself that a 35-cent tip was "just about right for an overnight journey but we don't count on it.

Veteran porters make up to 65 cents an hour, work 240 hours a month, they receive no pay for the two to four hours they sleep during an overnight train trip.

BOISTEROUS MEN DRINKERS are the most troublesome passengers to porters but the occasional intoxicated woman is worse—she is harder to cope with. Day in and day out the most annoying passenger is the one who rides the buzzer while the porter is making up beds.

"But 90 per cent of the people are no trouble at all," said Walker. "I like especially to haul women and children and elderly people. I like to kid the old folks and make it pleasant for them."

Portering on a crack railway train is largely an unexciting business of making beds, shining shoes and heating the baby bottles. Walker has never been trainsick, never been in a bad train wreck. About the only thing out of the routine he remembers are the two times he helped give first aid when his Pullman berths unexpectedly had to be used as emergency maternity wards.

"ONE DOCTOR WE CALLED delivered a nice boy baby for a lady while we held the train in Grand Central Station in New York," he said, "she was in a lower berth. That was luck for her. Same thing happened once going into Pocatello, Idaho. She was in a lower berth, too. No, I never heard of a baby being born in an upper berth."

The lady who can accomplish that feat will win our vote for the outstanding American mother of any year—yes, even if she is a circus midget.

Walker said porters can retire at 65 if they have 30 years' service but they "still have to scuffle around a bit" to make their pension money cover their needs. He himself doesn't want to quit as long as his back holds out.

"Even now when I lay off for a week," he said, "I get lonesome for the trains when I hear them whistle at night."

RR Porters Win Another Round

NEW YORK—Judge Albert L. Reeves of the Federal District Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri has signed an injunction restraining the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad from forcing Negro train porters off the head-end of the train and substituting white brakemen, it was announced by A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The court action grew out of a claim by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of jurisdiction over the work done by these porters and demanded the cancellation of the contract held by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for these men.

This led to a temporary restraining order which will now be replaced by the injunction. The railroads attempted to displace the porters, who for decades have performed yeoman services in the capacity of porter-brakeman with duties including flagging, coupling, signaling and switching on Western and Southern railroads, following pressure from the white Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which took the position that performance of such work belonged to its members.

The trainmen, headed by A. F. Whitney, have in their constitution a color bar excluding Negroes from membership.

U.S. Court Orders Frisco Railroad To Retain Negroes

ST. LOUIS— Judge Richard M. Duncan of the U. S. District court this week ordered the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad (Frisco Line) to retain in employment 128 Negro porter-brakemen whom the railroad threatened to discharge in March of 1946 over their demand for a higher wage classification.

The decision resulted from injunction proceedings brought by Simon L. Howard of Memphis, Tenn., one of the employees, on behalf of himself and the 127 other men. The rate for porters on the line is $169 per month, and for brakemen $204.

White employees, performing identical services, were all classed as brakemen and paid the higher rate, while colored employees were all classed as porters and paid the lower rate. Appeal to the railroad adjustment board confirmed their demand, and the company threatened discharge in retaliation.

Porters' Union Wins Pay Hike From Rio Grande

NEW YORK—Last week, in the offices of the Denver Rio Grande Western Railroad in Denver, Colo., negotiations concerning wages and working conditions were completed by A. Philip Randolph, international president, and M. P. Webster, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with the management of the Denver Rio Grande Western Railroad.

The Brotherhood, through constant negotiation with the railroad management, was able to secure restoration of half of the porters who were laid off, with prospects of the other half being put back to work in the near future. An increase in pay of $15 a month was also won for the men.

TRAIN PORTERS LOSE 1ST ROUND IN FIGHT FOR JOBS

ST. LOUIS — An effort by 126 Frisco Lines train porters to obtain an injunction barring the railroad from discharging them failed last week when U. S. District Judge Richard M. Duncan ruled that the National Railroad Adjustment Board was the proper agency to determine the issue.

However, Judge Duncan continued in effect a temporary order restraining the railroad from replacing the Negro porters with white brakemen pending a decision by the board.

Co-defendant in the suit with the railroad line is the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which signed an agreement with the Frisco barring porters from performing brakeman duty.

At the outset, the porters contended the move by the union and line was to completely move Negroes from duties with the road.

AFTER 42-years as a Pullman Porter, H. E. Washington, local porter, retired last week. Washington is shown above, handing in his keys to Los Angeles district superintendent Fitchgerald.

Washington said he was 28 years and five days with the Los Angeles district, 14 on the Salt Lake route of the Union Pacific. Active in fraternal affairs, he is a 33rd degree Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a past patron of the Order of Eastern Star, and holds other fraternal offices.

Protests Futile, Redcap Fee Raised to 15 Cents a Bag

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The "redcap" charge for carrying a piece of hand luggage was increased from 10 cents to 15 cents last Monday as a result of action by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which refused to suspend the tariff carrying the increased charge.

The United Transport Service Employees of America, the red caps' union, and CIO units have protested the increase, expressing fear that fewer people would use the services of the redcaps and that this would result in a loss of employment.

They also said the public would think the money went to the redcaps, who in reality retain only the money in excess of the official charge.

PORTER WRIGHT
After 55 years.

¶ Pullman Porter Fred Wright, 67, who went to work for the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad as a water boy when he was twelve ("I had a can, and went through the cars hollering 'water!' "), was awarded a gold pin for 55 years' service. His favorite car is the *Lightning*. "I use to talk to that car during the depression when sometimes there wouldn't be a passenger on the whole trip. I'd say: 'Lightning, old girl, we got to do better.' And now we're doing lots better."

(HERMAN SMITH,) colored and an expert sales promotion executive who made a name for himself with Pepsi-Cola before the war, is now with Schenley products. The white sales officials in the various districts he visits nearly knock themselves out trying to understand how he performs seeming miracles of breaking down sales resistance without moving much more than a finger.

The other day in Washington, the area salesmen and executives, all white, had him lecture to them. At the conclusion the chief selected a salesman to go along and said to Herman: "Come on. We are going to watch you in action. We'll visit a few of the colored dealers uptown who seldom or never handle our products." Herman was on something of a spot. 18i Salesmen Ill,

The first dealer visited was a particularly tough customer who had never bought any of the many Schenley products. Nevertheless, busy as he was with several customers he recognized the sales people when they walked in and seeing Herman with them, yelled: "Hi Smitty, I've been too busy to talk to those guys but if you're with 'em now that's good enough for me. Send me two dozen cases of 'Feathers.'" 9-20-47 Chicago Defender

In the next liquor store the colored owner and manager, explained: "I haven't been taking your stuff because I don't like the manners of that cracker salesman you send up here telling mammy jokes and all. But if you are with 'em now Herman, I'll take a few cases to start because I know you'll straighten 'em out."

And so it went. Herman didn't have to say anything or lift a finger. The white sales executive and salesman got an education. But not being born colored they still can't figure out how Herman does it.

Industrial Education

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Training Facilities Needed

18i Sat. 4-5-47

Situation in South Dismal, League Head Says, Agency Seeks $450,000 for National Service

NEW YORK—Terming the situation facing minority veterans as "critical with no sign of improvement," Lester Granger, National Urban League executive, said last week that the industrial training set-up for minorities, especially in the South, is more dismal today than it was at the close of the war.

With their present equipment and program, Southern educational institutions devoted to industrial training are not meeting the need, and can never do so, Mr. Granger remarked. The league recently completed its 15th annual campaign to make industrial education popular among young people as a step in interracial work.

Drive Conducted in 23 States

The drive for vocational opportunity was conducted in 314 schools and colleges in 23 States, mainly in urban communities, with large minority populations.

"Many gains made during the war in the North will be maintained largely because of an enlightened point of view among employers and unions," Mr. Granger stated. Sat. 4-5-47

Julius A. Thomas, league industrial secretary, who toured the industrial cities, reported improved facilities for industrial training in Baltimore, and praised the General Motors plant in Kansas City, Mo., for upgrading minority workers.

Viewpoint in Baltimore

He said the school board in Baltimore has taken a realistic view of the problem and now is maintaining two industrial schools for members of the minority group.

The league is seeking $450,000 for its national service fund for the year. Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life magazines, who received members of the campaign committee, in his Waldorf-Astoria Hotel apartment, stressed the importance of the 56 local branches of the league in the social work field. Sat. 4-5-47

Mr. Granger declared that continued migration to the West and North of untrained colored rural and small-town workers makes it essential to have a national education program for industrial training.

With Nashville Utility 51 Years

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 6-21-47 (18i)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Will Phillips, 79, an employe with the Southern Coach Lines here since the days the company had mule-drawn vehicles, last week was presented with a watch in recognition of his fifty-one years of service with the concern.

He began work with the company in 1896. SCL officials and employes also presented Phillips with a merchandise certificate and cash. It is said that even now the seventy-nine-year-old utility employe misses very few days of work despite his age. Sat. 6-21-47

Honored for 51 Years Service

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 6-21-47 (18i)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — An employe of Southern Coach Lines, operator of city passenger buses here, whose employment with the bus company began in mule-drawn vehicle days last week received recognition for his fifty-one years of service. Sat. 6-21-47

Company officials and fellow employes presented 79-year-old Will Phillips of 1430 Fifteenth Avenue, South, with a watch, a cash present and a merchandise certificate. Phillips, who has worked as truck driver and cleaner, rarely misses a day's work despite his age, officials of the company said. He started with the city transportation company in 1896.

Ben Retires (18i)

Raised Flag Fifty Years

Courier Tenn. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE—Ben F. Johnson, whose daily chore it has been to hoist Old Glory above the capitol in the morning and haul it down in the evening, has retired after nearly fifty years service to the State. Sat. 11-15-47

The aged porter, who has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday, has been the official capitol flag-raiser so long that nobody remembers when anyone else did the job.

Long ago flag-raising became a kind of ritual with Ben. It was the only one of the many jobs assigned to him but he took special pride in doing it right.

So punctual did Ben become with the flag-raising at 8 A. M. and hauling down at 4:30 P. M., that a newsman observed some years ago: "Thirteen thousand Nashville school children go to school by the capitol flag."

Ben doesn't think he has always been on the minute, however. "But I don't believe I ever missed it more than five minutes," he said.

SEWANEE HONORS ITS NEGRO TRAINER

Time

50 of 3,000 Athletes Served by Willie Six in 39 Years Join Tribute on His Retiring

New York, N.Y. (18i) Tenn.

SEWANEE, Tenn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Hundreds of alumni of the University of the South came here today for a home-coming football game at which Willie Six, 61-year-old Negro trainer of Sewanee athletes for thirty-nine years, was honored.

Although the football game between once-beaten Sewanee and Hampden-Sydney offered one attraction for the students, for old grads and spectators lining the playing field, the center of attraction was the now somewhat ailing trainer who is retiring from active work. 11-23-47

During the first half he watched from the shelter of an automobile at the end of the field. The weather was cold and wet and the sponsors of "Willie Six Day" would not let him out in the dampness.

But at halftime Harry Bell Doublas, student president of the Order of Gownsmen, came out on the field and led a ceremony in which a plaque honoring Willie's service and a cash gift were presented the trainer. Sun.

Before the game Willie, who was born Willie Sims but acquired the "Six" from the number on his jersey thirty years ago, met and called by name about fifty of the former Sewanee athletes who greeted him in the dressing room.

The fifty, who sat with the Sewanee players on the bench, were only a fraction of the 3,000 athletes Willie had attended during his long service. They included three former captains of Sewanee football teams, Eben A. Wortham of Nashville, 1916; Eugene Harris of Nashville, 1924, and William Cravens of Winchester, Tenn., 1929.

Another protege of Willie who was here was Maj. Gen. Joseph N. Dalton of Washington.

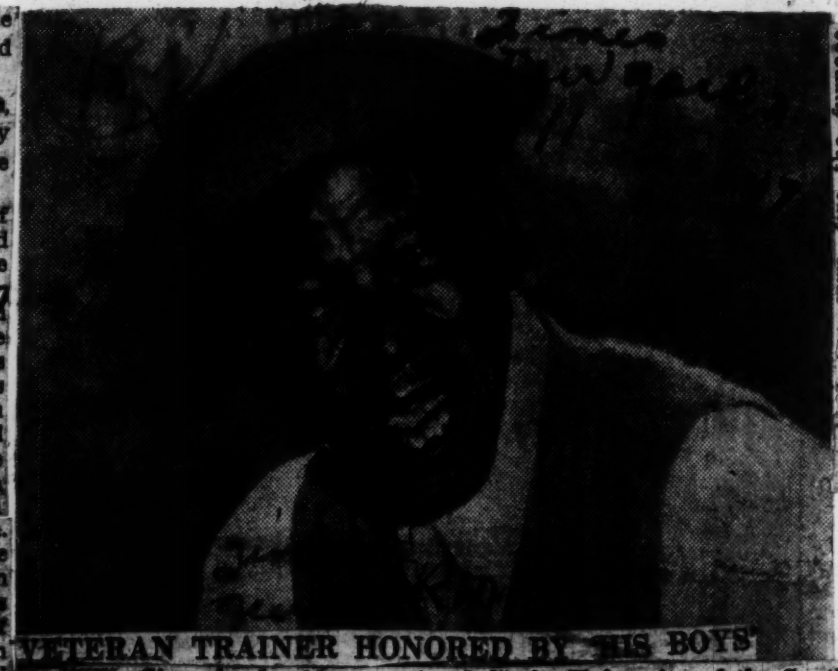
Charles V. Flowers, star player of the 1947 team, thanked Willie in behalf of the student body and the team. Sun.

The plaque, signed by Flowers, Vice-Chancellor Alexander Guerry and by Gordon M. Clark of the athletic department, said:

"For a period little short of forty years Willie Six has rendered faithful and loving service to the athletes of Sewanee. 11-23-47

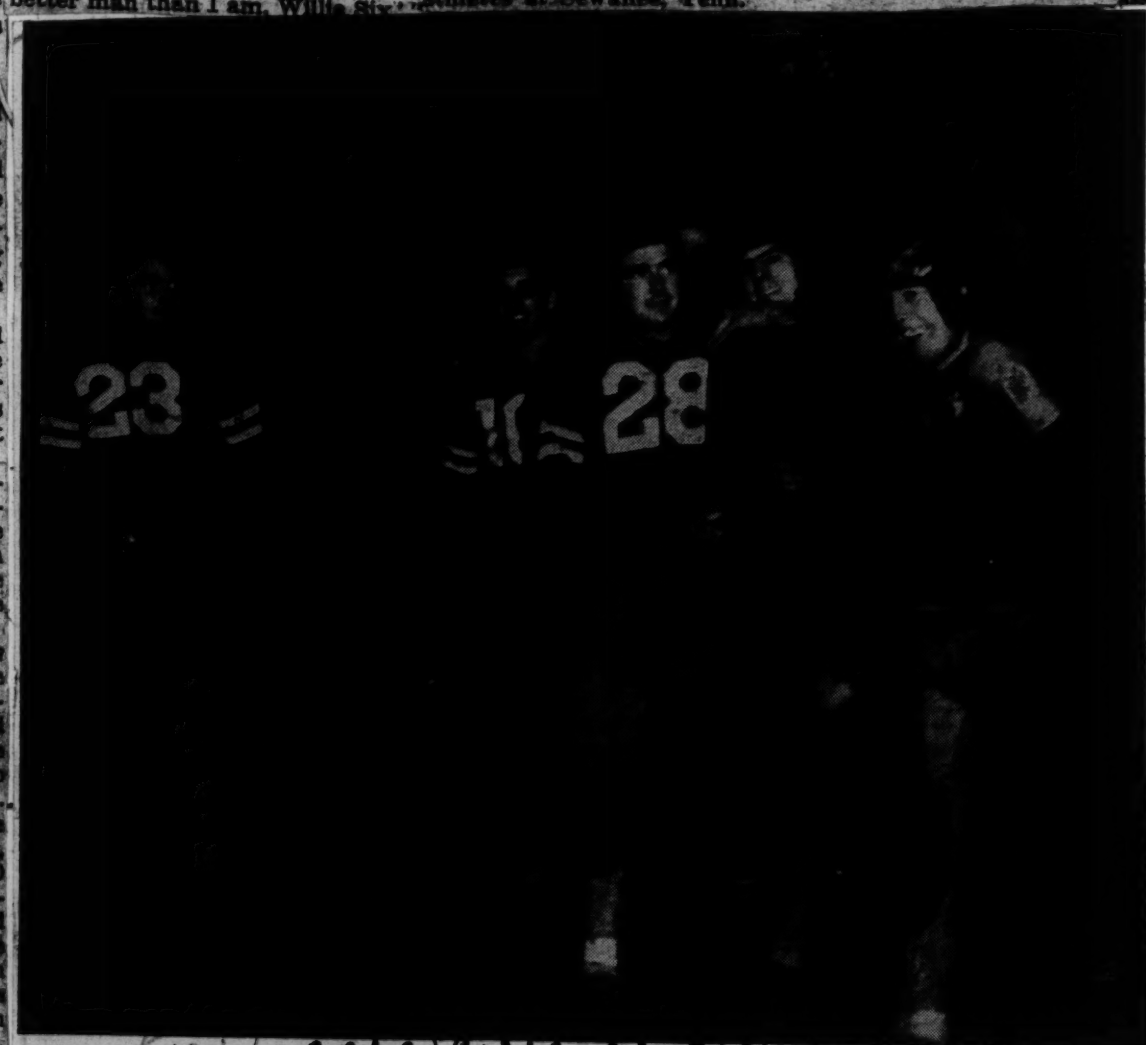
"In that time he has set such an example of selflessness and of pure devotion to his task that he has left an indelible mark on the lives of all with whom he has come in contact and has earned a reward of love and esteem which have made his name and his person a legend not only in Sewanee but in sport circles throughout the South.

"Willie Six is a living example of one who, because he has been among us as one who serves, has made his life a real ministry. Of him truly will it ever be said in deep humility and sincerity by all whom he has served: 'You're a better man than I am, Willie Six.'"



VETERAN TRAINER HONORED BY 'HIS BOYS'

Willie Six, who for 39 years "tended" the University of the South athletes at Sewanee, Tenn. Associated Press



WILLIE SIX'S DAY

(18i) Sun. Chicago Ill. 12-8-47. Mon.

In Sewanee, Tenn., University of the South wound up its football season with a victory. But the loudest cheers were reserved for Willie Six, who retired after 40 years as the team's trainer. He got an armful of gifts, a ride on the shoulders of his team.

A BIG DAY FOR WILLIE SIX

Pittsburgh Times

He was born Willie Sims, but his name now is Willie Six. Willie had a pretty nice time the day of the big football game last Saturday down at Sewanee in Tennessee. It didn't start out so good. It was cold and rainy and the old man had twinges of rheumatism. Worst of all, at 61, he was quitting his beloved job after thirty-nine years. But it certainly ended up fine.

Willie Six is a trainer of athletes. In his time he has sent at least 3,000 of them onto the playing fields, all in the prime condition only his devoted care could give them. Most of them won their coveted university letter and some won fame. Willie never won anything much but friends and a number, the familiar "6" he wore on his jersey thirty years ago. But at Sewanee it is an honored number. And over the week-end a lot of his old football heroes came back to greet him. He could call all fifty by name. They gave him a plaque signed by the vice chancellor and (6 being a lucky number, too) a bunch of folding money. Though Willie had never thought of it that way, they told him he had made his life a real ministry of loving, selfless service. One and all they joined in saying "You're a better man than I am, Willie Six." It is not likely Willie ever heard of Gunga Din. But the boys sounded mighty nice and kind. It made him feel good. 18i Tenn.

After all, he had worked right hard. He remembered how, as a young fellow, he had started on a morning job with the gang building the chapel. In the afternoon he got to helping out the football coach. All he had to do was report at the gym, fire the furnace, clean up, lay out and repair uniforms and equipment, rub and bandage the teams, bank the furnace, lock up, and, often without supper, start on a round of the dormitories to massage injured players that sometimes ended only at midnight. Saturday, though, he quit earlier. Yes, sir, it had surely been a wonderful day. There wasn't a prouder Negro or a justly prouder man in all Tennessee.

It's Garden Week All Year at 'Greenhouse' Kept by George Ed Britton, Charlotte Negro

Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.
Sun. 5-4-47

By Paul Saunier, Jr.

Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

BROOKNEAL, May 3.—George Ed Britton, 47-year-old Charlotte County Negro, was puttering around in the twilight gloom of his "greenhouse," in the sideyard next the log home he shares with eight relatives. George Ed's "greenhouse" is a rough-built slanting-roof affair, built over a four-foot pit, in which he keeps the 450 potted plants which are his pride and joy.

Garden Week may come once a year to the famous Virginia estates, but at George Ed's house it's garden week all year around.

"Flowers?" said George Ed. "Man, I got 'em."

He clambered up from the maze of tin cans, rusty pails, cook pans, old white enamel chamber pots and a few genuine flower-pots which were banked, stacked, propped and hanging in the little building.

"I just got interested in growin' pretty flowers when I was a little boy," George Ed explained, with a flashing smile. George Ed is a slender man, with a flourishing mustache and a tall, bald forehead which will glisten in the light nearly as much as his teeth. He mopped his forehead as he spoke. A little cluster of friends and relatives had gathered to hear George Ed's discourse.

"I just always liked my flowers," he continued. "Not bein' married, I spend my spare time with flowers."

"I didn't get married," George Ed explained, laughing, "because nobody ever asked me." The assemblage joined in a general giggle.

Likes Growing Things

"Anyway," he continued, "I've just been collectin' and tradin' and growin' flowers because I like to see things grow. Now down here I've got lilies, and ferns, and oleanders and lemon, and begonias, and hydrangeas, and geraniums, an' let's see."

He peered into a far corner of the structure.

"Shrimp plants, cactus of dif'unt varieties, snake plant an' aspidistra, wanderin' jew and saltana. I can spell 'em all, and pronounce most of 'em. Somebody tells me once and I'll know."

"I got silk oak, and colus and night celery." He paused for breath.

"That's an interestin' plant," he mused, "that night celery." He pointed at the plant. "It blooms

Staff Photo

George Ed Britton's Flowers Are Not for Sale

Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.
Sun. 5-4-47

Charlotte Gardener Says 'Flowers Are for Fun'

two or three nights about Christmas, at midnight, and it appears like a baby in a cradle, all white."

Asked if he got up at midnight last Christmas to see the phenomenon, George said no.

"What do you keep it for, then?" asked someone in the crowd.

"Just for the plant," George Ed answered.

"I used to see it when I was young," he added, grinning, "but I was runnin' around then."

He took a fresh breath and continued. "I got wine plants, and hibiscus, and lantanya, and poinsettas and tricolor plant, that's just various colors."

Likes Poinsettas

"That leopard plant is nice," he said. "Looks just like a leopard, they say."

"I don't really know," he added confidentially, "'cause I never saw a leopard."

Asked what plants he was proudest of, George Ed had quick answer. "Poinsettas," he said. "I got 'em red, and pink, and white. They are really beautiful."

"I just wish you could have come later, when I had everything out," he said suddenly. "Then you could see. I put 450 potted plants out in the stands in the yard, an' you never saw so many colors. Yellow and everything."

He indicated a blooming front-yard flower-bed with a wave of his hand. "I got annuals, too," he said, "but they're just old things you plant every year. An' perennals. Great Scott and Moses, have I got perennials!"

Professionally, George Ed said, he is a groundskeeper at near-by Red Hill, the old Patrick Henry estate, and he works on his home plants in his spare time. "I work here from 6:30 A. M. to 7:20 A. M., snatch my lunch-box and go," he said. "Then I get back about a quarter to 6 and I work until dark. I eat after everybody else has finished."

Sundays Different

"I haven't had a dress-up holiday in 20 years," George Ed said proudly, looking down his nose.

"How about Sundays" someone asked.

"Oh, sure, Sundays," George Ed said. "Sundays are different. Sundays I gets out with 'em." He accented the "with."

George Ed is superintendent of the Sunday school, a relative explained, and he takes his duties most seriously.

Asked what he would do if someone wanted to buy his stock of flowers, George Ed had a ready answer. "My flowers are for fun," he said. "Can't nobody buy me out."

"Course," he added, "if they wanted to pay me enough so I could build me a real nice greenhouse, then I might. I could start tradin' flowers and buyin' a few and growin' 'em up again."

"Some day," he said, a little wistfully, "I'm gonna have me a real greenhouse. Gonna watch my flowers grow and grow."

He fondled the spotted leaf of his leopard plant.

"That's s'posed to look just like a leopard," he said.

Economic Justice On The Peninsula

Times-Herald, Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-3-47 18i Va.

COMMISSIONER GEORGE A. BENTLEY of the Peninsula Industrial Committee which serves the cities of Newport News, Hampton and Phoebus, is to be commended for his recent efforts to bring to the Peninsula additional industries which would give employment, especially to colored people. The assumption is that the industrial board of the Peninsula is already providing adequately for white workers. As everyone knows, there is on the Peninsula and elsewhere a real need for industries which can provide employment for the ever-increasing reservoir of Negro workers.

The Peninsula Industrial Committee as a whole is to be commended for this step. It is noted by Mr. BENTLEY that "there are about 700 high school girl graduates among the Negroes available for positions and who have no opportunities at the present time." The situation as it affects males is one that also gives concern. An awareness of this problem and the real efforts being put forth to do something about it, stamp the Peninsula Industrial Committee as being not only willing but ready to take tangible steps to safeinsula's major industry, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, which over a long period of years has given the colored people of the Peninsula an opportunity to share in industrial employment. The result is that Newport News and vicinity can show a Negro population considerably above the average southern community in economic worth, in productive citizenship and its ability to carry its part of the necessary tax loads, in civic pride and patriotism, and in intelligence and home-ownership.

We believe that other communities in Virginia could well profit by the far-seeing, statesmanlike policy of the Peninsula Industrial Committee.

guard the economic position of the Peninsula by undertaking to provide profitable employment to all of its people.

This policy, no doubt, was originated and has been nurtured by the Pen-

Union Wins Reinstatement For Waiter

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
18i
Sat. 8-23-47

NEW YORK— A Pennsylvania Railroad dining car waiter, Samuel Wilson, was reinstated here this week following a complaint by White House Aide Maj. F. H. Graham, that Wilson had cursed his wife May 2. Sat. 8-23-47

On May 5, a letter from Graham written on White House stationery complaining of Wilson's behavior was received by Pennsylvania Supt. R. G. Robertson who summarily dismissed Wilson. Then — the Rank and File Committee of Wilson's union charged that while en route to New York on the Congressional Limited Major Graham and his party had to wait until a Negro party left the crowded dining car, and this fact incensed Mrs. Graham who was later seated before her husband. At this point, Graham charged in the letter, Wilson cursed Mrs. Graham.

The union's attorney, Archibald Bronsen, forced another hearing for Wilson because there was no witness but Graham's letter, the evidence against him was deemed insufficient for dismissal from his job. Wilson was then reinstated by Robertson. with full seniority.

Employment Range Widens In Milwaukee

Wed. 6-18-47 18i
Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin— (ANP A dearth of decent housing is the main problem confronting Negroes and other minority groups, according to a joint observation made here last week by Mayor John L. Bohn and other community leaders. The group found that the employment outlook showed that opportunities for Negroes are still at a high peak and rising all the time.

The shortage of housing was brought about by the war-time migration of Negroes to this city, according to the group. Pre-War population of Negroes was about 12,000, as compared to present estimates of 16,000. Total population figures are 625,000, with many white persons living outside the city limits of Milwaukee county. Wed. 6-18-47

SENSES GREAT NEEDS

As for the housing situation, Mayor Bohn said that the city was seeking legislation to obtain $1,750,000, "already earmarked for housing" but held up by the war and present high costs of construction. Actually, he said, the city needs about $25,000,000 to take care of the city's slum clearance project.

He pointed ont that when funds are secured for building new homes there would be no residential segregation. He revealed that a few Ne

Woman Not Only Ace Mechanic, Her Ideas Also Take Awards

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 8i
Sat. 6-28-47

NEW YORK—When Miss Louise Williams applied for a mechanic's job at American Airlines she wanted to see whether or not they would hire a woman.

They not only offered her a job, but made it so attractive she went right to work. Sat. 6-28-47

Since that time she has become a senior mechanic, which is most uncommon for one her sex. Not only that but she has been given awards for new ideas she has had on overhauling the huge air transport engines.

She has been with American Airlines five years and earns a fine living for herself and two children, ages 11 and 14 years. She commutes each day between her apartment at 219 W. 144th St., New York City, to LaGuardia Field where she works.

She became a senior mechanic in about two years, but not until she had done what every other mechanic must do to win his seniority. She passed examinations that entitled her to the title. These included a trade test on manual work with drawings to prove her understanding of engine repair, and a 15-page examination. Her grade was 98 Sat. 6-28-47

Mrs. Williams was born in Fort Motte, S.C. She intended to be a school teacher and studied at Allen University, S.C. She wasn't sure she would like teaching so she went to night school and took 170 hours in bench assembly which gave her the necessary mechanical qualifications to apply for work at American Airlines.

To prepare Mrs. Williams for her technical job on airplane engines, Amreican Airlines sent her to the Academy of Aerial Engineering at LaGuardia Field.

Mrs. Williams says mechanical work on an airplane certainly isn't easy, but it wouldn't take her very long to convince you it is a fascinating job.

War-Induced Measures Freed Women, Labor Bureau Shows

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Women are a bit closer to freedom from obsolete laws which discriminate against them through recent State action the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department reported, this week. Sat. 3-1-47

Some of this legislation came as result of wartime manpower shortage, the bureau said, pointing out that last week the House and Senate introduced measures calling for a policy of no discrimination on the basis of sex except when reasonably justified "by differences in physical structure, biological or social functions."

Commission Urged

The measures also would create a commission to study and report to Congress and the President on the legal status of women and local discriminations.

Among the recent steps taken to "free" women are:

1. Seven States extended jury service to women, so that women now are barred from jury duty in only sixteen States. Five other States extended eligibility of women for jury service.

2. A Georgia statute gave a wife full right to her personal earnings, free from the claims of her husband.

Marriage Bar Lowered

3. Florida, North Carolina and Pennsylvania abolished obstacles to married women's freedom to exercise general powers of contract. Sat. 3-1-47

4. North Carolina repealed a law which required a married woman to obtain her husband's consent and observe prescribed court procedure to engage in business of her own account.

5. New Jersey passed a law stating that rights to hold office or employment could not be denied or a bridged because of marital status.

6. Laws of family relations and of property rights were modernized in several States. Revision of these laws and extension of jury service undoubtedly stemmed in part from the manpower shortage during the war, the bureau said.

Negro Women Hardest Hit By Taft-Hartley Bill

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World 18i
Thurs. 7-3-47

NEW YORK — (ANP) —Negro women and women of other racial and religious minority groups, will suffer most from the application of the Taft-Hartley Labor law, Dr. Gene Weltfish, president of the Congress of American women, asserted here Friday.

"The women of American are profoundly affected by this abrogation of the basic rights of all the American people. The Taft-Hartley Labor law means a complete disruption of our national economy, of our wage structure, of our price structure, and of social services so important to women and to the well-being of their children".

The law will work special hardships on Negro women, Dr Weltfish explained, because they are already discriminated against, the Taft-Hartley Labor law weakens those groups which strive to protect Negro women's rights.

"Every right-thinking woman must protest the total disregard that our congress has shown of the overt expression of people's disapproval of the Taft-Hartley bill as shown through their telegrams and letters and petitions to support the President's veto," Dr. Weltfish declared. "This flouting of public opinion is one-of the most serious things that has happened in our generation." Thur. 7-3-47

Mrs. Muriel Draper, chairman of the peace and democracy commission of the Congress of American women, announced that the commission has notified the CIO and the AFL of its support "in the fight against this vicious and undemocratic legislation." Thur. 7-3-47

Earlier this month, at its Eastern Seaboard conference, the Congress of American women demanded that Negro women be given the opportunity "to participate fully in all phases of our social, economic and political life." It was the Congress of American women's Swedish affiliate which organized the recent Swedish women's protest against what was called "outrageous discrimination" against Negro American sailors by white American sailors in a Swedish port.

vealed that 300,000 more women were unemployed in July of this year than in July, 1946. Several legislators have tried to pass a Federal equal pay bill for women.

Over Fourth of Nation's Workers Are Women; Control Some Fields

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The women professional nurses and Miss physicians. 7-13-47

Only 1% "Hello" Girls

Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, pointed out last week that about 29% of the nation's employed persons are women. 7-13-47 she said,

"Without women," are colored, but less than 1% of "our schools, hospitals and medical all telephone operators are. laboratories would be greatly understaffed, if not actually incapacitated, for women form 75% of all teachers, almost 98% of the professional nurses and 90% of the medial-laboratory Sat. technicians."

According to the lastest census, about 9% of all women teachers were colored, while colored women comprised about 2% of all the

Women account for 93% of all household employees, 95% of all telephone operators and two-thirds of those who wait on the public in restaurants and hotels. Of the household employees, nearly 50%

Although Miss Miller says that women have not suffered widespread unemployment at any time since V-J Day, the Civil Service Commission recently announced that 60,000 women have lost their Government jobs since then.

There was no racial breakdown. The Women's Bureau also re-

Personality Gal Representatives Do Unique Sales Job For Old Gold

P. Lorillard Co. has figured out a new way to win friends and influence smokers, and the device is near irresistable.

In New York last May, they hired charming, personable Mrs. Roberta K. Barr to do a job of merchandising Old Gold cigarets in the Negro market. It caught on, so last week they added equally charming Mrs. Alice Dempsey Neville to the Chicago staff.

The trick is not to try and make sales. As Mrs. Barr puts it, unless a salesman has some kind of magic, he can't put off much on a retail merchant, except what sells well already. Dealing with the customer is something else again, and P. Lorillard is meeting him where he walks and talks, with the two personality representatives.

Smile And A Spiel

They greet John Q. Smoker with a pleasant smile, a fast summary of what Old Golds are, and quick as a flash, plop a sample in his hand and say see for yourself. (They smoke 'em too.) It works, Mrs. Barr says, and she has had many an opportunity to try it, especially at ball games at Ebbets Field this summer, where she had to try and "sell" Brooklyn baseball lovers.

Hard to beat? Old Gold thinks so, and that's why they added Mrs. Neville to the staff in Chicago which offers the second best market possibilities. They're especially proud of the idea, since it developed in their offices, and the two young women are the first Negroes hired in their sales department. The New York and Chicago Urban leagues take a little of the credit. They furnished the personnel.

Mrs. Neville and Mrs. Barr think it is a good deal too. Being a woman adds something new to the merchandising business, they say, flashing a smile and a pack of Old Golds.

They work with practically no supervision, choosing their own calls and filling in the details of their sales talk. Even though they are more or less confined to the Negro market, they find that whites respond the same as Negroes among the 19 out of 20 persons who react well to their approach.

The job has real personal value to them, since quite by accident, it reunited two college chums. They were at Tennessee State College in 1939. Mrs. Barr hails from Seattle, and is a student at New York University. Her husband is a photographer. Mrs. Neville lives at 4016 Calumet ave., and is the mother of five-year-old twins. Her husband is Atty. Philander Neville.

HONEST DEALING WITH NEGROES *Advertiser* (18j) *Montgomery, Ala.*

Editor, The Advertiser:

How can we expect the Negro to be honest with us when we are not honest with him? There is a Negro in jail in Andalusia *1-5-47* charged with malicious damage to personal *Wed.* property. *Advertiser* This Negro's wife had to go to the hospital for an opera- *Montgomery, Ala.* tion. The bill was $126. A farmer paid the bill and the Negro agreed to work the debt out at $2 per day. Instead of getting out of debt he got in debt amount of $170.76. The Negro asked his boss if it would be allright for him to get some one to pay the bill, and was promptly jailed.

Wed. 1-5-47

B. E. WARE

Elba, Ala.

4 Accused of Enslaving Negro for Debt, Freed

Tuscaloosa News

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)— Four Reform, Ala., men, one a member of the Alabama House or Representatives, were acquitted tonight by a Federal Court jury of conspiracy to hold a 26-year-old Negro man in involutary servitude because of a dept.

The four are R. Bruce Doughty, former State senator who was elected to the lower House in November; his cousin, Eddie Lawton Doughty; William Ambrose, and James Vernie Sanders.

Willie F. Will, the Negro involved, testified today that R. Bruce Doughty beat him because of the debt.

NOW FOR A FEW SENATORS

Sat-8-2-47
Defender - Chicago Ill.

A unique interest has been shown nationally in the case of the enslaver of Dora Jones, 58, the personal peon of Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls, 62, for the past two score years. Now Mrs. Ingalls has been found guilty and she faces a jail term. It was the first actual slave case under the Thirteenth Amendment since 1880.

White America followed developments in this case with just as much concern as Negro Americans. Moreover it is only justice that Mrs. Ingalls be found guilty.

The question arises, How can society atone to Dora Jones for the anachronism and cruelty of her enslavement long after the death of Lincoln?

It is an interesting question, and it raises other kindred questions.

She could not have been so enslaved if there were not in the land a wholesale semi-serfdom of a whole people, She could not have been so literally in thrall if it was not also true that millions of her color cannot vote. Mrs. Ingalls could not have gotten away with as much as she did if she did not have the sanction of a lynch society in many states and an indifferent society in many other states.

The real culprit is organized political and economic greed, which still holds millions in chains which, if not as actual as those that held Dora Jones, are still just as painful.

Statesmen who ignore the needs of the oppressed are as guilty as Mrs. Ingalls. We look forward to the jailing of the Ellenders, the Rankins, Bilbos and heads of Jim Crow institutions like the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. They are as guilty or guiltier than Mrs. Ingalls. She is only a head-on-a-charger while the big slaveholders still rule and own and oppress.

We welcome the guilty-finding in her case . . . but there's a lot more that has to be done!

'Slave' Maid Refused Pay—Mrs. Ingalls

Afro-American

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Testifying in her own behalf last Friday, Mrs. Alfred Ingalls told the court that, by her own wish, Dora Jones was paid for only one year of work since 1907, and that her first husband's small income made it impossible to continue payments.

On trial with her husband on a Federal charge of enslaving Miss Jones under threats of jail, she related how she was "horrified" by an affair between her first husband, Walter Harman, and Miss Jones resulting in her pregnancy.

Pay Stoppage Explained

Mrs. Ingalls asserted that the maid's pay was stopped because her first husband, Mr. Harman of Washington, received only $1200 a year and wanted to attend Georgetown University's Law School.

"Dora pleaded to stay without pay," Mrs. Ingalls said, adding. "Since then, she never would accept any pay." Sat. 7-19-47

'Affair' Known in 1911

She said she learned about the maid's intimacy with Mr. Harman about 1911 when she reported that she was pregnant.

She related that Harmon, in a "three-hour confession" in a field beside the Potomac River, pleaded for forgiveness and asked her to think of his and her families.

"He groveled on the ground and even ate th dirt of the field," Mrs. Ingalls said. "I had never seen such an exhibition." Sat. 7-19-47

Denies Nazi Faith

Pro-Nazism was injected into the trial last Thursday. Defense counsel Clifford K. Fitzgerald, during cross examination of Mrs. Ruth Castendyk, attempted to show that the witness had at one time embraced Hitlerism, causing a rift with her mother, Mrs. Ingalls.

Although the prosecution objected to this line of defense questioning, Mrs. Castendyk emphatically denied that such had been the cause, her answers being recorded before the objection could be raised. Sat. 7-19-47

Mrs. Castendyk did admit that she had been "taken in" at one time by Nazi propaganda, but said that she recognized the truth about Hitler in 1937, before the war with Germany.

Woman Who Kept Maid 'Slave' for 30 Years Receives Suspended Term and $2,500 Fine

Times, New York, N.Y.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Wed. 7-30-47

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 29—Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls, 62-year-old wife of a Boston lawyer, who was convicted by a Federal jury of keeping a Negro maid in thirty-year bondage, today received a suspended three-year prison sentence, but was ordered to pay the maid $6,000 damages.

She also was fined $2,500 for violation of Federal statutes implementing the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment's ban on slavery. It was the first such case in California history.

Imposing the sentence, Judge Jacob Weinberger said Mrs. Ingalls "already has suffered national disgrace" and that medical and psychiatric examinations indicated that "further incarceration may lead to serious results." He placed her on probation for five years. Wed. 7-30-47

Mrs. Ingalls, seated beside her husband, Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 64, buried her face in her hands and wept throughout the half-hour proceedings. Mr. Ingalls had been acquitted of the same charges.

The Ingalls were arrested Feb. 24, shortly after they arrived here from Boston to establish a winter home at near-by Coronado.

At the trial it was testified that Mrs. Ingalls had taken the maid, Dora L. Jones, now 57, from an Alabama mission when she was a young girl; that Miss Jones had had intimate relations with Mrs. Ingalls former husband, and that subsequently Mrs. Ingalls had kept her in harsh and unpaid servitude.

The $6,000 settlement was agreed upon between prosecution and defense lawyers, and was approved by Miss Jones in a telephone conversation from St. Louis, Mo., where she went to live with relatives after the trial.

The Ingalls' lawyer, Clifford Fitzgerald, said Mr. Ingalls was planning to wind up his law practice in Boston and that they intended to establish permanent residence in Coronado.

The maximum possible penalty for Mrs. Ingalls' offense was five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

ENSLAVED MAID IS PAID

N.Y. Times

Couple Meets $6,000, 40-Year Bill as One of Probation Terms

Sun. 8-24-47
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 23—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls today made full payment on the $6,000 bill for the forty years' service of their Negro housemaid, Dora Jones.

This amount of restitution was set July 29 by Federal Judge Jacob Weinberger as one of the terms of probation under which a three-year prison sentence was suspended after Mrs. Ingalls was found guilty of enslaving her maid. The jury failed to agree on Mr. Ingalls, and the charges against him were formally dropped today.

Full payment was made when Ingalls presented Mrs. Betty Marshall Graydon, Assistant United States Attorney, a check for $1,307, to be forwarded to Miss Jones, who left after the trial to stay with relatives in St. Louis, Mo. The remainder was raised through assignment of the $2,500 bail, a $440 bank account and telephone and copper stocks. Sun. 8-24-47

Mrs. Ingalls is undergoing psychiatric and medical treatment in Coronado, as another term of her probation.

Ingalls's Handling of Estate Probed

Afro American 9-13-47

Mass. City Not Anxious for Enslavers to Return

Baltimore Md

LYNN, Mass.—Alfred W. Ingalls, who was released recently in connection with the nearly 40-year enslavement of Miss Dora Jones, may be brought back here from California to give public account of his guardianship of the estates of five incompetent clients.

The State has announced that it is investigating charges that the accounts have been tampered with 9-13-47

In one case, Mr. Ingalls, who was a prominent lawyer here, is accused of having transferred 50 shares of American telephone and copper stock from the estate of one client to Miss Jones's name and then to that of his wife, who was convicted by a Federal Court in California of having enslaved her maid.

Part of Court Settleemnt

Those 50 shares later were turned over to Miss Jones as final payment of the $6,000 settlement which Federal Court Judge Jacob Weinberger ordered paid to the former maid, as one of the terms of probation under which a three-year prison sentence on Mrs. Ingalls, his wife, was suspended.

Earlier, it was revealed, Miss Jones was given a check for $1300. The remainder is said to have been raised from the $2,500 bail restored after Ingalls's exoneration and from a $440 joint bank account held by Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Jones.

May Have to Return Stock

If any irregularity in the handling of the estate is found, Miss Jones, who now is living in St. Louis with a brother, may have to return the stock, officials say.

Meanwhile, persons who lived near the Ingallses during their residence here, have said emphatically that they do not want the couple to return here to live, explaining that their actions in the enslaving of Miss Jones gave the city a bad reputation throughout the country.

Especially singling out Mrs. Ingalls, they say that she was disliked by practically everyone with whom she came in contact, socially and politically. In fact, they add, she was responsible for her husband's failure to hold his office of State representative.

ERRING BROTHERS

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

The Pell City News, commenting on "appeals for sympathy to get out of paying a debt to society," cites several cases to illustrate a certain type of appeal. Among these were the case of a congressman found guilty of grafting on war orders who pleaded for a light sentence as reward for leading an upstanding life, not smoking or drinking, teaching Sunday School. Also cited was the widely publicized case of a woman who enslaved a Negro maid for 40 years and who, the St. Clair editor notes, had her sentence suspended because she was a "good devout Christian in all other ways." Mon 9-1-47

"Do we excuse a man because he doesn't smoke or find his crime less because he taught Sunday School?" The News asks. "Can a woman be a good devout Christian and impose slavery on another?"

Our laws rightly permit introduction of testimony as to the general good character and reputation of a person charged with crime. The tendency of the day is to unduly stress this type of testimony. A smart defense lawyer can make a murder trial look like a cruel attempt to besmirch a spotless reputation rather than the means of determining the facts in the particular case pending. Mon. 9-1-47

A good record should carry weight, even to the extent of mitigating severity of punishment in some cases, but it should not be construed into grounds for general immunity. Being a good Christian is certainly no license to kill or steal.

"Sinners" find it hard to understand the attitude of some groups of good people toward crime when committed by a member of the particular group. There is a tendency to look on such an offender as an

erring brother who should be dealt with more gently than one who does not belong.

The scope of true charity knows no narrow bounds. There are even some folks who say that a man who got off to a bad start in life is entitled to sympathy and mercy quite as much, perhaps even more, than the man who has had every inducement of training and example to be upright.

Is the Laborer Worthy of His Hire?

Black Dispatch Okla. City, Okla.

Just whether justice was served in the decision of Judge Jacob Weinberger, of San Diego, in assessing a fine of $6,000 upon Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls (white) for having enslaved Mrs. Dora Jones for a period of forty years, is open to serious question. It certainly does not leave Judge Weinberger and the court standing in the most wholesome light. It appears to the Black Dispatch that the judge has simply converted a criminal act into a legal obligation and via this route has decided this Negro woman during her lifetime would never have been worth over $2.88 per week. Sat. 8-30-47

Judge Weinberger should never fall into the error of reaching conclusions based on what Mrs. Jones is after living in a slave environment for forty years. He should rather think in terms of what she might have been if left to her own resourcefulness and ambitions of youth.

Surely Judge Weinberger was born in Mississippi to assume that a black woman working for hire is worth no more than two or three dollars per week. But the helpless Mrs. Jones was not working in Mississippi; she was working in the capital of the nation and in Massachusetts, where the wage scale borders and ranges around the realm of decency. You know it is Southerners who believe in "prevailing" wage scales. They are impressed with the idea that a laborer should receive pay based upon the general wage scale that obtains in a particular area or region.

Mrs. Jones, if she had been at liberty during recent months, when free black women were making forty dollars per week in war work, would have made that much money in three years, and yet Judge Weinberger assumes that equity and justice have been achieved when he exacts this infinitesimal and insignificant tribute from Mrs. Ingalls. It should, of course, be recalled that Mrs. Jones, at the time she was lured into the enslavement by her forty-year tormentor, was ambitious to secure a college education, and showed promise of being a singer. Who knows but that this vicious white woman did not destroy a voice that might have matched that of Marian Anderson, or scores of other girls who have made fortunes with their voices? Judge Weinberger should recall that George Washington Carver, the great scientist, was in his early slave days traded for a horse. It looks as though Judge Weinberger, solely because Mrs. Jones exhibited the weekness of the Lowly Nazarene and submitted to torture, has the same low estimate of Mrs. Jones that the Jews had of Christ. Sat. 8-30-47

But suppose that Mrs. Jones was actually not worth more than three dollars per week, and in receipt of this amount she was fully paid for the actual labor she performed? What then of exemplary damages? This is a free country and no one is supposed to be held in involuntary servitude. Is not Mrs. Jones entitled to retributive damages? Is she not entitled to pay for the suffering she experienced across a period of forty years, during which time she was the victim of torture in the form of violence to her mental and spiritual self. There is no question, according to the testimony, that Mrs. Ingalls, forty years ago, knowing the weakness of the young woman, did precisely what Judge Weinberger did. Mrs. Ingalls converted what in the District of Columbia would have been a misdemeanor into a legal obligation. She demanded a life-time of labor from a black girl who probably slipped off her moral balance in an effort to supplement the meager wages her stingy taskmaster was paying her.

We believe there should be some method devised to enter a civil suit of some sort for punitive damages against Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls. The jury did its whole duty when they found this miserly, covetous Boston socialite guilty of the charge made against her in a California court. The could see that Mr. Ingalls, like another debased creature of old, was willing to compromise her husband's virtue for thirty pieces of silver.

Equally guilty is the husband of this infamous woman. It is useless to say that Alfred Wesley Ingalls, the husband of the convicted woman, did not know that Mrs. Jones was held in involuntary serviture, and that he did not conspire, assist and plot with his wife to continue this criminal relationship.

Surely in a day when breakfast bacon is worth 83 cents per pound and eggs are 60 cents per dozen, it is criminal for a federal judge to say that the labor of a black woman is worth no more than $2.88 per week. This decision, if nothing else, screams to high heaven for the enactment of a minimum wage law.

The decision of Judge Weinberger stinks to high heaven. To apply the rule he formulates in another way one might just as well give apprehended bank robbers a pat on the back and request them to return one-tenth of their loot with the understanding they will be placed on probation. Which is the most vicious, the girl who slipped her moral hood, perhaps in a moment when she was under the undue influence of an older man, or the rapacious woman who for forty years capitalized upon the promiscuous and indiscriminate carnal lust of her former husband?

Freedom Is Confusing To Ex-Slave Maid

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 8-2-47

By Associated Negro Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Dora Jones is a bit confused over this business of being free to do as she would like. The 58-year-old woman, whose former mistress was convicted in San Diego, Cal., recently on slavery charges under the 13th amendment, arrived here last week to make her future home with a brother. Sat. 8-2-47

"I'm glad to have my freedom," she told reporters as she alighted from the train, "but in many ways I'm not used to it yet. It's kind of hard not to feel bad about Mrs. Ingalls—I was with her such a long time. Mrs. Ingalls was good to me when things were going well."

Testimony at the Ingalls' trial brought out that the ex-maid had been held in a condition of servitude under threats of jail sentence for a 40-year-old affair with Mrs. Ingalls' first husband.

Accompanying Miss Jones were her brother, Arthur, and sister, Mrs. Myrtle Turrintian of Athens, Ga., with whom she once lived. Sat. 8-2-47

considered herself "one of us" and not a servant. The defense attorney said she would be followed by her husband.

Mrs. Ingalls also denied that she or Ingalls, former Lynn and Boston, Mass., lawyer and politician, had ever threatened the maid with jail because of an affair of nearly 40 years ago with Mrs. Ingalls' first husband. Mon. 7-14-47

The case is expected to reach the jury by mid-week.

20th CENTURY SLAVERY

Chicago, Ill., Defender

When the Federal Bureau of Investigation uncovered recently a condition of servitude in which a Negro woman was held, it blew up the lid of a mysterious case that confounded authorities for 29 years.

The weird story of a 20th century slave was finally unfolded by the victim herself, Miss Dora L. Jones, 57 years old. She received no wages and was denied even privileges that were enjoyed by plantation slaves prior to 1860. The fact that those who held her in bondage were former missionaries makes the case far more repugnant and disgraceful. The offenders are Alfred Wesley Ingells, former Massachusetts legislator and army officer and his wife who were arrested and booked in San Diego County jail at the request of the Assistant U. S. Attorney William Ritzi.

That this brazen violation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution went on for 29 years without discovery raises in our mind the possibility of the existence of other cases equally ignoble.

Sat. 3-15-47

Slavery Trial Goes On; Mrs. Ingalls Talks

Ohan. Ala. News 18

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 15—(AP)—Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls told a jury that Dora Jones, the Negro maid she and her husband are accused of enslaving, was a "primitive person" and that "nobody could ever suppress Dora."

The New England matron and her 64-year-old husband, former Lynn and Boston, Mass., lawyer and politician, are charged with enslaving the Negro woman with threats of jail and hell because of alleged intimacies with Mrs. Ingall's first husband, Walter Harman, of Washington, D. C. Tues. 7-15-47

Mrs. Ingalls, 62, had previously testified she had forgiven Dora, now 58, long ago for an affair with her first husband.

The witness, who has denied making any threats against Dora, attributed "all this trouble" to her two daughters, Mrs. Ruth Castendyk, of Chicago, and Mrs. Helen Ingalls Roberts, of Berkley, Calif., who have both testified against their mother.

The New England matron testified that her estrangement with her younger daughter was partly due to the latter's "communistic" views which she said were acquired at Radcliff College, Cambridge, Mass. Tues. 7-15-47

Mrs. Ingalls Maintains Dora One Of Family

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 14—(AP)—The Federal Court trial of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls on a charge of enslaving Negro maid Dora Jones goes into its fourth week today. The New England couple is maintaining that Dora was "one of the family" and never in bondage. Mon. 7-14-47

Mrs. Ingalls, 62, told the jury that Dora, 58, "didn't want any pay" and

18j 1947

California

Charged With Slavery

Pharu Ala. News

One of the most bizarre cases in American legal history is now being tried in California. A woman and her husband are charged with having kept for years a Negro servant in slavery.

18j-Sat. 6-28-47

The story back of the trial is a strange one. The elderly couple moved recently from Massachusetts to California, taking with them a Negro woman who had been in their service for many years. The angle of slavery was brought to public attention not by the woman who is alleged to have suffered, but by the daughter of the white employer who said she could no longer watch the mistreatment of the Negro. The daughter is now a witness against her own mother. Sat. 6-28-47

Many years ago the white woman now on trial left Massachusetts and came to Athens, Ala., as a missionary to the Negroes of the South. She was sent by her church denomination. While she was in Alabama she befriended a Negro girl, Dora Jones, younger than herself, and when she went back to Massachusetts she took Dora with her as a maid. Shortly thereafter she married and Dora stayed on in the new couple's employ. Later the charge was made that Dora and the husband had a love affair which the wife did not want exposed to public gaze, fearing the shame that would be brought upon her. Now the wife has been married a second time for some years, and it is her present husband who with her is charged with keeping the woman virtually a slave.

The Negro has had to do heavy manual labor, according to the charges made. She has been clothed and fed by her employers, but her life, it is alleged, has been controlled entirely by their wishes and orders.

If such a state of servitude can be proved in court, then the white couple may be among the very few persons ever convicted in criminal court of violation of the amendment to the constitution which prohibits slavery. The case is being watched because of its unusual qualities. People in every part of the nation are interested in seeing what happens next.

DAUGHTER OF CALIF. SOCIALITES TALKS:

Grand Jury Probes Charges

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Maid Was Held in Bondage

Sat. 3-8-47

LOS ANGELES—Two or three weeks of careful investigation are expected to be made before the grand jury acts on the case of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls, California socialites who were arraigned on Feb. 25 on a Federal charge that they kept a maid in bondage for 40 years.

According to Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin, at least that much time will be required to enable the jury to hear all of the witnesses, chief of whom is expected to be the couple's daughter, Mrs. Richard N. Roberts. Sat. 3-8-47

Former Mass. Legislator

Arrested in their swank Coronado (Calif.) home, five miles from San Diego, Mr. Ingalls, 64, a retired lawyer who served in the Massachusetts Legislature for 12 years, and his wife are now free on $2,500 bond each.

They are accused specifically of having held Miss Dora L. Jones, 57, in "involuntary servitude and slavery," by force and intimidation, conspiring to "prevent her enjoyment of freedom secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Weighs Less Than 90 Pounds

Miss Jones, who is 5 feet tall and weighs only 90 pounds, will appear before the Federal grand jury early next week.

She told policemen that she had never seen a talking picture, that all of her clothing was castoffs, that she had been mistreated frequently and that she had not been paid for her work for the past 30 years.

Moreover, she revealed, she was forced to do menial household chores for 16 hours a day, and was prohibited from talking to anyone but the family.

When the Ingalls came to California from Massachusetts last year, they brought her with them and forced her to sleep in the back of the car or in hotel bathrooms. Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Under Guise of Missionary

According to the account given the U.S. Attorney by the FBI, Mrs. Ingalls, then a single woman, went to Alabama as a missionary school teacher in 1905, met Miss Jones, then 17, and became fond of her.

Later the teacher married Walter Harmon, and they took the young girl to Washington to work in their home as a maid.

An incident, the nature of which will be brought to light at the grand jury hearing, occurred in the household, and Mrs. Harmon held it over the girl's head, threatening to have her sent to an insane asylum or criminally prosecuted, said prosecutor Ritizi.

Ten years later, Mrs. Harmon divorced her first husband and married Ingalls. They went to live in Lynn, Mass., taking the girl with them. Sat. 3-8-47

Daughter Lodges Complaint

Tipoff of the case was believed due to action of the daughter, Mrs. Roberts, who complained last October that her parents were holding Miss Jones in virtual slavery.

Sgt. J. L. Ross of the Berkeley Police Department at that time reported that the woman was found sleeping in the Ingall's automobile near the Durant Hotel in Berkeley, where the couple occupied a room.

Brings in 'Red' Label

When told she was free to leave her "employers," Miss Jones left with Mrs. Roberts and her husband, a prominent chemical engineer in Berkeley.

Later, Ingalls, according to his daughter, told police he and his wife had provided Miss Jones with a home for 40 years and that she needed no money since he had provided stocks and bonds for her in case of his death.

Ingalls charged Mrs. Roberts had "married a Communist who inflamed her with talk about civil liberties." Baltimore, Md.

Didn't Understand at First

When subpoenaed by the U.S. Attorney, Mrs. Roberts pointed out that she had known Miss Jones ever since she could remember. Sat. 3-8-47

Elaborating, she said: "She was my nursemaid. We were very fond of each other. But it was when I first went to public school and saw that people were paid salaries for working that I began to realize that something was not quite right about her working for us. This was in Lynn.

"I went home from school and asked my parents, and I was told at home that special circumstances made it right for her to work like this without being paid.

"Thus I was caught in a conflict at believing what I learned in the outside world and what my parents told me at home."

Denied Any Friendships

"Miss Jones's only recreation was building Eskimo huts in the snow for us in the winter. It was amazing that this Alabama woman who had never heard or read of an Eskimo could still make those snow bricks and build us a house that we could go in and play in.

"But she never had any friends. Men and other housemaids would try and make friends. She would refuse. Then I would hear my mother accuse her of trying to make friends and there would be scenes behind closed doors.

"All these scenes were behind closed doors. I would hear hot arguments between mother and Dora. One time I forced open the door and I saw her scratched badly, run to the corner of the room and cringe there, I didn't know why."

Husband Verifies Story

Completely backing his wife's story, Dr. Roberts then turned to incidents in Berkeley when the Ingalls brought the woman to California while they were visiting Dr. and Mrs. Roberts.

"There had never been any friction between my wife or I and Mrs. Ingalls prior to this time," Dr. Roberts said. "They knew my wife disapproved of Miss Jones's status. I am certain they realized that I emphatically disapproved of it, although I said nothing.

"When they arrived in Berkeley with the maid we were quite concerned as to her appearance. She looked in very poor health and underweight.

"Pressure Put On"

"One morning, we went in a police car to the neighborhood of the hotel where the Ingalls were staying and found her asleep in the back of their car. She told police that she wanted to go with us." Sat. 3-8-47

After a conference with police officers, who regarded it as a domestic quarrel, she said Mrs. Ingalls took the maid into another room with a policeman and finally she came out crying, saying that she wanted to return to the Ingalls.

Ingalls, meanwhile, has asserted that the "charge is ridiculous and will be cleared up in due time."

The wealthy Ingalls, who maintains a mansion at 50 Beacon Hill, in Back Bay, Boston, is the son of one of the leaders of the abolitionist movement, which saw many slaves brought from the South and freed in Boston.

"Enslaved" Maid Claims Forced Illegal Operation

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Wed. 7-9-47

SAN DIEGO, Calif.— (NNPA) An illegal operation was performed up on her at the insistence of Mrs. A.W. Ingalls, Miss Dora Jones, 4, maid testified last Thursday at the trial of the Boston socialite and her husband, Alfred Wesley Ingalls, on charges of enslaving the maid.

Wearing a simple black dress, Miss Jones, 58, named Mrs. Ingalls first husband, Walter Harmon, Washington, D. C. as the father her unborn baby.

"I told her it was the milkman at first," Miss Jones, testified in a steady voice.

"Then I thought I better tell the truth. I told her, it was Mr. Harmon".

TRIAL HIGH POINT

The maid, whose appearance on the stand was the high point of the second week of the trial, told how Mrs. Ingalls had taken her to Washington, from Alabama as a girl of 16 or 17 to serve as housemaid.

She said the affair with Harmon led to her pregnancy in 1913 after she had been in the Washington home a few years.

Miss Jones said that she heard Mrs Harmon talk about her condition

"She told him," she added "that

PROPOSED LEAVING

Miss Jones said she proposed to about it anymore."

Mrs. Harmon that she go back to The relationship between Mr. Har

home in Alabama and become a mon remarried and took the maid to

jury appeared unchanged.

Harmon and his wife divorced dur

"She said that I should have an

mother.

ing the first World War, after the Government alleges, he resumed his affair with Miss Jones. Mrs. Harmon remarried and took the aid to serve first in Lynn, Massachusetts; then at Boston, and across the continent last year to Coronado, California, where the Ingalls were arrested. Wed. 7-9-47

DECLARED SOUND

A prosecution physician- psychiatrist had testified just before Miss Jones took the stand that she was sound in body and mind.

Miss Jones' sister, Mrs. Myrtle Turrentine, o fAthens, Alabama, and a brother, Arthur Jones, of St. Louis also testified.

The sister said Dora came home to Athens, in 1924, after 20 years with Mrs. Ingalls, and that the latter wrote and said she had done wrong" and had "dealings" with the mistress' first husband. Miss Jones later received a letter and train fare and returned to the Ingalls in Lynn Mass., Mrs. Turrentine s aid.

Jones told the jury he visited Lynn on one occasion and was unable to see his sister at the Ingalls home even though he appealed to police.

Earlier Mrs. Ingalls' daughter told the court that her mother sometimes struck and scratched the maid. Wed. 7-9-47

PM New York, N.Y. Mon. 7-21-47

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls leave San Diego Federal Court after her conviction on slavery charges.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Ingalls Found Guilty Of Slavery

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

Sun. 7-20-47

Attorney Seeks Appeal; Husband's Case Argued

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., July 19.—(AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls, 62, was convicted of slavery in Federal Court today and her sentencing was set for 1 p.m., July 29.

Defense Attorney Clifford Fitzgerald gave notice of appeal.

The prosecution accused Mrs. Ingalls of reducing her Negro maid, Dorah Jones, now 58, to slavery while a young girl after the maid confessed having an affair with Mrs. Ingalls' first husband.

Her husband, Alfred Wesley Ingalls, whose fate on the same charge was still in the hands of the jury, made an impassioned plea that his wife remain at liberty on bail.

Federal Judge Weinberger called a recess before deciding on that plea. Sun. 7-20-47

Ingalls, declared as the verdict against his wife was announced: "I have loved her for 40 years, lived with her for 30. I want to be with her to take care of her."

He appealed for "mercy, compassion, kindness, consideration."

Prosecuting attorneys asked that Mrs. Ingalls be committed to the San Diego county jail.

Mrs. Ingalls Dislikes Service, Refuses to Eat Jail Meal

PM New York, N.Y. Mon. 7-21-47

SAN DIEGO, Cal.

Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 62, former Boston socialite convicted of enslaving her Negro maid for more than 30 years, woke up in San Diego County Jail, with no one to serve her usual breakfast in bed.

She declined breakfast rather than eat at a common table with 16 to 20 other women prisoners and was allowed to remain abed in her cell as indisposed.

Mrs. Ingall's attorney said he will appeal before she comes up for sentence July 29. Maximum sentence would be five years in jail and $5000 fine. Mon. 7-21-47

Mrs. Ingalls was found guilty Saturday night by a jury which heard the maid, Dora Jones, now 58, testify that her mistress had "always" threatened her with jail because of an affair almost 40 years ago with Mrs. Ingalls' first husband, Walter Harman.

The jury was unable to reach agreement on guilt or innocence of Mrs. Ingalls husband. Alfred W. Ingalls, who meanwhile remained free on $2500 bail. The four-week trial was the first slavery case since 1880.

Daughter Says Mother Hit, Scratched Slave

Birmingham, Ala. News

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 3—(AP)—A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls declared in Federal Court that her mother sometimes struck and scratched Dora Jones, the Negro maid the couple are charged with enslaving.

The witness, Mrs. Richard Roberts, of Berkeley, Calif., said Mrs. Ingalls once pushed the maid downstairs. Mrs. Roberts denied that she ever saw Dora strike her mother. Thur. 7-3-47

She also testified in her parents' slavery trial that her mother called her a "Judas."

Dora herself was expected to testify today. Mrs. Ingalls' daughter by her first marriage, Mrs. Ruth Castendyk, of Chicago, also was to testify.

Mrs. Roberts said that Dora was described once by Ingalls as "really a rich woman, because they had so many things in her name." Dora never received any pay from the Ingalls, the daughter declared.

Thur. 7-3-47

THE WITNESS said that, after she and her husband had attempted "to free" Dora in Berkeley last October, she telephoned her mother and—

"Told her I loved her. That the fact I had caused Dora to leave her wouldn't make any difference between us. That she should let Dora lead her own life."

Mrs. Roberts said her mother accused her of kidnaping Dora.

The daughter also said: "I remember from my earliest childhood, my mother telling me that Dora Jones was a criminal and had been paroled to my mother. I never was told what the crime was."

Dora Jones' sister, Myrtle Turrentine, of Athens, Ala., and a brother, Arthur Jones, of St. Louis, also testified. Thurs. 7-3-47

The sister said Dora came home to Athens, in 1924, after 20 years with Mrs. Ingalls. She said Mrs. Ingalls wrote and said Dora had "done wrong" and had "dealings" with the mistress' first husband. Dora later received a letter and train fare and returned to the Ingalls in Lynn, Mass., Myrtle stated.

Decision Ends 3-Week Probe

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

U.S. 13th Amendment Violated, Jury Rules

PAIR OUT ON BOND

2 Daughters in Calif. Testify Against Parents

Sat. 3-29-47

LOS ANGELES — (NPB)— A Federal Grand Jury here, last Wednesday, indicted wealthy former Massachusetts Legislator Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 64, and his wife, Elizabeth, after hearing evidence of involuntary servitude for nearly three weeks.

Indicted on two counts, the two are charged specifically with violating the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Nearly six weeks ago, the nation was electrified over the discovery at Coronada Beach near San Diego, Calif., that Miss Dora L. Jones, 57, had been kept in involuntary servitude by the Ingalls for 40 years.

During that time, with the exception of a few years at the outset, she had not received a cent for her services in the household. According to witnesses, she had been forced to do all sorts of household and manual labor.

This sensational modern day slavery came to light when one of Mrs .Ingalls' daughters, Mrs. Richard Roberts of Berkley, Calif. tipped off local police that Miss Jones was being held in slavery by her parents in the fashionable border beach city.

Daughters Accuse Parents

Federal officers checking the story located Miss Jones and after hearing her story, placed the elderly couple under arrest.

During the final stages of the Federal Jury hearings, Mrs. Ruth Castendyk, another daughter of Mrs. Ingalls, and wife of a Chicago chemist, substantiated her sister's accusation against their parents.

She testified, "I am extremely anxious to serve a cause I believe in because I am a Christian." Mrs. Castendyk said she was "without prejudice," and thought all human beings should be equals.

At Liberty Under Bond

Federal Judge William C. Mathes signed the indictment. No notice of time for arraignment of the couple was made at the time.

In the meantime the couple is at liberty under $2,500 bond each on a commissioner's complaint filed in San Diego. Sat. 3-29-47

A maximun penalty of five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 go with a conviction of the charge. It is believed the case will be tried in San Diego next month.

Fined $2,500, the Ingalls paid the levy immediately, but have not yet given Miss Jones all the money assessed by the court. Sat. 3-29-47

Debate is continuing concerning the possibility of taking Mr. Ingalls to trial again on the slave charge. A split jury resulted in his being exonerated of charges during the first trial.

SAN DIEGO—Attempting to raise the remainder of the money they must pay to Miss Dora Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls last week placed several family antiques on sale. Sat. 3-29-47.

Given until Aug. 29 to pay $6,000 to Miss Jones by the dictum of the Federal Court last July 29, the Ingalls asserted that they need money now more than they need antiques.

Slave Couple Hard Up for Cash; Sell Family Antiques

Pittsburgh Courier

Sat. 3-29-47

Sin fully atoned for, says slave-woman's former lover

Los Angeles, Calif.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walter P. Harmon feels that anything he did 35 years ago with the alleged "20th century slave", Dora Jones, "has been fully atoned for . . . and believe me, it has been greatly exaggerated". Sat. 7-19-47

Describing Dora Jones as a peppery, fiery-tempered girl" when he knew her, Harmon, a deacon in his church, told reporters, "There was a good deal in the way of extenuating circumstances in the original incident".

He referred to his former wife's charges of adultrous behaviour between him and Dora Jones, taking place 35 years ago and forming the grounds for the Harmons" divorce four years later.

Insisting that he is not tainted by the accusations of enslavement brought against his former wife and her present husband, Harmon said the government did not ask him to be a witness at the Ingalls' San Diego trial. Regarding his relations with his former wife, he said further:

"She (Mrs. Ingalls) lived with me four years after the incident occurred . . . until she wanted to marry this man. Then she asked for and obtained a divorce.

18j 1947

California

Slave Trial Nearing End

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-19-47

18j

Maid Insists She Still Loves the Ingallses

By J. CULLEN FENTRESS
(California Bureau)

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Ingalls-Jones "slave case" was expected to reach an all-white jury late this week, as testimony neared its end during the fourth week of the trial. Sordid details of a "loveless" love affair between Miss Dora Jones, Negro maid, and Walter Harmon, former husband of Mrs. Alfred Ingalls, on trial with her present husband, were heard in U. S. Court here.

On the witness stand for four and one half days, Miss Jones testified that she worked eighteen hours daily, without a day off, and "never held the money they paid me in my hands."

She said that she still loves the couple, despite testimony of mistreatment alleged by witnesses, and in spite of quarrels she had with her wealthy employers.

SAYS MAID BOASTED

Mrs. Ingalls said that Miss Jones boasted several times of the love affair she had with Mr. Harmon, and which resulted in the maid's pregnancy in 1911. An abortion followed this, and then came thirty years of "slavery" for the maid, ending when Federal agents arrested Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls on charges of violating the Thirteenth Amendment. Sat. 7-19-47

Miss Jones also testified that she had a joint banking account with Mrs. Ingalls from which she paid the household bills.

She said that when Mr. Harmon approached her, that his manner was not that of a "lover." "He never got into bed with me," she said. "He never showed any affection on his part. He never kissed me," the maid declared.

Mrs. Ingalls stated that her former husband "groveled on the ground and even ate the dirt in the field," when he confessed his part in Miss Jones' pregnancy, and begged Mrs. Ingalls, then his wife, to forgive him.

Miss Jones testified that her hands were hardened from hard work, and her knuckles became enlarged when she worked as a brick layer's helper with her father at Athens, Ala., when she was twelve years old.

5 Years; Fined $2,500

18j

San Diego, Cal. July 29 (AP)—Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 62, was fined $2,500 here today, and, as part of five years' probation, was ordered to pay Dora Jones, her former negro maid, $6,000 retribution for enslavement.

Federal Judge Jacob Weinberger suspended a three-year prison sentence because of the age and physical condition of the convicted woman, who wept from the time she entered the court until sentence was pronounced.

The fine was paid with money previously deposited with the clerk of the court and Mrs. Ingalls, former Lynn and Boston, Mass., women's club leader, was free to leave the San Diego County Jail.

Confined Since July 19.

She had been confined there since July 19 when the same jury which convicted her was unable to agree in the case of her husband, a former Massachusetts legislator. Wed. 7-30-47

The $6,000 figure for Dora Jones and the amount of the fine, Judge Weinberger said, were based on the probation's officer's report of the Ingall's financial condition. Details of the report in that respect were not disclosed.

The Ingalls were accused of reducing Dora Jones, now living with a brother in St. Louis, Mo., to slavery by drudgery and threats of jail because of an affair nearly 40 years ago with Mrs. Ingalls' first husband, Walter Harman of Washington, D. C.

Appeal Notice Dropped.

The court was advised that Dora Jones had agreed to the $6,000 as a "fair" settlement and that she held no "ill will" against the Ingalls.

Defense attorney Clifford Fitzgerald, whose motion for a new trial was denied before sentence was pronounced, dropped his previous notice of appeal.

A decision whether the Government will retry Mrs. Ingalls' husband on similar slavery charges will be left to the U. S. Attorney General in Washington.

Mrs. Ingalls Told to Pay 'Slave' $6,000

Louisville, Ky. Wed. 7-30-47 Courier-Journal

Placed On Probation

Indiscretion of Maid Costly

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Ingalls Stricken, "Slavery' Case Halts

FEARED DEATH

Sat. 7-5-47

Daughters, Miss Jones in Custody of FBI

By CLINTON ARNOLD

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — One fateful moment of indiscretion 27 years ago by a maid, Miss Dora Jones, who had been intimate with her employer's husband, sealed her status as a household "slave" for that period when the employer to whom she confessed, so decreed.

This was the central theme of a poignant chapter on the vagaries of race relations in Dixie—with an overtone of miscegenation—which began to unfold in Federal Court here last week in the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls, prominent Boston blue-bloods.

The Ingalls are charged with violation of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in keeping Miss Jones in involuntary servitude for over a quarter of a century. Sat. 7-5-47 18j

All-White Jury

Selection of the jury and two alternates from a venire of 80 prospective jurors—none of whom were colored — was completed shortly after the afternoon session on the second day, Wednesday.

The case was recessed by Judge Jacob Weinberge Saturday until Tuesday of this week when Mrs. Ingalls was reported ill and on the verge of contracting pneumonia.

In an interview with reporters second day of the trial, Mrs. Ingalls, 62. said that it was in Alabama that she met and befriended Miss Jones, then 13.

Mr. Ingalls, 64, formerly a lawyer and politician in Boston and Lynn, the latter founded by his ancestors, joined his wife in telling reporters that members of their families fought in the Civil War to free the slaves.

One Count Dismissed

Crowds jammed the corridors of the Federal building when the case opened Tuesday, seeking seats in the courtroom, the majority being colored.

Immediately after selection of the jury, the prosecution moved to dismiss the first of two counts in the indictment.

Consequently, the Ingalls will be tried only on the charge that: "On October 11, last year, the defendants did entice, persuade and induce Dora Jones to go from Berkeley, Calif., to Coronado with the intent that she be held as a slave."

Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin, in his opening remarks to the jury outlined the case which the Government will present. His summary follows:

"Forty years ago, the then Mira Elizabeth Kimball was a teacher in a Southern colored school. She was interested in the advancement of the colored race. Sat. 7-5-47

Life Imprisonment Threatened

"When she was resigning to go to Washington to marry Thomas Harmon she took Miss Jones with her as her protege. She paid her a small wage regularly and promised to aid in her education.

"Four years after the marriage, when Miss Jones was 17 years old, she confessed to Mrs. Harmon (now Mrs. Ingalls) that she was pregnant; that Mr. Harmon had made advances to her to which she had succumbed, and that the arrangement had continued for several months.

"Mrs. Harmon, overcome by the wrath of a woman scorned, turned on Miss Dora Jones. She threatened to have her prosecuted and told the half-literate girl that life imprisonment would be her punishment.

"The maid had wrecked her employer's life—she owed her life to Mrs. Harmon in expiation of her great crime. Sat. 7-5-47 18j

All Comforts Removed

"Wages stopped; no gifts were allowed to be presented to the maid; she slept in the basement—or, if they were traveling, in the car—she did the most menial labor and all of the general housework, cooking and maid work.

"Mrs. Harmon divorced her husband, married Mr. Ingalls, moved to Boston and thence to Lynn, Mass. Whenever Miss Jones attempted to escape, threats were used.

"On the trip to California by car the Ingalls slept in hotel rooms, Miss Jones slept in the car, locked up with the luggage in the back seat. For 35 nights, in Coronado, the maid slept thus."

Still Bound Psychologically

The prosecuting attorney described Miss Jones's life and servitude for almost an hour, explaining that her own brother was not allowed to see her. Only once did she visit her family, and then was forced to return because of threats made by the Ingalls.

The prosecutor closed his opening statement by reminding the jury that it was not slavery by chains — it was "psychological bondage."

He pointed out that even now she is afraid of Mrs. Ingalls. She has feared the law for 40 years and can't shake her fear in three months of freedom.

Expert psychiatric testimony will be presented to show her present mental condition.

Jailing of Couple Asked

Just before court adjourned on Thursday, U.S. Attorney Tolin asked that the jury be excused. He then requested that Judge Weinberger remand the defendants to the custody of the U.S. marshal until completion of the trial.

The prosecutor told the court that this action was necessary for the protection of Government witnesses, raised her hand as though protection of the Government from Mrs. Ingalls's wrath.

During the noon recess, Mrs. Ingalls approached Mrs. Mary Simpson, the first witness for the prosecution, who had been a friend of Mrs. Ingalls's daughter for many years and knew Mrs. Ingalls well.

Attempted Blow Seen

According to Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Ingalls, in the presence of witnesses; raised her hand as though to strike her. Sat. 7-5-47

Mrs. Simpson quoted Mrs. Ingalls as saying: "You dirty rat—you dirty, dirty skunk, after all I did for you after your father's death!"

The chief counsel for the defense, Cliford E. Fitzgerald, vehemently protested the prosecutor's request. He admitted that "an incident" had taken place, but stated that he did not uphold Mrs. Ingalls in it.

The court insisted on knowing more about the incident—which Mr. Fitzgerald minimized — and asked that the FBI agent who witnessed it come with the attorneys to his chambers Friday morning and promised a decision before court reconvenes.

20-Year-Old Events Admitted

The prosecution won a major victory Friday morning when Judge Weinberger ruled that testimony of incidents which occurred some 20 years ago were admissible as evidence.

The Government called five witnesses, Friday, most of whom told the same story.

Mrs. Mary Simpson, a friend of the family for years, testified that she met Mrs. Ingalls's daughter at a kindergarten when she was five years old; that she went to her home frequently and spent as long as two to three weeks visiting at the Ingalls's summer home.

Not Allowed to Sit

Mrs. Simpson said she has never seen Miss Jones sit down—even to eat. She admitted that Mrs. Ingalls was good to her (Mrs. Simpson). Sat. 7-5-47

Mrs. Margaret Blair, room clerk in Durant Hotel in Berkeley, Cal., where the Ingallses stayed on Oct. 10-12, 1946 (the important dates in the case) testified that Durant Hotel does accommodate colored patrons, has no "special rooms" for them and that there were 17 vacancies available on the date in question.

Cross examination by the defense failed to change the testimony of either Mrs. Simpson or Miss Blair.

Mrs. Ethel M. Lewis, who lived next door to the Ingallses for many years, related one incident when Miss Jones tried to escape and Mr. Ingalls brought her back. Mrs. Ingalls threatened to call police and expose her.

Not Permitted to Give Gift

Mrs. Josephine B. Foster, Mr. Ingalls's first cousin, testified that a club of which Mrs. Ingalls was president and she was secretary, wanted to give Miss Jones a gift. Sat. 7-5-47

Mr. Ingalls, however, asked that they not do it because "Dora had the mind of a child and when people make over her she becomes hard to handle."

Mrs. Helen L. Cooper, who lived next door to the Ingallses until 1940, testified to general mistreatment of Miss Jones.

Woman Blamed Self

In his opening statement to the jury, Mr. Fitzgerald claimed that, while the story of Miss Jones's pregnancy was true, that far from blaming her—Mrs. Ingalls (then Harmon) felt she had failed in her duty as missionary.

She blamed herself and felt it was her obligation to care for Miss Jones. He told the court that Mrs. Ingalls did not bring the maid North—she begged to come two years after Mrs. Ingalls married Harmon. Sat. 7-5-47

The defense attorney said further that Mrs. Ingalls tried to get Miss Jones into Howard University, but since she only had a 6th grade education it wasn't possible.

Lack of Quarters Cited

Mr. Fitzgerald declared that the maid had slept in back of the car on trips because she had been refused accommodations at hotels and was embarrassed.

Mr. Tolin is being assisted in handling the prosecution by Mrs. Betty M. Graydon, assistant U.S. Attorney in charge of the San Diego office, the first woman to hold that position.

Mrs. Graydon, in conjunction

with the FBI, made most of the investigation of the case leading up to the trial. Sat. 7-5-47

Both Tolin and Mrs. Graydon are confident that they have a strong case. Mrs. Ingalls's two daughters will both testify for the Government, and Miss Jones is also expected to testify.

Mr. Tolin pointed out that this is the first case of this type to come before the courts since 1880. He recalled several "peonage cases" which involved debtors, but declares that the whole legal framework for such cases is substantially different.

Mr. Fitzgerald, chief defense counsel, has been a member of the bar for 27 years, specializing in criminal cases.

The Slavery Case

Norfolk, Va. Journal and Guide Sat. 7-5-47

From Newport News Daily Press:

The punishment imposed by Judge Jacob Weinberger on Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls, convicted by a jury in his court a few weeks ago on a charge that she enslaved a Negro woman through intimidation, seems pretty light in comparison with the severity of the offense. Judge Weinberger is not to be censured for his action, however, in view of the defendant's impaired health and the possibility he recognized tacitly that anything more severe might cause her death. Yet it does seem rather a pity that she was not in stronger physical condition so that a real example might have been made of her. She was fined $2,500, was given a suspended three-year prison sentence, and was ordered to pay her alleged victim, Dora Jones, $6,000 indemnity. Probation was granted on condition that the indemnity be paid, that she continue psychiatric treatment, and—perhaps most pathetic angle of the case—refrain from retaliation "either direct or indirect" against any of the prosecution witnesses, who included her own two daughters. It's pretty bad when a court has to take cognizance of the bare potentiality of a mother's revenge against her own offspring.

7-10-47 Journal & Guide

Extremists might see in the alleged enslavement of the victim a moral retribution for a moral offense, which was detailed to the court and which, the prosecution said, was used as the weapon by which Dora Jones was held in subjection. Even if this extreme view be accepted, that did not justify Mrs. Ingalls' alleged course, which must have been pursued solely for Mrs. Ingalls' personal profit. Norfolk Va.

The United States was embroiled in a four-year civil war over issues that ultimately originated in a move toward liberation of slaves. It became our boast to the world that we no longer would tolerate it. Fortunately for our reputation in a world gone mad with international vituperation and mendacious propaganda against us, there have been few cases of it before our courts since it became a criminal offense; this is the first indeed since 1886. But any is too many, both from the viewpoint of right as an absolute and from that of our good name as a champion of human rights in a world too much of which subordinates human rights to the interests of a clique in governmental power. Had Mrs. Ingalls' case not been neurotic to a pathological degree, it is hardly conceivable that Judge Weinberger would have failed to require that the prison sentence be served in addition to the fine and the paltry indemnity.

Victorious Homecoming of 'Ex-Slave'

Fri. 7/25/47 The St. Louis Argus St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 7-25-47

Left to right—Arthur Jones, Miss Dora Jones, Mrs. Myrtle Turrentine

WEALTHY WOMAN WHO HELD HER TO BE SENTENCED TUESDAY

Fri. 7/25/47

Acquires Her Freedom After 40 Years Comes To St. Louis To Make Her Home

The principal in the first out-right slavery case under the 13th amendment to the U. S. Constitution since 1880, Miss Dora Jones, Monday settled down to repose at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Maple at 1240 Bayard avenue. It begins the first period of freedom for her since shortly after she left home forty years ago to enter the service of Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls.

Mrs. Ingalls, 62-year-old wealthy New Englander, was convicted by a jury in San Diego Saturday night. She was charged with enslaving Miss Jones, whom she took into employment as a 17-year-old girl while teaching at Trinity College in the girl's home, Athens, Alabama. The trial lasted four weeks and the jury was out seven hours. Mrs. Ingalls' husband, Alfred, went free. The jury was dismissed after considering his case for six hours without ability to agree. Judge Jacob Weinberger set 1 p.m. July 29 for passing sentence.

St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 7-25-47

Miss Jones arrived from the Coast Monday accompanied by her brother, Arthur Jones of 4226 West Aldine, and sister, Mrs. Myrtle Turrentine of Athens, Ala. She was besieged by reporters and photographers desiring to get more material of the case which attracted national interest.

The St. Louis Argus

Interviewed by a representative of the St. Louis Argus, Miss Jones stated that the woman who had lost her freedom for denying her liberty, was not as mean as it might have appeared from the testimony given at the trial. She said only at times was she very abusive.

Perhaps the most vivid characters in the whole story of the unusual life of Dora Jones were the daughters of the convicted woman, who testified against her to right what they felt was a great wrong and bring about justice. The entire case came to light through a disagreement between Mrs. Ingalls and her daughter, Mrs. Richard Roberts, 25 years old, who Miss Jones had helped raise almost as if she was her own daughter. The girl, a Radcliff College graduate and her husband, complained when they found Miss Jones sleeping in the Ingalls' automobile during a visit by her mother to their Berkeley, California home. The breach and legal case followed.

St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Jones is expected to stay with her sisters here for a while and rest after which she plans to get a job.

7/25/47

Dora Jones' enslavers, the Ingalls, return to Boston

Los Angeles Citizen

SAN DIEGO — Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls left here this week for Boston, their former home where they held their former housemaid, Dora Jones, in slavery for almost a half century.

The Ingalls were free to go after Mrs. Ingalls paid a $2500 fine on her conviction of enslaving Miss Jones. Mrs. Ingalls, sentenced to three years in prison, won probation when she paid $6,000 restitution to her former servant. Charges against Ingalls were dropped.

9-6-47 Int

The Ingalls drove to Boston in the same car in which their former faithful servant slept while the white couple occupied hotel rooms whenever the trio traveled. Mrs. Ingalls said the trip was being made to enable her husband to dispose of his law practice in Boston. They will return here in November.

On five years' probation, Mrs. Ingalls must undergo psychiatric treatment as a term of her probation, and must make no effort to induce Dora Jones, who is now living with kinspeople in St. Louis, to return to her.

The Ingalls did not make the payment to Miss Jones in one lump sum. Rather, they gave the appearance of scraping the money together. Ingalls handed the court clerk $2500 which had been posted by him as bail and was returned to him when the slavery charges were dropped. He also handed over a check for $1307. These amounts, together with $440 in the bank in Miss Jones' name, and some telephone and copper stock comprise the full amount.

9-6-47 Int

It is understood Dora Jones has asked the government to place the largest part of the money in an annuity fund for her.

Slave-woman's remorse over intimacies with boss told

sat. 7-5-47 (18j Calif.)

Dora will probably testify in own behalf

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

By Tribune correspondent

SAN DIEGO—Carried away by their interest in the first case involving a charge of slavery on the U. S. slaves were freed, some United States court dockets since 300 San Diego Negroes upset the decorum of federal judge Jacob Weinberger's courtroom here Tuesday, and delayed the opening of the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls.

Postponed until Tuesday because of the illness of 64-year-old Elizabeth Ingalls, who, with her husband, has been described as a modern day Simon Legree, the trial finally got underway when FBI agents were posted as guards at courtroom doors.

All three federal court bailiffs here in San Diego had been removed from duty the night before with the end of the government's fiscal year, as an economy move. Only two United States marshalls were on duty, and they were unable to cope with the unruly crowd which sought admission to the small courtroom. sat. 7-5-47

Disgusted by the crowd's unseemly behaviour, Judge Weinberger refused to convene court until the corridor had been cleared and quiet restored.

U. S. CASE THOROUGH

Evidence of the thoroughness with which the government has prepared its case against the Ingalls, who allegedly held 57-year-old Dora Jones in slavery for 27 years, was seen in the variety of witnesses brought here from various places about the country where the Ingalls lived and where their assertedly infamous treatment of the gullible and timid Dora Jones became known.

First witness was Mrs. Olivia Ann Lyman, who bought the Ingalls home in Boston when they moved to Coronado last year. Mrs. Lyman said she lived with the Ingalls for three days while the transaction was taking place, and testified to the hard work and long hours imposed upon the woman who then weighed 90 pounds.

Mrs. Lyman said she saw Dora in San Diego Monday night and said she thought she must have "gained at least 45 pounds since September" of last year when she saw her in Boston and "looked 20 years younger."

So far the government's only Negro witness appears to be 72-year-old David Clark, of Boston. Clark will testify that he has known Dora Jones five years, and that when he tried to make dates to take the 57-year-old woman to church, she wouldn't go because she said she feared Mrs. Ingalls' abuse.

Dressed untidily in semi-rags always, Dora Jones kept the Ingalls' 25-room house as neat as a pin, washed the family car on Sundays and shoveled snow without gloves or stockings on, Clark told reporters. sat. 7-5-47

The prosecution, in charge of United States assistant attorney Ernest A. Tolin, is expected to continue calling witnesses and presenting evidence that the Ingalls transported Dora Jones "for the purpose of slavery", until the early part of next week.

Then the defense, in the hands of Clifford Fitzgerald, San Diego lawyer, and Ingalls, himself, who practiced law in Boston and is a former member of the Massachusetts legislature, will take over.

DORA MAY TESTIFY

According to the description of the government's strategy which was given out by Tolin to the press in Los Angeles, the government does not plan to call Miss Jones as a witness.

This is believed to be subterfuge, however, to throw the defense off. Whoever has seen the tiny, self-effacing woman has immediately believed in the simplicity, goodness and unworldliness which would enable the designing to take advantage of her for so long a time.

Confronting Miss Jones, it is easy to believe that her remorse for wrongdoing might easily be so great as to cause her to permit herself to be used disadvantageously for 30 years.

The government's second witness, Sgt. William D. Hoyte, of Berkeley, told the court Wednesday that Dora Jones admitted to him in Berkeley last Fall that she had been intimate with the first husband of Mrs. Ingalls, and that she was named as a co-respondent, under the name of Tweedle Jones, in the divorce action her employer brought against her first husband, now believed dead, Walter P. Harmon. Sat. 7-5-47

Hoyte said the case was brought to the attention of Berkeley police, who disposed of it as merely a family quarrel, by the daughter and son-in-law of Mrs. Ingalls, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Roberts, who were shocked by the Ingalls' insistence that their servant sleep in the car rather than in a spare bedroom offered by the Robertses. Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls were visiting the Robertses enroute to their new home in Coronado.

Hoyte said he told Dora Jones then that she could not be punished for a 30-year-old offense, but her shame was so great she shuddered at its coming to the attention of her family.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 3-15-47

Slave Talks—A Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles, Calif., this week was still hearing testimony in the strange case of Miss Dora L. Jones (standing), 57-year-old housemaid, allegedly held in slavery for forty years. With her is Betty Marshall Graydon, assistant U. S. district attorney in charge of the San Diego office.—Griffin Photo.

Jones Slave Case Is Still Before Jury

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 3-15-47

By J. CULLEN FENTRESS
Los Angeles Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Federal Grand Jury was hearing further testimony this week in the case of Dora L. Jones, frail, 57-year-old housemaid, who was assertedly held in slavery for forty years by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls of Coronado, Calif.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin told the Courier Coast Bureau last week that the grand jury, meeting but once a week, would probably hear testimony for two more weeks.

The tribunal last week heard Mrs. Jones relate a life of unpaid work for the Ingalls against whom U. S. Attorney James M. Carter said he will ask an indictment charging violation of the anti-slavery laws enacted under the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

TELLS STORY

"I was a pupil in a school in Alabama, where Mrs. Ingalls, at that time Miss Kimball, was a teacher," Tolin said the woman testified.

"She told me she liked me and then when she went to Washington and married Walter Harmon, her first husband, she asked me to come to work for her," she continued. "I got paid for four years and then Mrs. Ingalls stopped paying me.

"She told me I was a bad woman and I owed it to her to work for her. I did all the work. I did the laundry, the housecleaning, the cooking, the gardening, and washed the automobile every day.

"I worked from 4:30 in the morning until 10 o'clock at night."

FACTS WITHHELD

The woman declared this continued, even after Mrs. Ingalls divorced Harmon and married Ingalls, Tolin said. The reference to a "bad woman" was the only hint allowed to come from the FBI files as to the nature of the alleged threats under which Mrs. Ingalls assertedly worked Miss Jones for years without pay.

"When my relatives or colored friends came to see me, I was not allowed to see them," Miss Jones told Tolin. Sat. 3-15-47

"One time about twenty years ago I was allowed to visit my mother, and that's the only vacation I ever had.

"Mrs. Ingalls told me that she would put me in jail if I left her, and that I had diseases that would cause the police to put me in the jail hospital, and that I needed her to protect me from the police.

"When we came to California last year, she would not let me

...e county jail today awaiting...or nearly 40 years because of an ...nce July 20. Slavery cases affair with Mrs. Ingall's first hus... been rare in the nation's ...band in Washington, D. C. The af... annals. ...fair resulted in pregnancy. Federal Court jury Saturday Mrs. Ingalls' second husband, Al... convicted the 62-year-old Mrs. fred W. Ingalls, 64, was at liberty ...ls of enslaving her Negro on bail of $2,500 after the jury was ... Dora Jones. Mrs. Ingalls is unable to agree on conviction or ...escendant of Massachusetts acquittal on a similar charge. ...nial Governor Bradford. The four-week trial was described ...e maid had testified that she as the first outright slavery case ...hreatened with jail "and hell" under the 13th amendment to the

Blue-Blood Held In Jail For Slavery Sentence

SAN DIEGO, Calif. July 21—(AP)—Convicted of slavery charges, Boston-born Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls was held a Federal prisoner

night conv... Ingalls o... maid, Dor... descen... Colonial G... charges. The mai... modern ar... face. have bee... sentence ...them ...slap my ...frequently slapped my face ...when she was angry."

A Feder... gave in the co... very nice to me and often ...things to eat, but when I ...was caught taking ...Ingalls would ...

United States Constitution since 1880.

Maximum penalty is five years imprisonment or $5,000 fine, or both.

Defense counsel announced an appeal would be taken. They said also they would seek to have Mrs. Ingalls removed to a hospital.

She was placed in a cell alone.

Mrs. Ingalls, born on Boston's Beacon Hill, was convicted after the jury had deliberated approximately seven hours.

Dora Jones, now 58, was not here for the trial's end. She left for St. Louis to live with a brother after saying she never wanted to see the Ingalls again.

Socialite Found Guilty Of Enslaving Housemaid

SAN DIEGO, July 19—(UP)—A Federal Court Jury Saturday found Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls, former Boston socialite, guilty of keeping her Negro housemaid as a slave.

The jury did not reach an immediate verdict on similar charg s against her husband, Alfred, a former Massachusetts State legislator. Mrs. Ingalls faces a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine. It was the Nation's first trial for violation of the 13th Amendment (anti-slavery) since the reconstruction days of the Deep South following the War Between the States.

A jury of nine men and three women deliberated three hours and 23 minutes before reaching a verdict of guilty.

The grey-haired 62-year-old Mrs. Ingalls remained calm and showed no emotion as the verdict was read. Her husband held her hand and squeezed it slightly.

Judge Jacob Weinberger immediately invalidated Mrs. Ingalls' bail of $2,500 and ordered her returned to the custody of the U. S. marshal.

Defense Attorney Clifford Fitzgerald leaped to his feet and asked the court to allow Mrs. Ingalls to be released on bail pending motion for a new trial.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Ernest Tolin objected on the grounds that Mr. Ingalls had once threatened suicide and murder for himself and wife in event of a conviction.

Ingalls rose to his feet and pleaded for his wife. "I assure the court never have I threatened murder and suicide. I urge in the interest of mercy and the Golden Rule that the court will allow my wife to remain on bail pending a new trial.

"I urge with every fiber of my being for you to allow this woman to go on living.

"I know her. I've loved her for 40 years. I've lived with her for 30 years. I want to take care of her."

He urged in the name of mercy, compassion, consideration and kindness that she be allowed to remain on bail.

Earlier Fitzgerald said, to send her to jail would be the equivalent of a death sentence because of her health.

Weinberger took the motion under advisement and said he would give a decision when Ingalls' verdict is returned. He set Tuesday, July 29, for sentencing Mrs. Ingalls.

The case went to the jury Saturday at 10:07 a. m. They deliberated two hours and 13 minutes until they adjourned for lunch. After the luncheon recess they asked Judge Weinberger to reread his definition of the word "slave," and also some of the testimony. At 3:50 p. m. they again retired for deliberations. An hour and 10 minutes later they brought in the verdict.

The jury then retired to decide Ingalls' fate.

Mrs. Ingalls Fined $2,500 In Slavery

Judge Orders Her To Pay $6,000 To Negro Maid

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., July 29.—(AP)—Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 62, was fined $2,500 here today, and, as part of five years probation, was ordered to pay Negro Maid Dora Jones $6,000 retribution for enslavement.

Federal Judge Jacob Weinberger suspended a three-year prison sentence because of the age and physical condition of the convicted woman.

The fine was paid with money previously deposited with the clerk of the court and Mrs. Ingalls, former Lynn and Boston, Mass., Women's club leader, was free to leave the San Diego County jail.

She had been confined there since July 19 when the same jury which convicted her was unable to agree in the case of her husband.

The $6,000 figure for Dora and the amount of the fine, Judge Weinberger said, were based on the probation officer's report of the Ingalls' financial condition.

Associated Press Wirephoto.

MR. AND MRS. ALFRED W. INGALLS

Socialite Is Convicted Of Enslaving Her Maid

U. S. Jury In West Then Retires to Decide If Mrs. Alfred Ingalls' Husband Also Is Guil

From Wire Dispatches.

San Diego, July 19.—A Federal Court jury tonight found Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls, former Boston socialite, guilty of keeping her Negro housemad in slavery. It then began deliberating to decide if her husband, Alfred Ingalls, a former Massachusetts State legislator, shares her guilt.

The gray-haired, 62-year-old woman remained calm and showed no emotion when she heard the verdict which said she had kept Dora Jones, 57, as a slave for 30 years. Ingalls held her hand and squeezed it slightly.

Mrs. Ingalls, descendant of New England colonial pioneers, faces a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

Asks Release On Bail.

Judge Jacob Weinberger immediately ordered her returned to the custody of the U. S. marshal. At this, defense attorney Clifford Fitzgerald leaped to his feet and asked the court to allow Mrs. Ingalls to be released on bail pending motion of a new trial.

Ernest Tolin, U. S. assistant attorney, objected on the grounds that Ingalls had once threatened suicide for himself and murder for his wife in the event of a conviction.

Ingalls rose to his feet to plead for his wife's freedom.

"I assure the court never have I threatened murder and suicide," he said. "I urge in the interest of mercy and the Golden Rule that the court will allow my wife to remain on bail pending a new trial."

Motion Under Advisement.

"I urge with every fiber of my being for you to allow this woman to go on living.

"I know her. I've loved her for 40 years. I've lived with her for 30 years. I want to take care of her."

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Ingalls, 64, and his wife were accused specically of persuading Dora Jones to accompany them from Berkley, Cal., to Coronado, Cal., last October 11 "to be held as a slave."

The Government maintained that they reduced Dora to a condition where slavery could be accomplished by years of drudgery and threats of jail because of an affair with Mrs. Ingall's first husband, Walter Harman, Washington, D. C.

Defense attorney Fitzgerald maintained that the woman, who had been with Mrs. Ingalls since 1907, was a "member of the household." She was not a paid servant, he said, but was provided for by gifts and a provision in the Ingall's wills, which they now have revoked.

Judge Weinberger, instructing the jury, gave this definition: "A slave is a person who is wholly subject to the will of another and one who has no freedom of action, and whose person and services are wholly under the control of another and who is in a state of enforced pulsory service to another."

Dora Jones left yesterday with a brother and sister for St. Louis, saying she never expected to see the Ingallses again.

She was 14 when Mrs. Ingalls, 62, convicted of the enslavement of Miss Dora Jones, will not be pressed by Government prosecutors, according to Betty Graydon, U.S. Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Ingalls, 64, was free on $2,500 bail, the jury being unable to convict or acquit him because of disagreement.

Clifford Fitzgerald, counsel for Mrs. Ingalls, plans to request her release on bail when she is brought up foi sentencing. She faces a maximum of five years in prison, a $5,000 fine, or both.

Mrs. Ingalls's Mate Escapes New Trial

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Another trial for the husband of Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 62, convicted

18j 1947

California

She Was a Slave 27 Years

The Worker 18K

SAN DIEGO. — The first trial since Reconstruction days involving the 27-year enslavement of a Negro woman is going on here. Calif.

Very little attention is being paid to the trial by the press, except for the San Francisco **People's World**, even though the case appears to be an outright violation of the 13th amendment.

On trial are Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 64, and his wife, Mira Elizabeth, 62, charged with enslaving their maid Miss Dora Jones.

Much testimony has been provided to show that Miss Jones was kept in subjugation by Mrs. Ingalls. Even Mrs. Ingalls two grown daughters have testified against their mother's tyranny. But the most moving words heard here have been supplied by Miss Dora Jones, herself. Perhaps even on the witness stand, Miss Jones refrained from repeating all the humiliations and indignations heaped upon her for 27 years. It is known that she was forced by Mrs. Ingalls to abort a child which was the result of advances by Mrs. Ingalls' first husband. New York, N.Y.

Let Miss Jones tell the story.

Sun. 7-20-47

SHE WAS BORN in 1890 in Athens, Ala., and went to the Trinity School, a private institution in Athens, where she paid for her tuition by working. There she met Mrs. Ingalls, then Miss Elizabeth Kimbell, and they became friends. When Miss Kimbell was about to get married in Washington, she asked Miss Jones to come along with her. Miss Kimbell promised the Negro girl she would continue school.

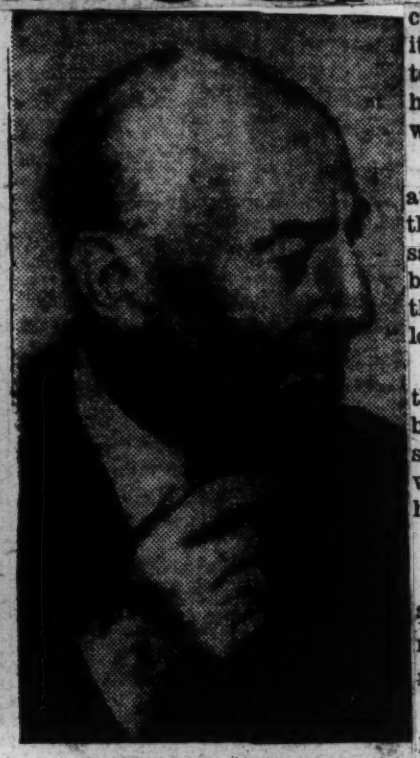
She was 14 or 15 when Mrs. Ingalls, then Mrs. Walter Harmon, sent her railroad fare. When she arrived she found that she was to become a domestic and that her work got heavier and heavier.

"I got $8 a month," she said on the stand, "but I found that I was supposed to pay back the railroad fare so I would take $4 and give back $4."

When the domestic found out that she was pregnant she told Mrs. Ingalls. At first she placed the blame on the milkman. Later she revealed the identity of the child's father and Mrs. Ingalls said "it was a terrible thing to do with a colored girl when he had all that education."

DORA JONES

Held In Bondage



ALFRED W. INGALLS

Accused of Peonage

Mrs. Ingalls insisted on an abortion because she felt a child would interfere with Miss Jones' work and that she didn't want such a child around the house. After the abortion, Mrs. Ingalls ordered that there be no talk about it except "whenever she got mad she would call me a murderess and adultress and that I killed my baby." Things were patched up at home between husband and wife and Miss Jones had to serve them breakfast in bed.

Sun. 7-20-47

IN 1917 OR 1918 Mrs. Ingalls divorced her first husband and immediately married Alfred W. Ingalls.

After that Miss Jones was not paid at all for her work. The family then moved to Lynn, Mass.

Miss Jones remembers going to church once with Mrs. Ingalls. She never sat down in her presence because Mrs. Ingalls fancied herself a Southern lady.

"I went to movies once," Miss Jones testified, "but Mrs. Ingalls had me paged and brought out. She said I forgot to take in the clothes from the line. She said I couldn't go anywhere; anybody who did what I did. She said people who would sit beside me would probably smell me and wouldn't want me there. She said I would pollute people wherever I went."

The Negro woman threatened to leave the family but Mrs. Ingalls got sick. She was pregnant at the time and blamed Miss Jones for the miscarriage.

After that, Mrs. Ingalls would taunt with, "There are two little babies over your head stretching their arms at you. You'll go to hell. You killed them both."

Sun. 7-20-47

SHE WAS TOLD her work wasn't worth paying for. Never having a moment to herself she found that she had no use for money. She would get up at 4 a.m. daily and would go to bed at 9 or 10 p.m. She worked seven days a week. Her daily routine included vacuum cleaning, washing, dusting, washing dishes, buying groceries, cooking and serving meals, caring for the children, taking them to and from school and a thousand other chores around the house.

Mrs. Ingalls told her she couldn't get along with other persons and so there was no use getting her any assistance. She ordered her hair cut at the scalp "because she said it was cleaner that way." All her teeth were pulled "because it was hard to tell which were good and which were bad."

"It was hard to eat without teeth at first," said Miss Jones, "but then the gums got hard. Mrs. Ingalls said I looked better without teeth because all colored people have such thick lips anyway and that mine looked thinner without teeth."

She visited her family once in all the years she was with the Ingalls but it was after much trouble that she got the carfare. Only when she was in Alabama, she found out that her family had sent the carfare.

Sun. 7-20-47

HER FAMILY also gave her a set of false teeth but when she returned to the Ingalls they mysteriously disappeared.

Miss Jones cried when she told how Mrs. Ingalls had told her she had the mentality of a child of 12. Mrs. Ingalls told her that she had hidden a psychiatrist in another room to watch her and that he had determined Miss Jones was a moron.

Court testimony by other psychiatrists showed this to be utterly untrue. Miss Jones is mentally and physically sound.

Mrs. Ingalls constantly threatened Miss Jones that she had three witnesses who could provide evidence to put her in an insane asylum.

At Christmas time, when presents were handed out, Miss Jones recounted, Mrs. Ingalls' children would give her a box of candy. But this practice finally stopped because Mrs. Ingalls decided her Negro domestic had diabetes, which also was untrue. Mrs. Ingalls also made such a decision during wartime's sugar rationing.

"The family had nice food," she told the jury. "Steaks, chops, things like that. I got some sometimes. No, not often."

She described the six by seven room she had in the cellar of the Boston home. "It had a cement floor and a light in the ceiling. It was warm enough if I left the door open for the heat from the stove in the laundry."

There were pictures on the wall of her room until Mrs. Ingalls decided that she remove them because "she said they made it look like an outhouse." Sun. 7-20-47

Dora said she didn't have much time for reading. Mrs. Ingalls once gave her a book called "An Old Fashioned Girl."

Kin of 'slave' found

Los Angeles Tribune 18j

Los Angeles, Calif.

A brother of Dora L. Jones, post-Emancipation slave for 30 years, once tried to visit his sister while Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Ingalls were living in Massachusetts, but was refused admittance, it was learned here this week. Sat. 3-15-47

No new developments in the case which shocked the nation two weeks ago came to light this week as the federal grand jury postponed hearings scheduled for last Wednesday to next Wednesday. When the hearing is held, Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls, wealthy Coronado whites who allegedly kept Miss Jones a slave and worked her without wages for 30 years, are expected to tell their story.

The brother who visited Miss Jones was Arthur Jones, of St. Louis, Mo., it is reported. He made the attempt to see his sister in 1923 or 1924. Two sisters of the tiny and timid woman also live in St. Louis, and are: Mrs. Elizabeth Maples and Mrs. Lelia Jones-Cox. Mrs. Cox' son is a work secretary of the Urban League in Minneapolis. Another sister of the 'slave-woman', Mrs. Irene Jones Collier, lives in Athens, Ga. Some of them are expected to testify at local hearings. Sat. 3-15-47

Jones was a student of Mrs. Ingalls while she was on the faculty of Trinity Memorial school, Athens, Ala. This was the school in which Miss Jones finished the 8th grade, but she was not Mrs. Ingalls' student.

Dora doesn't know if she wants to be 'free' or not

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

SAN DIEGO—Torn between a "habit" of devotion to the interests of the family she admits she has been treated her for 30 years and a dawning interest in the new life which has been shown her, pixie-like Dora Jones took the witness stand here last week to tell how Mrs. Ingalls, self-styled Negro race, kept Grayson and later to the brusque missionary to the Negro cross-examination of her former her in subjugation by threats and "master", Alfred W. Ingalls, who racial humiliation. is taking part in his own defense.

Sat. 7-12-47

Lover-employer not called 18j

By Tribune Correspondent

In one remorseful outburst, Miss Jones wrote a letter recently to the Rev. Harry Mash, vicar of Coronado's Christ Episcopal church, sometimes attended by the Ingalls, in which she said that Mrs. In-

Sat. 7-12-47

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

galls' daughter, "Miss Helen", is being used by the FBI "for this very unkind thing", ie, the prosecution of Mrs. Ingalls. She inferred that the daughter was motivated by jealousy and reflected:

"Jealousy is the worst thing.

"I feel so badly for Capt. and Mrs. Ingalls", the letter to the minister opened. "It is too bad to bother you during Lent, but I feel you will listen to the truth. I told the FBI I had money in the bank. I had telephone stock and railroad, but they don't want to listen to anything but what they want to believe. They have treated me beautifully. I have tried to get them on the phone but when I am they have a line everyone listens on".

INTRODUCED BY PROSECUTION

The letter, despite its protestations in behalf of Mrs. Ingalls, was introduced by the prosecution as proof of the dominance the Ingalls had over their former maid.

SAN DIEGO—A special Saturday session of court was to be asked at the close of proceedings Friday by U. S. attorney Earnest A. Tolin, chief of the prosecution of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls in the first post-Freedom slave case in United States court annals.

Tolin, who has conducted an exhaustive prosecution of the wealthy Coronado couple for the alleged enslavement of a Negro woman, said he would like the court to grant the Saturday session in order that arguments by both sides might be presented to the jury for its consideration over Sunday. Sat. 7-12-47

The prosecution wound up its case today (Friday), but without caling Walter P. Harmon, first husband of Mrs. Ingalls whom she divorced for the adultrous acts with her maid which she allegedly said gave her the right to "own" the woman.

At first believed dead, Harmon was discovered living in Washington, D. C., by the government, which had at first planned to subpoenae him. This plan, however, was not carried out.

Her sympathies divided between self interest and devotion to her former "master" and "mistress", Dora Jones could relax today with the end of two and a half days of gruelling questioning by both the prosecution and the defense.

Her fate rests in the hand of 9 men and three women, members of the jury, all white and all in more or less comfortable circumstances. Several members of the jury are retired businessmen; two of the women are housewives and one a businesswoman.

Assistant U. S. attorney Earnest A. Tolin, who is chief of the prosecution, called the jury's attentions to a passage in which the "slave-woman" referred, quite submissively, to the Ingalls' custom of having her sleep in the car while they occupied hotel rooms on trips . . . "I pass more autos on my trip where people have been in them all night and it was a very common thing", the passage read. The letter closed by asking the vicar to "go and see Capt. and Mrs. Ingalls until I know what is going to be done. It is a terrible thing to stir up the colored people like this for nothing."

Miss Jones told U. S. attorney Graydon that Mrs. Ingalls paid her a salary of $8.00 a month when she went to live with her in Washington in 1907. Of the amount, the maid paid back $4.00 "for carfare." Sat. 7-12-47

It was in 1913, she said, that she discovered her pregnancy.

"First I told her it was the milkman, then the truth. It was Mr. Harmon".

The then Mrs. Harmon talked with her husband, and, said Miss Jones, "I heard her say it was a terrible thing for him to do, with all his education and everything . . . They had me see a doctor—the family doctor. He said I would have to go to a home for girls to have a baby.

"She (Mrs. Ingalls) said she could not allow to send me away and Ruth to have a colored half brother or sister. She said she thought I should have an abortion . . . I had it . . . Mrs. Ingalls took me to a private doctor's home . . . I didn't stay long. Mrs. Ingalls took me home".

Miss Jones said her mistress agreed they would forget about the incident, but for years afterward she threw it up to her servant, accusing her of carrying on a five-year-long affair with Harmon, calling her a murderess and telling her "my life belonged to her for what I had done".

Mrs. Ingalls divorced Harmon in 1917, marrying Ingalls four or five days later. She forced the maid to appear as a witness and to admit to adultery.

MADE HER FEEL INFERIOR

Sketching in her life after Mrs. Ingalls remarried, Miss Jones said she went once to a movie, but when she returned, "Mrs. Ingalls said movies were not very good for me . . . anyone like me shouldn't be in a movie. People would smell me and not want to sit beside me". Sat. 7-12-47

This and other statements contained evidence that one of the techniques the white woman used to bind the Negro to her was to make her feel inferior because of her race. Miss Jones said she wore her hair short because "Mrs. Ingalls said colored people looked better with short hair."

Asked if, after the family moved to Boston in 1940, she ever had any money for herself or any days off, she replied in the negative. In matter-of-fact tones she told of getting up at four a.m. and working until 9 or 10.

"Sometimes I'd say, 'If you paid me, maybe things would go better.' She said, 'after the things you've done, I don't owe you anything.'

Blandly Clifford Fitzgerald, attorney for the Ingalls, described Mrs. Ingalls as a "missionary intent on the advancement of the colored race". Denying the prosecution's charge, that the Ingalls transported Dora Jones for purposes of enslaving her, he argues that the Negro woman went to Coronado from Berkeley as a "free voluntary act"; that "Dora pleaded with Mrs. Ingalls to take her from her Athens, Ala. home to Washington"; "that Dora was happy with the Ingalls and didn't want to go to hotels, but preferred to sleep in the family car because she resented the insulting remarks of hotel clerks." Sat. 7-12-47

Crowds running as high as 300 persons have jammed the corridors of the federal district court, trying to get a seat at the sensational trial. Only 100 can be admitted to the courtroom, however.

Witnesses thus far have included a psychiatrist summoned by the government to show that Miss Jones had been kept in "psychological slavery" by the couple. He testified that Miss Jones is "obviously used to authority and resigned to her lot".

Mrs. Helen Roberts, of Berkeley, Mrs. Ingalls' daughter by her second marriage, moved her mother to tears when she testified to her mother's ill treatment of the tiny Negro woman.

Efforts of the defense to link Mrs. Roberts and her husband, Richard, who also testified, with the Communist party were defeated when Judge Jacob Weinberger sustained the prosecution's objection. Sat. 7-12-47

One Coronado socialite, wife of a retired Navy captain, testified that she lived next door to the Ingalls and had seen Miss Jones going to the beach between 5:30 and six a.m. to collect driftwood for the family, and had seen her washing the family car. Another witness, a Mrs. Elizabeth Winters from Freemont, Ohio, testified that the Ingalls had stopped in her motel, but hadn't asked for a room for the maid.

Witness for the defense was Miss Doris St. Jean, who flew here from New York, to testify that while she was a guest in the Ingalls' home, she noticed no mistreatment of the Negro woman. Miss St. Jean told the court she was accosted by Mrs. Ingalls' daughter by her first marriage and upbraided for coming "clear out here to testify for my mother".

A request that both defendants be locked up to prevent them from intimidating witnesses was made at one point by the prosecution. Admitting his client's actions, Fitzgerald persuaded Judge Weinberger that they would not be repeated.

Drama Untolds As Maid Bares 'Slave' Story

1847—Calif.

Verdict Expected This Week in Case Of Ingalls, Wife

By DENNIS V. ALLEN

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"In 1913 I found that I was pregnant. I first told Mrs. Harmon that the milkman was to blame. Then I thought I had better tell the truth, so I told her that it was Mr. Harmon who had done it." The timid voice of a small brown woman, 57-year-old Dora Jones, crept over the tense packed Federal courtroom, as the admission went into the records here last week. Sat. 7-12-47

In that statement lay the drama which had caused her life to be a living hell during thirty years. The Federal Court is trying Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls of Lynn, Mass., on charges of having held her in slavery for that time, and brought thirteen former neighbors of the Ingallses from New England to give eyewitness testimony to the inhuman treatment which Miss Jones faced.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

RUINED HER LIFE

According to Miss Jones' testimony, Walter Harmon, the first husband of Mrs. Ingalls, admitted to the then Mrs. Harmon, that he was responsible, and an abortion was performed on arrangement by Mrs. Ingalls. Mrs. Ingalls told Miss Jones that she had ruined her life and that she would always remain her servant without salary, that should she run away the police would arrest her and jail her for the terrible crime she had committed.

Mrs. Ingalls' hatred and desire for revenge followed Miss Jones during the remaining thirty years, and at every opportunity Mrs. Ingalls reminded her of the sin committed in 1913.

SERVED AS MAID

Miss Jones testified that she first met Mrs. Ingalls, when Mrs. Ingalls was Miss Elizabeth Kimball, school teacher in Atlanta. She said she cleaned Miss Kimball's classroom. Later, she said Miss Kimball sent her rail tickets from Washington, D. C., to come there to serve as her maid, and that she was then Mrs. Walter Harmon.

At that time the Harmons were expecting a baby, Miss Jones testified. The child was born, and was named Ruth (Mrs. Ruth Castendyk, who testified against her mother). After the birth of the child, Mrs. Harmon went to New Hampshire, taking the baby, and leaving Dora alone in the house with Mr. Harmon. Then came the sin. Prior to that time, Miss Jones testified "a colored woman" came to the house and did the washing. Miss Jones only did the dusting around the house. Afterwards, things changed abruptly and drastically.

DIVORCE GRANTED

Mrs. Harmon's ire towards Mr. Harmon resulted in a divorce, and from then on she vented her spleen on Miss Jones, even after she married again, this time to Alfred W. Ingalls, former member of the Massachusetts Legislature. Ingalls was a retired Army captain.

The maid testified that Mrs. Ingalls beat and scratched her. That the Ingallses made her wear her hair clipped short, and that she didn't like it. That every time she did something wrong Mrs. Ingalls would call me an adultress and tell me that I had a jail sentence hanging over my head." The case was expected to reach the jury early this week.

AGED COUPLE ACCUSED OF SLAVERY—Alfred Wesley Ingalls (right), 64, of Coronado, Calif., and his wife, Elizabeth (left), 62, appear in court at San Diego, Calif., for arraignment on federal charges that they held their 57-year-old Negro housemaid, Dora L. Jones, in slavery for 30 years. Behind them is a U. S. marshal. Asst. U. S. Atty. William Ritzi said FBI investigation disclosed 1905 as a missionary school teacher, befriended the Negress, then 15, and later took the girl to work as a maid in her home at Washington, Lynn, Mass., Boston, and finally Coronado. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

California Couple Face Charges Of Keeping Negro Maid In Slavery

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27—(AP)—Investigation of a charge that Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ingalls, of Coronado, Calif., and Boston, Mass., held a 57-year-old Negro housemaid in slavery for 30 years moved to the Federal Grand Jury room here today.

Ingalls, 64, a retired Boston lawyer described by William Ritzi, assistant U. S. attorney, as a former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and his wife, Elizabeth, 62, were arrested yesterday at their Coronado residence.

* * *

ARRAIGNED BEFORE U. S. Commissioner George R. Baird in San Diego on a complaint alleging they held the maid, Dora L. Jones, in involuntary servitude, the Ingalls were released on $2,500 bail each. Miss Jones was held in protective custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a material witness.

Ingalls told reporters the charge was "ridiculous," said he and his wife would be cleared, and expressed concern over Miss Jones' welfare. Police in Berkeley, Calif., disclosed that last October the Ingalls' daughter, Mrs. Helen Ingalls Roberts, complained that the maid was being "held" by her parents, but no police action was taken.

UNITED STATES ATTY. James M. Carter said he would present the case to the Grand Jury today and ask an indictment charging Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls with violating the 13th, anti-slavery, amendment to the constitution.

Ritzi said FBI investigation gave this sequence of events:

In 1905 Mrs. Ingalls, then the former Elizabeth Kimball, went to Alabama as a missionary school teacher, befriended Miss Jones, then 17, and later, after she married Walter Harmon, brought the girl to Washington to work in her home as a maid.

Ten years later the Harmons were divorced. Mrs. Harmon married Ingalls and moved to Lynn, Mass., and Boston. Meantime, an incident had occurred which enabled Mrs. Ingalls to threaten the Negro maid with prosecution or commitment to an institution.

Ritzi said FBI investigation showed Miss Jones worked without compensation for the Ingalls in Boston and that since they came to California last Fall the maid had been forced to sleep in bathtubs or in an automobile.

Of a claim by federal agents that the maid was forced to sleep in an automobile en route to California, Mrs. Ingalls declared that in Springfield, Ill., "almost within the shadow of Lincoln's statue," an auto court owner refused her a bed because she was a Negro. Mrs. Ingalls said that she and her husband then made the maid comfortable in the car, with warm blankets.

Jury Told Tiny Negress Held Slave for 30 Years

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
March 6, 1947

By ALEXANDER KAHN

LOS ANGELES, March 5—[UP]. A tiny Negro woman, weighing only 90 pounds, today told a federal grand jury how a socially prominent white couple kept her in slavery for 30 years.

Dora L. Jones, 57, bewildered by the attention given her, was brought here from San Diego, Cal., as the government's chief witness against Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 64, retired attorney and member of the Massachusetts Legislature for 12 years, and his wife, Mira Elizabeth Ingalls, 62.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls were arrested last week on charges of violating the 13th amendment to the Constitution by keeping the Negro woman in involuntary servitude.

Miss Jones' story to the grand jury was quoted to reporters by Assistant U. S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin. The grand jury hearing was a closed session.

"I first met Mrs. Ingalls, then known as Miss Kimball, when I was 17 years old," Tolin quoted Miss Jones as saying. "I was a pupil in a missionary school in Alabama and she was a teacher there.

"She told me she liked me and when she went to Washington to marry Walter Harmon, she asked me to come there with her. I got paid for the first four years. Then Mrs. Ingalls stopped paying me. She said I was a bad woman.

"I saw my mother for the last time 20 years ago and that was my only vacation. Mrs. Ingalls said if I ever tried to leave her she would put me in jail. She said I was not mentally right and would have to go to an asylum."

The little Negro woman said she did all the work for the Harmons and when her mistress married Ingalls she continued her chores for the new master.

"I did the laundry, house cleaning, cooking, gardening, washed their car every day. I worked from 4:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. and when members of my family came to visit me, they were sent away."

Tolin reported an incident involving a member of Mrs. Ingalls' family was the basis for the threats to send Miss Jones to jail unless she did as told and worked without pay.

"When the Ingalls lived in Boston," she continued, "I slept in a basement room only large enough to hold a cot."

The servant said she was not permitted to talk to anyone outside the Ingalls family and was beaten frequently by Mrs. Ingalls. For 20 years she has not seen a motion picture or mingled freely with friends of her own choice.

Indictment Voted In Slavery Case

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls were indicted by a Federal grand jury at Los Angeles on charges of holding Dora Jones, a Negro maid, as a slave for 30 years.

Last witness was Mrs. Ruth Casendyk, of Chicago, daughter of Mrs. Ingalls, who told reporters:

"My sister and I talked a long time about getting a free life for Dora. I am going before the jury because I believe it my Christian duty to testify."

'Slave' Says Mrs. Ingalls Threatened Her With Jail

Dora L. Jones, 59, frail Negro servant, appeared before a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles to tell her story of 42 years in the home of Mrs. Mira Elizabeth Ingalls, who, with her husband, Alfred Wesley Ingalls, retired Massachusetts lawyer, is charged with holding Miss Jones in slavery.

According to U. S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin, Miss Jones was 17 and a student in a missionary school in Alabama when Mrs. Ingalls, then Miss Kimball, a teacher, hired her and took her to Washington.

"I was paid for four years and then Mrs. Ingalls stopped paying me," Tolin quoted Miss Jones. "She told me I was a bad woman." (Tolin said an incident occurred involving a member of Mrs. Ingalls' family.)

"When the Ingalls lived in Boston, I slept in a basement room only large enough to hold a cot," the story continued. "I did all the work for the Ingalls, did the laundry, housecleaning, cooking, gardening and washed their car every day. I worked from 4:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. and when members of my family came to visit me, they were sent away. I saw my mother for the last time 20 years ago and that was my only vacation.

"Mrs. Ingalls said if I ever attempted to leave her, she would put me in jail. She said I was not mentally right and would have to go to an asylum."

The last motion picture that Miss Jones saw was Lillian Gish in *Orphans of the Storm* (1922).

Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls, who denied the charges, are free under $2500 bail.

Couple Accused of Keeping Maid in Slavery 30 Years Deny Charge in California Court

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 64, identified by William Ritzi, assistant United States attorney, as a retired lawyer and former Massachusetts legislator, and his wife Elizabeth, 62, were arranged here today on a federal charge that they kept a negro housemaid under involuntary servitude for nearly thirty years. They declared their innocence and were released on $2,500 bond each. Mr. Ritzi, in Los Angeles, said that a federal grand jury would be asked tomor-

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25—Capt Alfred W. Ingalls was disclosed

today as a native of Lynn, where he was born July 6, 1882.

Graduated from Brown University in 1905, where he played football, he later gained a wide reputation as a football official. He was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in Lynn and served both in the City Council and in the State Legislature as a Representative.

According to the records Mr. Ingalls was married to the former Miss Myra Elizabeth Harmon of Washington, D. C., at Westfield, Mass., in 1917. They have a daughter, Ruth, who now is Mrs. Frederick C. Castendyk of Salem, Mass. Mrs. Castendyk and her husband are aviation enthusiasts and were married on a passenger airliner on a flight from Boston to Portland, Me., in 1942.

Tiny 'Slave' Testifies For Self

Dora L. Jones, 59-year old "slave" told her own story to the Federal Grand Jury investigating charges that Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Ingalls had kept her in lifetime bondage. She corroborated FBI charges that she had been held in virtual slavery for more than 30 years by Mrs. Ingalls.

The small, 90 pound Negro woman aroused sympathy by her shy mannerisms. Still attractive, she may have been a very appealing young lady at the time she was first taken into "bondage."

Threats by Mrs. Ingalls to have her imprisoned for some remote incident, hints that she was insane, and other forms of intimidation were used to hold her in service, she testified.

The strange case was brought to light when a daughter of Mrs. Ingalls reported the facts to the Department of Justice. All of the defendant's children liked Dora, and as they grew up became convinced that it was wrong to hold her in bondage.

The Grand Jury will continue its investigation this week.

Witnesses Seek Protection In Slavery Case

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 27—(UP)—Asst. U. S. Atty. Ernest A. Tolin said Thursday that Government witnesses had asked the FBI to protect them from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ingalls, who are on trial charged with holding a Negro maid in slavery.

Tolin asked Federal Judge Jacob Weinberger to order the Ingalls' bonds refunded and have the couple returned to jail for the remainder of the trial.

Tolin made his motion after the jury had been dismissed for the day after hearing a series of witnesses describe the conditions under which Dora Jones, 57-year-old Negro woman whom the Ingalls are charged with holding as a slave for 27 years, was forced to work.

Tolin said that after "an incident" Thursday afternoon, in which U. S. Marshals were forced to separate Mrs. Ingalls and the prosecution's first witness, Mrs. Mary Mathis Simpson, of Madison, Wis., several other witnesses had asked for protection. He said Government witnesses had been affronted in hotel lobbies and cafes.

Defense Atty. Clifford Fitzgerald jumped to his feet and shouted that he "had never heard of such a cruel request in 27 years of practicing law."

He said Mrs. Ingalls had "made a mistake" in "even speaking to Mrs. Simpson," and that she had promised not to do it again.

Weinberger said he would withhold a decision on the motion until Friday and asked all attorneys and an FBI Agent to meet with him at 9:30 a. m.

Says 'Slave' Wanted Only Gum Drops

SAN DIEGO

Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls testified at her slavery trial that Miss Dora Jones, her Negro maid, never wanted anything for herself "except once in a while some gum drops or bananas."

Answering Government charges that she never allowed her unpaid housemaid to have candy or sweets, Mrs. Ingalls averred that she bought Dora "a pound of gum drops almost every time I went down town."

A Coronada mail carrier testified that Miss Jones seemed "cheerful and happy . . . like a member of the family." A Coronado plumber, called to bid on improvements in a house the Ingalls had bought, said iMss Jones was happy in the new home "like a child with a new toy."

Slavery-Trial Witnesses Ask Jail for Defendants

From Wire Dispatches.

San Diego, Cal., June 26.—A request that Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls be committed to jail because of alleged intimidation of witnesses in their slavery trial was made by the federal prosecutor here today.

The request followed agreement by both the defense and prosecution that a Negro woman domestic had been intimate with Mrs. Ingalls' first husband, but sharp disagreement whether the affair was used to enslave the housemaid, Dora Jones.

Deputy U. S. Attorney Eugene A. Tolin said the witnesses had appealed to him, and asked that the defendants' bail be rescinded and that they be locked up.

Several Ask Protection.

Judge Jacob Weinberger deferred decision on the request until tomorrow.

Tolin said that after "an accident" this afternoon, in which U. S. Marshals were forced to separate Mrs. Ingalls and the prosecution's first witness, Mrs. Mary Mathis Simpson, Madison, Wis., several other witnesses had asked protection. He said Government witnesses had been affronted in hotel lobbies and cafes.

Defense Attorney Clifford Fitzgerald jumped to his feet and shouted that he "had never heard of such a cruel request in 27 years of practicing law."

Mrs. Simpson said she had been stopped by Mrs. Ingalls, who was in a "blinding rage," and called her "a dirty little skunk," and "you dirty little rat."

Says Dora Treated As Drudge.

Mrs. Simpson testified that Dora Jones had been treated as a drudge in the Ingalls' home at Lynn, Mass.

Earlier Fitzgerald admitted in his opening statement to the jury that Mrs. Ingalls' first husband, Walter Harmon, Washington, D. C., had had an affair with Dora Jones lasting several years. He denied the prosecution's earlier statement that Mrs. Ingalls had used knowledge of the indiscretion to hold the maid in bondage for more than 30 years and contended that it was Mrs. Ingalls who had feared an expose.

The intimacies began when Mrs. Ingalls, now 62, was a young wife with a daughter, the attorney said.

Dora Became Pregnant.

When Mrs. Harmon, the attorney declared, learned from Dora that she had become pregnant, she tried to find out who the father was and arrange a marriage with the "colored man" she presumed responsible.

It was then, he said, that she learned her own husband was responsible.

The Harmon family, the attorney continued, "urged her (the young wife) to keep her mouth shut for her daughter's sake."

"That's exactly what she did," he declared.

'Slave' Glad Boss Didn't Get Jail Term

By United Press

ST. LOUIS

Dora Jones, former maid of Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls, said she was glad the Federal Court didn't sentence the Boston socialite to prison for holding her in slavery for 30 years. She said, however, she was surprised at the amount, $6000, the court ordered the clubwoman to pay her as back wages. She only expected $1000.

Miss Jones said she would "travel some" with the money and then return to St. Louis to get "some kind of a job."

Descendants Of Minuteman On Trial In 'Slave' Case

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., Jun 24. (AP)—A New England couple, descendants of a Lexington minuteman and a colonial governor of Massachusetts, went on trial here today charged with enslaving a Negro maid.

The accused couple, Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 64, former Boston and Lynn, Mass., lawyer and politician—a veteran of both World Wars—and his wife, Elizabeth, 62, were present in federal court as a jury panel was sworn in.

Selection of a jury began this afternoon and may occupy the rest of the week.

There was no Negro on the jury panel of 62. Court attaches said it was purely chance that none of that race was drawn.

The maid, Theodora Lawrence, "Dora" Jones, 57, who had been with Mrs. Ingall's for more than 30 years until they were separated by the latter's arrest here four months ago, remained in protective custody of the FBI.

Government attorneys said they will attempt to show Mrs. Ingalls had a hold over the small Negress involving an old family matter.

Also subpoaened by the government are Mrs. Ingalls' two daughters—one, Mrs. Helen Ingalls Roberts of Berkeley, Calif., by her present husband, and the other Mrs. Ruth Castendyk of Chicago, by a former husband.

Ingalls, who served as an army officer in the first World War and in the second until he was retired at 60, is a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, founder of the city of Lynn. Another of his ancestors, he said, trudged from Lynn to Lexington on the call of Paul Revere to battle the British at that historic stand.

Mrs. Ingalls, a descendant on her mother's side of the colonial Governor Bradford, left her family home at Newburyport after graduation from Simmons College as a missionary school teacher to the old south. She was then Miss Elizabeth Kimball, aged 20. At Athens, Ala., she befriended Dora Jones, then 17.

The Negro maid went with her when she married Walter Harmon, a Harvard classmate of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. They were divorced ten years later in Washington, D. C., where Harmon was in government service. She married Ingalls in 1918 and they lived in Lynn and Boston until they came to Coronado, Calif., last October, to make their home.

Government Will Drop Ingalls Slavery Case

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., July 20.—(AP)—Government prosecutors in the slavery case in which Mrs. Alfred Wesley Ingalls, 62, was convicted last night, will not press for another trial for her husband, U. S. Assistant District Attorney Betty Marshall Graydon said here today.

Mrs. Ingalls meanwhile was reported comfortable in the San Diego County jail, where her husband and attorney, Clifford Fitzgerald, conferred with her this afternoon. Her husband is at liberty on bail.

Both Sides Agree That 'Slave' Was Intimate With Mrs. Ingalls' 1st Mate

SAN DIEGO, Cal. sharp disagreemtnt whether the affair was used to enslave the housemaid. Both the defense and prosecution's earlier statement that Mrs. Ingalls had used knowledge of the indiscretion to hold the maid in bondage for more than 30 years and contended that it was Mrs. Ingalls who had feared an expose.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ingalls Defense attorney Clifford Fitzagreed that a Negro domestic gerald admitted in his opening had been intimate with Mrs. Ingalls' first husband, Walter Harmon of Washington, D. C.

FBI Unearths Evidence

Kidnap Law May Doom S. Carolina Slaveholders

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-25-47

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—For the first time, the U. S. Justice Department will attempt to invoke the Lindbergh kidnapping law in a civil rights case when it places a white South Carolina father and son on trial for peonage, kidnapping and slavery in connection with the forced labor of a Negro farm hand.

The trial will be held in the Eastern District Court of South Carolina at Florence, S. C., during the first week in December. Indictments of the two white men were returned secretly by the September grand jury of this court, and the two defendants, John Ellis Wilhelm and James Fred Wilhelm, were placed under arrest on Monday of last week.

The indictments, asked by the U. S. Attorney in South Carolina, charged that the two white men were guilty of conspiracy to hold the Negro farm laborer, James DeWitt, in involuntary servitude; kidnapping and conspiracy to kidnap, and peonage. The three indictments were returned against each man. Sat. 10-25-47

FREED ON BAIL

When arrested, John Wilhelm was freed on $2,500 bail, while James Wilhelm was released on $2,000 bail.

According to the case built up in Justice Department files, DeWitt and another Negro laborer, Robert McBride, worked on the farm of John Wilhelm near Hartsville, S. C., for four years prior to December of 1946. They then left this job and obtained employment elsewhere.

John Wilhelm then obtained a warrant which charged that the men were indebted to him. While they were being held in jail, Wilhelm offered to drop the charges if they would go to work for his father, James Wilhelm, at the Georgia lumber camp. They declined the offer and were later freed when a magistrate ruled that the white farmer's charges did not stand up. 10-25-47

FORCED AT GUN POINT

As DeWitt and McBride left a Martinsville theatre on Dec. 28, DeWitt was seized by John Wilhelm and his sixteen-year-old stepson, Anderson Kelly, and was forced at gun point into an automobile in which he was transported to the home of Wilhelm's father. He was locked in a room overnight, then taken, again at gun point, to Georgia, where he was forced to work in the lumber camp near Monroe, which was the scene of the infamous Monroe lynchings of four Negroes last year

Two Indicted for Kidnaping

Afro-American

S.C. White Men Released on Bail

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-25-47

PEONAGE CHARGE

J. Dewitt Forced to Work at Ga. Camp

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —The Department of Justice has invoked the Lindberg kidnaping law for the first time in a civil rights case in South Carolina, T. Vincent Quinn, an assistant attorney general, disclosed last Friday.

Two white men, John E. and James F. Wilhelm, were indicted by a Federal grand jury in the Eastern district of South Carolina for transporting James Dewitt, kidnaped person across State lines and for conspiracy to commit that offense. Sat. 10-25-47

A third indictment charges John Wilhelm with peonage.

Forced to Work

The indictments were the result of an investigation by special FBI agents who learned that DeWitt had been seized in Hartsville, S.C. and transported to a lumber camp near Monroe, Ga., where he was forced to work for James Wilhelm, father of the defendants.

Quinn said the FBI investigation disclosed that DeWitt and Robert McBride had worked as farm laborers for the two defendants near Hartsville, for about four years prior to December, 1946. Early in December, he said they obtained employment elsewhere.

Later in December, he continued, the Wilhelms obtained a warrant charging DeWitt and McBride with obtaining money under false pretenses by means of breaching a labor contract under which they had obtained advances and were indebted to the Wilhelms.

While DeWitt and McBride were in jail pending a hearing on the charges, John Wilhelm visited them and offered to drop the charges if they would agree to go to Georgia and work for his father.

Released From Jail

DeWitt and McBride refused and later the magistrate dismissed the charges against them and they were released. Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

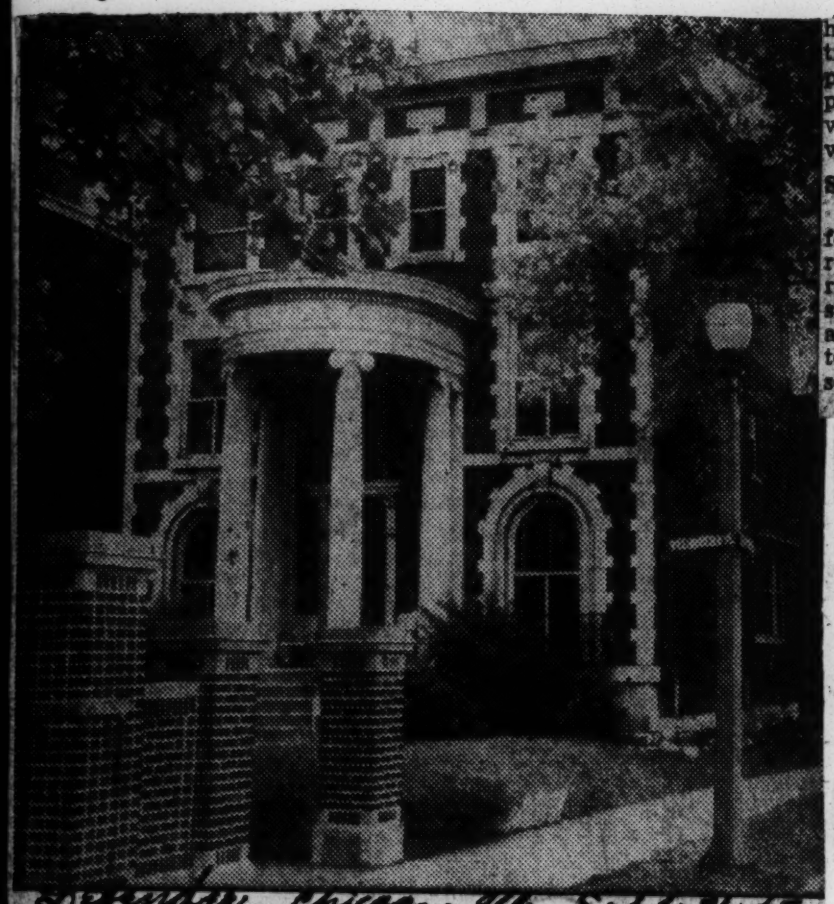
On Dec. 28, as DeWitt and McBride were leaving a theatre in Hartsville, DeWitt was seized by John Wilhelm and his stepson, John Kelly, 16, Mr. Quinn said.

Wilhelm had a gun and he forced DeWitt into an automobile and took him to the home of his father, placing him in a room over over night. Sat. 10-25-47

Released On Bail

The next morning DeWitt was awakened by Wilhelm, who had a gun in his hands, and was told to get into a car. He was then driven to the lumber camp where he was put to work, Mr. Quinn added.

The two defendants were arrested Oct. 13. John Wilhelm was released in $2,500 bail and James in $2,000 bail. Their trial has been set for the week of Dec. 1 at Florence, S.C.



"SLAVE LABOR" CASTLE—This is the imposing mansion-like structure in which two Virgin Island women work from 12 to 14 hours per day, every day, for $12.50 each a week. They wash windows, and scrub woodwork in 16 of the 18 rooms in this residence for Mr. and Mrs. John W. Morrison, prominent St. Louisians. The building is located at 5296 Westminster pl., an exclusive lily-white neighborhood.—Karl photo.

REALLY, IS THIS 1947 OR 1847?

St. Louis 'Slave' Deal Uncovered

(SEE PICTURE PAGE)

By HOWARD B. WOODS

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—A vicious practice that deals in the ruthless exploitation of human beings, plus the breaking down of the American economic system as it relates to Negro domestic workers, was discovered this week by the Chicago Defender.

Two Virgin Islanders, natives of St. Thomas, are "employed" in the household of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Morrison of 5296 Westminster pl., here. The islanders, Miss Euphrasia Cornelius, 26 years old, and Miss Alicia Hendricks, mother of seven children, work in the Morrison household from 12 to 14 hours a day for the weekly wage of $12.50 each.

Deducts Transportation

Of the $12.50, Mrs. Morrison is deducting the cost of the two women's transportation from the Islands here. According to Mrs. Cornelius, the airplane fare was $117.70, plus $8 for train fare from St. Thomas to Puerto Rico, plus $6 for food. Mrs. Morrison deducts $10 per week from Mrs. Cornelius' pay and $10 every other week from Mrs. Hendricks and $2.50 every other week. This arrangement was agreed upon because Mrs. Hendricks has to send money home to support her seven children.

Mrs. Cornelius, who met Mrs. Morrison when she stopped at a hotel in St. Thomas while on a trip there, said the wife of the prominent St. Louis contractor promised to give them a raise "as we can, when you learn our ways."

Service 16 Rooms

The two women are responsible for the care of 16 of the huge 18-room residence in which the Morrisons reside. There are four persons in the family, including Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, a son referred to as "Mr. Jack," and Mrs. Morrison's mother.

When the writer in company with Atty. David M. Grant, local NAACP president, visited the imposing structure, located in one of the city's exclusive private places, we found the two islanders washing clothing in the basement.

They turned over to the Defender, letters written by Mrs. Morrison after she returned home in which all arrangements were made for the trip.

Names Business Man

Strangely enough, the women were cleared through Frederick Dorsch, identified in Mrs. Morrison's letter as the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Upon leaving, Dorsch, who is a white man, did not ask the women about the wage scale. On the contrary, he advised them to "be good," do their work and remain with the Morrisons "a long time."

Under the original arrangement, only Miss Cornelius was to have made the trip, but in a letter from the householder dated March 11, 1947, she said she discovered upon her return to the States that her (Mrs. Morrison) cook was leaving and she could use another girl from the Islands.

Sends For 'Companion'

"I think you would be happier and more content, if you had some one from St. Thomas with you," Mrs. Morrison wrote, adding that she could use another girl as housemaid, and Mrs. Cornelius as cook.

Acting on this suggestion, Mrs. Cornelius contacted Mrs. Hendricks, who is married to her uncle, and completed the arrangements. She told the Defender, she expected a raise shortly after she arrived.

She said when she first asked Mrs. Morrison about the raise, she replied, "You have been talking to someone." She approached her again, Mrs. Cornelius said, and Mrs. Morrison informed her that if she gave her a raise, she would have to send Mrs. Hendricks to her daughter's home to work and Mrs. Cornelius would then have to do all of the work alone.

Rise At 6 A.M.

The women told NAACP officials that they both arose before 6 o'clock in the morning and worked steadily through the day until "around eight" at night. On Wednesday (June 11) the Morrisons had seven for dinner so the women worked until 10 p.m. On Saturday, June 14, the Morrisons had 30 guests.

The women said Mrs. Morrison destroyed the want ad sections of the newspapers and constantly cautioned them about listening to the talk of "outsiders."

Attorney Grant assured the women of temporary shelter and food in his home in the event of repercussions to the expose. "In this country," Grant told the women, "there is no way you have to work for people to pay them a debt you owe. It is unconstitutional."

Share Room

Although the Islanders knew it was not mandatory that they remain in the Morrison household, where they shared a room with twin beds, they said they felt a moral obligation to clear their transportation bill before quitting. In her letter of March 11, Mrs. Morrison wrote: "I would expect you to stay with us until you had paid back your fare here."

Miss Cornelius has an aged father in the Islands and a brother who is ill, who expect financial support. She has three sisters in the United States—Regina Cornelius, 813 E. 168th st., New York; Violet Rodgers and Vanallia Cornelius, both of 1713 Madison st., apartment 8, New York.

This is Mrs. Hendricks' second trip to the States. She, at one time, worked for Samuel Lesser of Brooklyn, N. Y. "I sure wish I knew where he is now," she reflected recalling the $35 per week he paid.

Practice Common

A representative in the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor here told the Defender the practice of exploiting Islanders was known to be quite prevalent in Chicago.

She supplied the Defender with the tentative draft of household standards set up for St. Louis in which the minimum weekly rates for inexperienced workers, during a training period, is $18.

(Both Mrs. Hendricks and Miss Cornelius have more than nine years' experience as domestic workers and have references to sustain their claims).

After the training period is completed, the draft states, the worker who shall be called 'Household Employe" receives between $20 and $25 per week. For specialized service, the employe receives $25 to $35 per week.

Work 54 Hours

The employe is expected to work 50 to 54 hours a week, five to five and one half days per week with one half hour for meals on employes' own time. The worker is entitled to one week's vacation with pay and "if the household worker is expected to be on duty certain nights per week, arrangements should be made for compensatory time or pay. The employe shall have off at least one unbroken 24-hour period per week."

(Mrs. Hendricks and Miss Cornelius considers Thursday their day off. They arise as usual before six and work until "around 10." They are then free to go, but must return in time to prepare the evening meal and clean up afterwards.)

The Morrisons employe a handyman and another Negro woman who comes in on Thursdays and cleans the two rooms, the Islanders are not allowed in. For this the woman receives $4 and carefare, the women said.

The St. Louis branch of the NAACP is working in connection with the Urban League in interes of the women.

UNCOVER "SLAVE LABOR"—Mrs. Alicia Hendricks (left) and Miss Euphrasia Cornelius (right) tell Atty. David M. Grant, president of the St. Louis Branch of the NAACP, how they were brought to St. Louis from St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, to work 14 hours a day for Mrs. Edna Morrison, wife of a wealthy contractor, at $12.50 per week. Howard Woods, Chicago Defender St. Louis correspondent, takes notes at right.—Karl photo.

Probe Africans' Slave Charge Against New York Explorer

18j Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Thur. 12-4-47

NEW YORK.— (ANP)—Formal request for investigation which may lead to peonage charges against Linton Wells, writer and explorer, of New York and Mount Kisco, has been filed by attorneys retained by Civil Rights Congress of New York, with the civil liberties division of the department of justice, at Washington and U. S. Dist. Atty. John F. X. McGohen, Dashiell Hammett, president of CRNCY announced this week.

The complaint, which involves Mr. Wells' relation with two Negro servants he brought over from Angola, Portugese South Africa, were filed personally by Isidore Englander at Washington, and by letter with the New York District Attorney. Investigation with a view to possible prosecution under the federal peonage statutes was asked.

Facts on which the complaint is based were outlined in the formal request filed with the department of justice and the district attorney. They showed that:

Linton Wells, of 125 E. 72nd Street, New York, and of Crow Hill Road, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., in his travels in Angola obtained the services of Abol Chicuata and Joseph Antonio, both natives of Angola, as domestic servants. In 1946, when Wells returned to the United States, he brought the two men with him, making all arrangements as to passports and visas, and putting them on a ship where they worked part of the time in part payment of their passage.

Thur. 12-4-47

They were taken to Mr. Wells' home on 72nd street, where they worked from six in the morning until nine at night, were fed only cream of wheat and sansages, and were paid $11 a month each.

Chicuata has claimed that when he asked for his passport and other documents, he was told by Mr. Wells that he would not give them to him until he sent them back to Angola, as he had too much money invested in the two men to let them go free, as they would if he gave them the papers.

On one accasion, Chicuata claims, when he and Antonio left the house for a short time, Mr. Wells caused them to be arrested, and when he came to the police station next morning to take them home, told them if they ever disobeyed him again he would have them arrested and sent back to Angola.

Call On U.S. To Find If 2 Were Illegally Held

Defender
18j
Chicago, Ill.

Visas Held; Jailed For Leaving House, Africans Say

11-29-47
Sat. 11-29-47

NEW YORK—Formal request for an investigation which may lead to peonage charges against Linton Wells, writer and explorer of New York and Mt. Kisco, has been filed with the Department of Justice and District Attorney John F. X. McGosen, Dashiell Hammett, president of the New York Civil Rights Congress disclosed Thursday.

The complaint which inyolves two Negro servants Wells brought from Angola, Portugese South Africa, was filed by Isidore Englander. Investigation with a view to possible federal prosecution was asked. Sat. 11-29-47

Except for the payment of a small $11 monthly salary to the two men, the case is close to that of Miss Dora Jones, who was held in slavery 29 years by Mrs. Alfred Ingalls, New England society matron. Mrs. Ingalls used threats and mental persuasion to keep Miss Jones a prisoner. She was convicted and fined $6.000.

Information on which the complaint is based was outlined in the formal request filed with the Department of Justice and the district attorney. It alleges that Linton Wells, 125 E. 72nd st., and Crow Hill rd., Mt. Kisco, N. Y., in his travels in Angola obtained the services of Abel Chicuata and Joseph Antonio, both natives.

Brought To U.S.

18j

In 1946, when Wells returned to New York, it continued, he brought the two men with him, making all passport and visa arrangements himself. The two Angolans were taken to Wells' home where the complaint said they worked from 6 a.m. daily, and were fed only wheat and sausages and were paid $11 a month each.

Chicuata claimed that when he asked for his passport and other documents, Wells said he would not give them up until he was ready to send the two of them back to Africa, because he had too much invested in them to let them go free as they would if they had the papers.

On one occasion, Chicuata claims he and Antonio left the house for a short time, but Wells had them arrested. When he came to the station to get them out, he told them if they ever disobeyed him again, he would have them arrested and sent back to Angola, Chicauta continued. Sat. 11-29-47

After that, the two were taken to Mt. Kisco, where according to the Angolan, their treatment became worse, and where they were not allowed to leave the grounds without a paper which Wells told them was their "pass." Chicuata said that later he signed a paper which he did not understand, but which turned out to be an application for an extension of his visa, which was extended to May, 1948.

Chicuata, who says he only stayed in Wells' employ because of continuous threats, finally left. A month ago, Wells turned all of his documents, including his alien registration card, to the U. S. Immigration Service.

Chicuata was picked up and held until his $500 bond, originally put up by Wells, was replaced by Mrs. Roberta Stephens of 41 W. 110th st., who had befriended him at Mt. Kisco. Antonio is still in the Wells household.

18j 1947

South Carolina

Convicted On Peonage Count

FLORENCE, S. C. (ANP)—U. S. District Court Judge J Waites Waring sentenced John Ellis Wilhelm to a year and a day in federal prison and added a $500 fine Tuesday, after the latter pleaded guilty to violating the civil rights act.

Wilhelm had been charged with forcing James DeWitt to work for him under peonage which extended to jobs in Georgia.

18j 1947

Texas

ANOTHER INGALLS CASE?—A Federal Grand Jury in El Paso, Tex., is to hear the case of Elizabeth Coker, 22, allegedly held in involuntary servitude for several years by Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Franklin. A St. Louis birth certificate shows her real name to be Hannah Lucille Coker. The Rev. L. Walen Butler, standing with her, helped Miss Coker to escape and has taught her to read and write.

18j 1947 Texas

NAACP PROVIDES AID TO 'RUNAWAY SLAVE'

March 14, 1947

18j Press Service for the N.A.A.C.P.

El Paso, Tex., Mar 12th--Elizabeth Coker did not know why she was "given away." When she was eight years old, she knew, she had been left with a white family, the P. R. Franklins in El Paso. She scrubbed and mopped and cleaned the house at 1114 East Rio Grande Street all day. She never received any money. She wore canvas shoes and the cheapest kind of clothing. She was never inside a church, she never saw any kind of entertainment whatsoever. New York N.Y. 3-14-47

In 1938, when Elizabeth was ten years old, Mrs. Franklin had her charged in El Paso County Court with insanity. Dr. A. W. Branch of El Paso testified that Mrs. Franklin had told him the girl "would come walking across the floor and suddenly turn around and say, 'Let me alone, get away from here,' and no one would be there." Obviously of unsound mind, said the doctor.

Mrs. Franklin testified: "I got her through a colored preacher here in town. She lived with a family in New Mexico and they were so mean he asked if I would take her. We got attached to the youngster and she was apparently so smart, but she gradually began to fail. For three nights she laughed and talked all night long. When she would catch me looking at her she would cry and last night she sang and danced all night, that is, moved her body as if dancing."

Elizabeth Coker was committed to the insane asylum at Austin. Three years later, Mrs. Franklin went to Austin, brought the girl back to El Paso and put her back to work.

When the Franklins built their home on Buena Vista drive, Elizabeth was forced to carry rock and dig ditches for the foundation all day from 6 a.m. At night she worked in the house to 10:30 or 11 p.m. She slept in the chicken roost. On Sundays Mrs. Franklin took her to apartment houses which the Franklins owned and she scrubbed and polished floors all day without lunch unless the tenants gave her something to eat.

Once Elizabeth carried an empty cement sack into the house and a little cement sifted to the floor. Mrs. Franklin tried to hit her with a stick, but the girl dodged. Mrs. Franklin told her husband about it when he came home. He slapped the girl and he and another man pushed her down the cellar stairs, hurting her back. They kept her there until the police arrived. The police took her to jail for six weeks. Mrs. Franklin went to the jail, brought her home and put her back to work. 18j Texas The Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

The first ray of light that had ever penetrated into Elizabeth Coker's miserable life came in January of this year, when the girl was around nineteen. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thompson, who lived in the Franklin's apartment house at 3308 North Piedras Street, learned from the girl that she had never been paid for her work, had never been to school or to town, and they asked her if she would run away and live with them. She said she would. That night Thompson and his son drove near the Franklin home. Elizabeth had come out to the road about a quarter of a mile from the house. They picked her up and took her with them. New York, N.Y. 3-14-47

Informed of the situation by the Thompson's, the El Paso branch NAACP engaged the services of Attorney H. T. Faulk, who gathered evidence and turned it over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI is now investigating.

BONDAGE VICTIM — Elizabeth Coker, who fled the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Franklin, El Paso, Texas, where she told authorities she was forced to work from dawn to dark without pay and slept in a chicken coop. The FBI is probing her case.

FBI Probes Tex. Bondage Charge

EL PASO, Tex.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation is probing charges that Miss Elizabeth Coker, 19, has been held in involuntary servitude by the P. R. Franklin family, white, since she was 8 years old. Sat. 3-22-47

Informed of the situation by the W. S. Thompson family (white), the local NAACP engaged the services of H. T. Faulk, attorney, who gathered evidence and turned it over to the FBI.

According to the story, in 1938 Mrs. Franklin had the child charged with insanity in El Paso County Court. Sat-3-22-47

Dr. A. W. Branch testified that Mrs. Franklin had told him the girl, then 10 years old, "would come walking across the floor and suddenly turn around and say, 'let me alone,' when no one would be there."

Three Years in Asylum

After the child spent three years in the insane asylum at Austin, Mrs. Franklin went for her and in says she got the girl through why she was "given away," re Franklins and she scrubbed, brought her back to El Paso and a preacher there. Sat. 3-22-47 members that when she put her back to work. Mrs. Frank- Miss Coker, who does not knowyears old, she was left with the day and never received any money, never went to school and

was never inside a church.

Dug Ditches, Carried Rock

When the Franklins built their home on Buena Vista Dr., she was forced to carry rock and dig ditches for the foundation all day. At night she worked in the house and slept in the chicken roost. On Sundays she cleaned apartment houses which the Franklins owned.

SLAVERY CHARGED TEXAS DUO

EL PASO, Tex.— (ANP)— A white contractor and his wife were arrainged before Acting U. S. Commissioner R. E. Crawford here last Wednesday on charges of holding a 23-year old girl in slavery for 11 years.

The two are Paul R. Franklin, 67, and his wife, Mrs. Anna L. Franklin, 62. They are charged with "knowingly aiding and causing Elizabeth Coker also known as Jean Coker, to be held as a slave in violation of Section 442, Title 1, of the U. S. Code."

According to R. C. Suran, special agent in charge of the El Paso FBI division, investigations indicate that home in El Paso in 1936 as a servant and she worked for them until the Franklins took the girl into their January 1947, except for a period when she was in a mental institution. FBI agents charged that the girl was paid no wages, and "was not permitted to attend school or church or social functions."

The girl is said not to know her exact age, but it is assumed she is about 23. Preliminary hearing on the case was held last Friday.

subsequently convicted and ordered to pay the sum of $6,000. Her sentence was suspended and the case against her husband dropped.

The FBI investigation in the El Paso case indicates the Franklins took Elizabeth Cocker, 19, into their home in 1936, when she was eight years old. She worked for them during that time until January, 1947, except for a brief period when she was in a mental institution.

Charges facing the Franklins are that they paid Elizabeth no wages, did not allow her to attend school, church or social functions, forced her to do heavy work, fed her poorly, and forced her to sleep in the basement of their home. For six months they forced her to stay in a chicken coop.

Elizabeth ran away from the Franklin home Jan. 16, 1947. A hearing before a U. S. Commissioner was to have been held last Friday.

EL PASO, Tex.—In the second case of its type filed in the West since the Civil War, the Federal Bureau of Investigation last Wednesday entered a complaint against an El Paso couple charging them with holding a colored girl in slavery for nearly twelve years.

The complaint charges Paul R. Franklin, 67, and his wife, Anna L., 62, with involuntary servitude and slavery. This recent case parallels the one in San Diego, Calif., involving Mrs. Elizabeth Ingalls, and her husband, Alfred, socially prominent former New Englanders, and their maid, Dora Jones, 54.

FBI PROBES

Miss Jones had been kept in slavery by the white couple for nearly thirty years on the threat of being exposed for an act she had committed some years previously with the first husband of Mrs. Ingalls. Mrs. Ingalls was

Elizabeth Coker, had been held in slavery almost 12 years by Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Franklin of El Paso, the Defender learned here.

Last Spring the department had been urged to file suit by Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Since then the FBI had been engaged in investigation of the facts. Nineteen-year-old Elizabeth, who never knew her parents, lived until she was eight years old in Las Cruces, N. M., with a Negro family headed by one Ed Williams who took her to the Franklins in 1936. The sworn affidavit of the girl gained by the local NAACP branch says, "Mrs. Franklin put me to work the next day after I was left there, scrubbing the floors. As I grew older they put additional work on me." During her life with the Franklins, she never received any money, and was never sent to church or a school or any kind of entertainment. Until she left them, she had never been inside a Negro's home.

In 1938, when Elizabeth was ten years old, Mrs. Franklin had her charged in El Paso County Court with insanity. Dr. A. W. Branch of El Paso testified that Mrs. Franklin had told him the girl "would come walking across the floor and suddenly turn around and say, 'Let me alone, get away from here,' and no one would be there." "Obviously of unsound mind," said the doctor.

Asked about Elizabeth's mental state, NAACP Counsel Williams stated vigorously that it was irrevelant to the issue of whether she had been kept enslaved contrary to federal statute and the Constitution.

ELIZABETH COKER

After Elizabeth was committed to the insane asylum at Austin, Mrs. Franklin brought her back to El Paso three years later and put her to work again. Later the Franklins had her jailed twice, once for a six weeks' sentence on trivial grounds.

The Franklins eventually built a new house on Buena Vista Drive and Elizabeth was forced to carry rock and dig the foundation ditches in addition to house work until eleven o'clock nightly. She was made to sleep for six months in the chicken roost. During all her life with her, the girl avows, Mrs. Franklin "generally referred to me as a 'nigger' (sic)." Elizabeth never was allowed the use of a bathroom or even an outhouse.

In January, 1947, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thompson, white apartment house tenants of the Franklins who had observed the conditions under which she lived, offered to help Elizabeth get away. One night they picked her up by arrangement on a country road and took her to live with them. They have since taught her to read and write. Both gave affidavits which bore out Elizabeth's charges against the Franklins.

In his sworn statement, Thompson stated that considering her lack of schooling and advantages, Elizabeth is as "apt and intelligent" as any person he'd ever seen.

The Franklin case is the second in which the U. S. Justice Department has taken action on slavery charges. This summer the Department successfully prosecuted the Ingalls case in which wealthy Mrs. Ingalls was ordered to pay Dora Jones $6,000 in back wages, and a $2500 federal fine. Her sentence of three years was suspended.

Says 'Slave' Girl Not Hers

Denial Deepens Parentage Mystery

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—The parentage of Elizabeth Coker, El Paso, Tex., girl and latest of "slave" labor cases to stun the nation, is once more a mystery after a Chicago Defender search in St. Louis shows the girl not to be the one named in the Texas records.

Officials handling the Texas case claim that Elizabeth is the "Hannah Lucille Coker" born in St. Louis' Barnes Hospital, Sept. 14, 1925, with Dr. Charles Drabkin the attending physician. The mother of the child was Lucille Coker, who gave her address at the time as 4346 Kennerly ave.

Mrs. Coker, found by the Defender after an extensive search over a period of several months by officials and agencies failed, positively denies the parentage of the Texas girl.

"Hannah Lucille is my child, all right," she told the Defender, "but she is 22 years old, and right here in St. Louis with me." Mrs. Coker had just read the Defender story bearing a photograph of the "slave" girl, which listed her age as 19. She has since been listed as being 22 years old.

The address on Kennerly is now a vacant lot and long-time neighbors say the house was torn down "12 or 15 years ago."

John "Pee-Wee" Copher, who lives two doors from the lot at 4342 Kennerly, told the Defender he remembered the house well, and that it was a two-story frame structure.

According to the Texas girl, she lived "near the tracks" in St. Louis until she was taken away by a Mr. and Mrs. Ed Williams when about five years of age.

Until recent years, the Taylor ave. trolley car ran less than a block from the present address, and there has been much speculation as to whether the child remembered these tracks.

Mrs. Annie Coker, 4224 East Aldine ave., here, and who is a distant relative of Mrs. Lucille Coker, told the Defender that the area in the Kennerly ave. district was known "some 20 years ago" as "behind the track" because of the presence of the old Fairground race track. The track was demolished after racing was declared illegal in St. Louis and the area once populated by Negroes, less than 10 blocks from Kennerly, has now been built up and populated by whites.

Mrs. Annie Coker said she had read accounts of the Texas girl and had made inquiries among relatives concerning her.

"We are a big famiy, we Cokers," she said, "and I had wondered if the little girl belonged to us."

Meanwhile, the Texas case goes on and St. Louisans yet wonder if Elizabeth Coker of Texas once romped and played in the streets of the Mound City, and if not, from whence came the unfortunate girl.

FBI Files Complaint In Texas

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

EL PASO, Tex.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Franklin were held for action by a Federal grand jury here Friday, following a hearbefore U. S. Commissioner A. J. W. Schmid on a charge of enslaving Elizabeth Coker.

Both were released after posting bonds of $1,000.

(From Texas Bureau)

Charge Girl, 19, Held Captive Twelve Years

Justice Department Enters Case After Expose By NAACP

NEW YORK—The Justice Department filed a complaint Sept. 24 in El Paso, Texas, charging that a Negro girl,

10,000 Camel Cigarette Workers On Strike For A Living Wage

Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat. 5-17-47

Sat. 5-17-47

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.—(ANP)—Ten thousand white and Negro workers, members of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union, CIO, are in the second week of their strike against the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, makers of Camel cigarettes.

The strike began when the company refused any but a 5½ cent an hour wage increase, demanded a cut in overtime pay for seasonal workers, and refused all security clauses which the union has had including the checkoff, for the past five years.

A 24-hour picketline of Negro and white workers covers the 73 gates of the Winston-Salem plant. Police Chief John M. Gold has publicly commended the workers on their orderliness. All are members of local 22 of FTA-CIO.

The Reynolds company is one of the wealthiest in the tobacco industry. Last year its profits, after taxes and all wages were paid, was $28,000,000, or $12,000,000 more than their total wage bill.

The workers are asking a 15-cent hourly wage boost in line with CIO requests the nation over. During the past year food costs in this city have increased more than in any other in the United States with one exception. Last year the U. S. government index of retail food prices here stood at 148.4. Today it is 199.2.

Commenting on the strike, Donald Henderson, president of FTA-CIO said: Sat. 5-17-47

"This strike was forced on the workers by the arrogant refusal of Reynolds management to make an acceptable wage offer.

"Five and a half cents an hour does not begin to meet the workers' needs. For that matter, the 15 cents an hour they are seeking does not make up for last year's cost of living increases.

"All the Reynolds workers ask is a living wage. Reynolds is one of the richest and most profitable tobacco companies in the United States. There is no question but that it can afford to pay."

A seasonal worker at Reynolds makes $1,400 a year if he works a full season of 28 weeks. S. Clay Williams, on the other hand, chairman of the board of the company last year was paid $127,000. R. J. Reynolds III took out in dividends last year $245,000. A seasonal worker would have to work 70 years to equal Williams' income for one year.

GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Chicago Defender Chicago Illinois Sat-6-14-47

Behind The Iron Curtain

BIG TOBACCO COMPANIES in North Carolina have grown multi-rich by using cheap labor. White workers asking a raise are told: "Shet yo' mouth, cracker, or we'll give your job to a nigger." Colored workers asking, get: "Look, nigger, you're jest in here on a pass as it is. One more word outta you and your job goes to a cracker." This kept wages down and little black and white folks hating each other.

Well, chum, hell has finally bust loose in Winston-Salem. Black and white workers, still remembering how a worker dropped dead at work in 1923 from terrible conditions, and fed up with from 15c to 60c an hour and labor abuses, walked out together on strike on April 30. Yep, that's what we said,—TOGETHER.

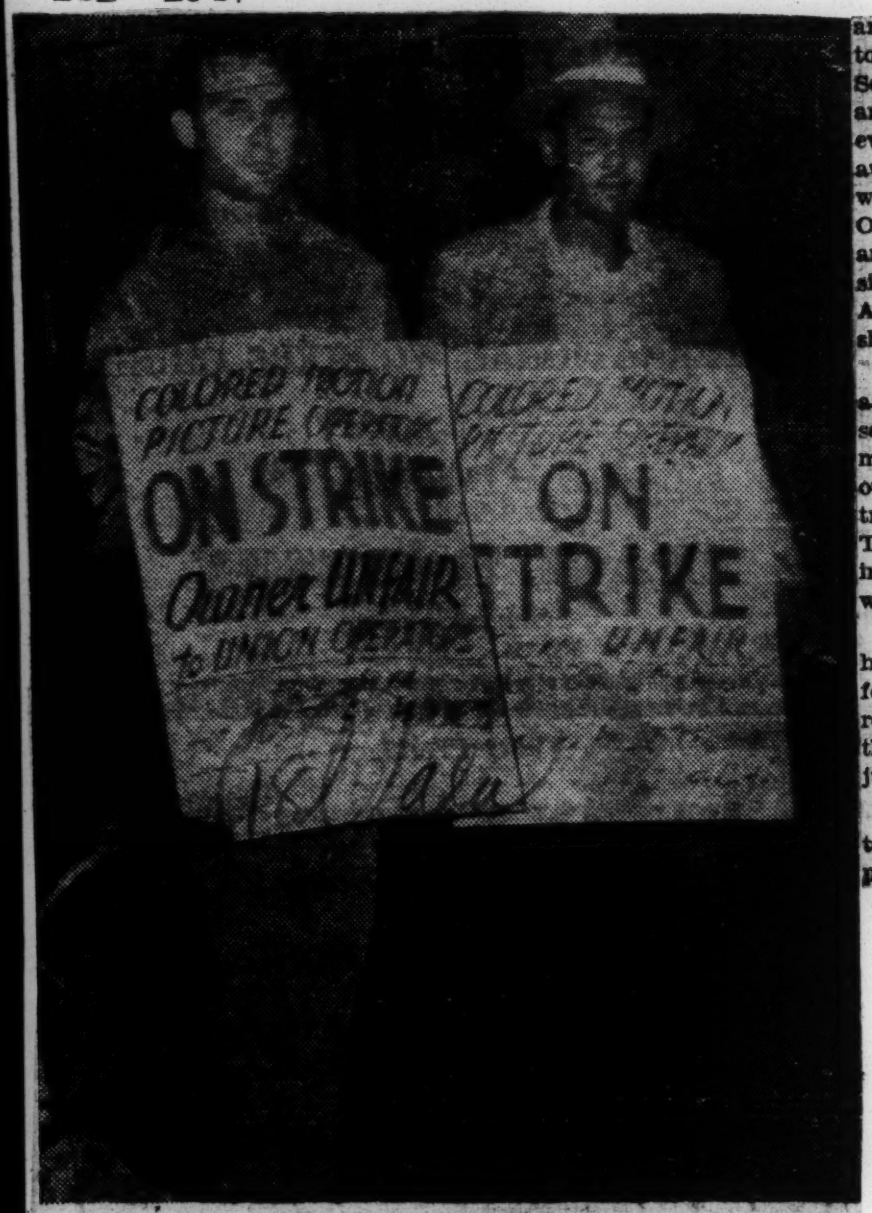
Now the R. J. Reynolds Company, makers of Camels, controls everything in the town including the press. Practically nothing about this strike gets out from behind the "iron curtain." While the national public's mind is being successfully diverted by fake rape-and-lynch horrors in other parts of the state, the Company is putting on the pressure, trying to starve the workers out, and having them evicted from their homes even when they pay the rent. The race-hate-divide-and-rule part of the campaign didn't work, however, so they have compelled the Committee on Un-American Affairs in Congress to "Investigate the 10,000 white and black members of Local 22 of Food, Tobacco, Agriculture and Allied Workers (CIO)."

Sat. 6-14-47

We little folks have to win this fight. It's more than just a fight for higher wages. It's a fight to make the South a decent place in which to live. The Company is losing a million a week and only thing can lick the workers is hunger. They are eating soup three times a day now, and unless we help they'll eat nothing. If you've got a dime, a dollar or a $100, put it in an envelope and mail to Mrs. Virginia Durr of National Committee to aid Tobacco workers, 1916 "L" St., N. W., Washington, D. C. And you know what to do about Camels.

18L- 1947

Alabama



Picket line in front of the Pike Theatre in Mobile. Carrying signs are George Harper and John LeFlore, Jr., members of the National Maritime Union supporting the striking operators.

Kids Parade to Back Strike of Mobile Negro Movie Workers

The Worker N.Y., N.Y. June 6-1947

MOBILE.—The owner of Mobile's five Negro theatres and one dance hall thought he could break the strike of Negro projection machine operators by bringing the child prodigy, Sugar Chile Robinson, to town.

But he was wrong.

On May 22 Sugar Chile Robinson was scheduled for three performances at the Pike Theatre.

At the 4 p.m. performance 11 people were marching on the picket line and hundreds of Negro citizens were lined up on the sidewalk in support of the strikers. Only 9 schoolchildren went to that show.

At 5 p.m. 500 school children, led by Boy Scouts, paraded down the street in front of the theatre in a lively demonstration of support. The bands played, the students danced and did stunts and the crowd told the owner, who had been taunting them by saying, "The show's INSIDE," that the show was OUTSIDE now.

Just before the 7 p.m. show white and Negro seamen from th[illegible] and the SIU joined the picket line to the cheers of the onlookers. Scores of people brought sandwiches and cigarettes to the pickets. They even brought sprayguns to drive away the gnats when the big lights went on in front of the theatre. Only five people went to that show, and when the "box office closed" sign went up, everybody cheered. At 9 p.m. NOBODY went to the show.

Though only seven Negro operators were involved, this strike won solid support from the Negro community. The operators have been out since March 29, and their contract expired back in November. They want a 10 percent increase in wages and two weeks vacation with pay. Sun. 6-8-47

Charles King, the owner, who has a monopoly on entertainment for Negro citizens in Mobile, has refused the increase, fired two of the operators and tried to get injunctions against the pickets.

White operators get from $1.54 to $2.06 an hour in contrast to $1.15 paid the Negro operators.

2,000 Longshoremen Returned To Work In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Nearly 2,000 longshoremen layed down their hooks and formed picket lines last July 21, in the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbors.

The strike, which ended October 14 had crippled the harbors for 13 weeks. One of the first after settlement developments was the announcement from the longshore hiring hall dispatcher, that there were more calls for gangs than could be immediately supplied. The shippers were assured that they could once again separate and no longer be molested.

An announcement was also made that the railroad lines had been asked to call an end to their shipping embargo on cargo directed to the Lukenbach line and to the formerly strike bound Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company.

The harbor strike coast Los Angeles 600,000 tons of shippings and millions of dollars in losses to shippers, receivers and workers.

18L 1947 D. C.

Washington Strike Leader Murdered

(18L) D.C. The CIO News

JAMES E. HARRIS, CIO Cafeteria Workers business agent in Washington, D. C., was murdered in his bed April 28.

Washington D.C.

He was a founder of the Cafeteria Workers, CIO Public Workers affiliate and the largest union in the nation's capital.

Morn 5-5-47

Police have been unable to find his assailant after five days' investigation. They have ruled out robbery as a motive as well as revenge for his activity as leader of the seven-week-old strike at O'Donnell's Restaurants, but have offered no substitute.

His terribly mutilated body was found a few hours after he had returned from early morn-strike duty at O'Donnell's Restaurant.

Has was a former member of the national executive board of the CIO Federal Workers and was vice-president of the Washington, D. C., CIO Council. He was also on the executive boards of the Washington Urban League and the Washington Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

When the strike began at

5-5-47

James E. Harris

Police Take Mental Notes At Slain Unionist's Funeral

(18L) Daily Ward

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Funeral services eulogizing James E. Harris, slain unionist, as martyr to the workingmans' cause were held here at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R street northwest. Sat 5-10-47

But in the press of mourners, homicide squad detectivies took mental notes to help unravel motives or pick up clues to solve the murder which they have hinted was not related to labor relations.

Harris, 40-year-old business agent of the United Cafeteria and Resturant Workers (CIO) was found chopped to death by an axe or similar weapon in his bed at home, at 3120 Thirteenth street northwest, on the morning of April 28.

An estimated crowd of 1,600, including virtually all fellow members of the dead man's union and many local officials of unions, both AFL and CIO, turned out for church services.

WIFE HYSTERICAL

The victim's wife, Mrs. Minnie Harris, 37, who found him slain, appeared semi hysterical throughtout the services, petitioning over and over again "Lord have mercy! Lord have mercy!" She was supported throughout the ordeal by two nurses.

Following the church rites, a funeral procession of 25 automobiles and nearly 1,000 marching mourners moved to union headquarters at 1015 M street northwest, where further memorial services were held. The body was taken later to Union Station and entrained for burial at Harris' home town, Rocky Mount, North Carolina. 5-10-47 Sat.

Oliver T. Palmer, a fellow agent of the UCWU, told the throng that the dead mans work "would carry on." The sentiment was echoed by other officials of the union, one of whose locals is on strike against O'Donnell's Resturants here.

NON-STRIKER SHOT NEAR HIS HOME

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 18L

11 Arrested in Macon Labor Riot

Fri. 2-14-47

MACON, Feb. 13—(AP)—Eleven persons were under arrest Thursday after an outbreak of strike violence that included the shooting and seriously wounding of a Negro nonstriker, and a street fight in a picket line.

Three Negroes were arrested on charges of assault with intent to murder in the shooting of Frank Raines, Negro nonstriker, who was shot in the head as he neared his home on the outskirts of Macon Wednesday night.

Raines, an employee of the Southern Crate and Veneer Company, where some of the approximately 500 workers walked out two weeks ago, said he was attacked by a group of strikers who resented his continuing at work. He gave police the name of the man who shot him, but officers withheld identity of the assailant. Raines said rocks had been thrown through windows of his home on Monday night and that he had been threatened with physical harm on other occasions.

A street fight developed as picket lines formed in front of the Carling Tile Company, where about 50 workers are on strike. Police said pickets stopped Betty Gay, a worker, "pushed her around and held her arm to prevent her from going into the plant."

Two women, arrested on assault charges, were released on bonds of $300 each. Atlanta, Ga.

Workers at the two plants are members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Six Negroes were arrested at the veneer plant shortly after the strike started there on Jan. 29. Fri. 2-14-47

Both plants continued operating on a limited basis.

In what may be a countermove, the first of eight striking workers remaining in jail went on trial Saturday on charges of threatening a fellow-worker to prevent his returning to the strikebound plant of the Marion Brokerage company.

FBI intervention in the jailing of at least 15 and the methods used to compel them to work was disclosed at Macon Saturday by U. S. Atty. John Cowart of the middle Georgia district.

The government attorney said the investigation was begun after his office received "several complaints" of violation of civil liberties. He would not reveal the sources of the complaints. However, he did indicate that the CIO had protested alleged civil rights violations in a formal charge.

The strikers are members of the CIO Woodworkers Union. They struck at the Marion plant, a subsidiary of the Burgin Lumber company to gain recognition of their union. Sat. 10-25-47

Officers of the Woodworkers in Atlanta said that the arrested workers have been subjected to conditions bordering on peonage. The union, which signed non-Communist affidavits, has wired Robert M. Denham, National Labor Relations Board general counsel, to act on the company's refusal to recognize the worker's union. Officials said that 200 men are on strike at Beuna Vista and 600 are out at Cuthbert, another Burgin plant.

FBI Probing Forced Labor

18L

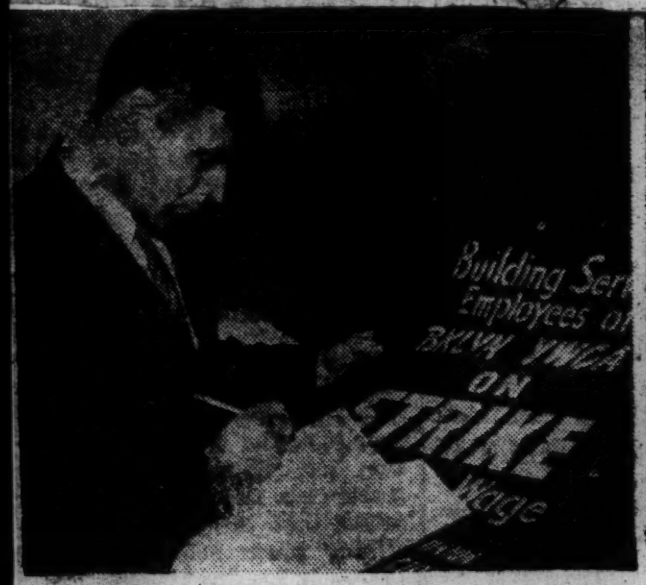
Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Acts On Complaint Of Jailed Strikers

2-7 10-25-47

BUENA VISTA, Ga.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation is probing a complaint of civil rights violations here in the arrest of a group of Negro strikers, who charge they were farmed out of jail as cotton pickers.

Waiting for assignments at strike headquarters are Jerry de Renzo, Jackson Donnell, Amanda Jones and Risto Lane. —Daily Worker Photos by Peter



Working out the strike schedule (above left) is Emile Hogh, fireman. Hogh couldn't manage to support his family of four on $52, the highest pay received by any of the strikers. He lives in New Jersey but comes early and stays late to carry out strike activity. Phillis Teixeira and Morris Kimmel (right) are getting a hot drink at strike headquarters, 460 Atlantic Ave.

B'klyn 'Y' Preaches Love of People -- Locks Out Workers

"To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realising in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians. In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus, to share His love for all people and to grow in the knowledge and love of God."

By Louise Mitchell

It's about time directors of the Brooklyn YWCA reread the purpose of their institution engraved on every membership card, and started to practice what they preach.

". . . to share His love for all the people. . . ."

About 55 Negroes and white workers have been locked out of the "Y" for six weeks because board members refuse to settle or arbitrate wage and hour issues.

Board members, whose Easter bonnets cost more than some of the take-home pay of "Y" workers, rejected the advice of their attorneys to come to terms with Local 19, Social Service Union, CIO.

They'd rather pay $20 a day to Burns detectives than a 15-cent hourly increase to loyal workers. Scabs get food, lodging, pay and back-patting, but a four-hour cut in the work week is too much for regular workers.

Fifteen years of faithful service meant nothing to Mrs. Francis T. Christy, president of the board, who fired A. E. Dunham, 57-year-old chief engineer because he refused to cross a picket line.

Among the locked-out workers are maids, porters, elevator operators, foremen, cafeteria workers, professional and clerical employes. The strikers who wouldn't accept a "yellow-dog contract," as well as those workers who wouldn't cross the picket line, were given the out-you-go.

At strike headquarters, 460 Atlantic Ave., "Y" strikers assemble daily at 5:30 a.m. to carry out assignments. Strike activity continues until after dark.

Brooklyn is aroused over the non-Christian ethics of the board leaders. Among those who have publicly protested are Bishop James P. DeWolfe of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, and Frances Damon, treasurer of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

The picket lines are staffed by veterans of World War I and World War II. The veterans include Mark Clemmens, Joe Garcia, Morris Kimmel, Clifford Smart and Eugene Zambelli.

Most of the men and women on the lines never carried a picket sign before and Local 19 is the first union they ever were part of.

In addition to wages that are lower than home relief allotments, the workers feel let down because they are not protected by unemployment insurance or social security. The "Y" has no pension plan.

For Mrs. Bella Fahey, maid, the strike makes good sense. On the job two and a half years, she only received a five-cent raise in all that time, bringing her take-home to $24. "And did we work for it," she comments.

Sixty-seven-year-old Jackson Donnell, elevator operator, supported himself and wife on $25.50. "You can see why we need more money. Without the union, they can fire us left and right without protection."

Mrs. Sadie Reed, maid, paid $10 weekly for room rent out of a $28.70 pay. "And I had to clean 36 rooms, a street-long hall, five bathrooms and an apartment daily. That's work."

A mass picket line is scheduled for Tuesday, April 8, at 6:30 p.m. at the "Y," 30 Third Ave. Protests to board members and support to the union are what the strikers need to win. How about it?

Grooms picket at Jamaica track. (See "In This Corner.")

As this edition went to press the Mayor was conferring with union representatives and track owners in an attempt to settle the strike which began yesterday.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

The Jamaica Story

DEADLINE HOUR is early for this column and by time you read this, the striking grooms and exercise boys may be back in the Jamaica stalls pending further negotiations, or then again, the hoi-polloi Horsemen's Committee could've told the Mayor and union to go fly a kite last night, in which case you'll still see the stable workers shouldering those picket signs in front of the Jamaica gates this morning.

I don't know how many folks are familiar with this issue. Read the general press and you're told that a rather vaguely known group of workers at a racetrack are asking for "higher wages." Higher than what? You'd be surprised.

An exercise boy isn't, in most cases, a "boy." Not the ones I saw picketing at Jamaica. A lot of middle-aged Negro and white workers, and some of the whites may be former jockeys who long ago stopped making the weight. You can't say the same for the Negro exercise hands, because vicious discrimination has long ago made the Negro jockey a rarity except in cases of the Steeplechase, which is so hazardous that horse-owners condescended to open the Jimcrow doors just a wee bit.

Anyway, an exercise boy's job calls for getting up at five in the morning and leading six horses at once around the track for their early morning setting ups. Then it's back to the stables, cool the nags down and then repeat the process with another batch of horses. (Have you ever tried leading six horses around at the same time?) Anyway, this and other untasty stable tasks keeps the exercise boy busy almost all day and night, seven days a week, on constant call, and how could it be otherwise when he sleeps with the owner's precious nags, too. Let Stymie hiccup with threatening intonations at one in the morning and the exercise boy can forget about his catching some shuteye until that 6 a.m. rising time.

Wages? Oh, yes. They range from $150 to $250 a month. No holidays, no overtime, no nothing.

* * *

THE GROOMS are one range below the exercise boys, if you can imagine having a work classification any lower than that. Grooms clean the stables, curry the horses, feed them, sleep with the thoroughbreds and all for a munificent $125 to $175 a month. I don't have to repeat the business about seven days a week, on constant call, etc., do I?

Now a little background to the current dispute. Six months ago Local 814 of the AFL Teamsters Brotherhood organized the stable hands and won an election to represent them around the bargaining table. Trial negotiations were immediately opened by the union with the Horsemen's Committee.

Messrs Herbert Bayard Swope and Al Vanderbilt were on that committee representing the owners. But the negotiations blew up when the bluebloods hemmed and hawed and insisted on constant, unending discussions with the other owners they represented. In other words, the old runaround for however so long the owners felt they could stall the thing.

The owners felt just as cocky about licking the union as they did about ending bonuses for those who handled horses on days when those particular ponies ran. Mayor O'Dwyer intervened after the union tried concession after concession with the adamant owners for seven weeks of negotiations. That happened just before a strike seemed imminent at Belmont. But even then the owners refused to have the thing arbitrated and that takes you right up to yesterday's strike call on the first day of the Jamaica season.

From the packed park on Opening Day the owners might've felt sure they had the strike licked. But I'm sure they'll find out differently should last night's emergency session called by O'Dwyer have gone up in smoke. Remember. Not all the nags who run at Jamaica are stabled there, too. They've got to be transported from Aqueduct and Belmont. Union van drivers won't be doing any transporting. Organized kitchen workers, bartenders and all the other workers at Jamaica won't be crossing any picket line if this thing goes on full force.

* * *

IF THE Vanderbilts and Swopes want it that way, they're going to discover a helluva lot of scratches in the next few days. Compulsory scratches, that is.

And for the terribly underpaid grooms and exercise boys, their first association with the trade union movement will be something to start them thinking.

Jennings Perry
PM New York, N.Y.
Tues. 6-10-47

Close Approach

18L n.c.

NASHVILLE

Over the week end, I went over the mountains to have a look at a strike—the month-old one at the Reynolds Tobacco plant at Winston-Salem, N. C. I took the trouble because there were all sorts of stories—of trouble.

Perry

Some of the newspapers I read told me without reservation that it was a "Communist strike." Their other word for it was *explosive*. I had heard also, from other sources, that civil liberties were being violated right and left, that the strikers were being subjected to organized economic pressures, that the company intended to beat the strike and break the union.

No matter who sliced it for you, the situation seemed tremulous. Almost all the 6000 strikers were Negroes. White workers were going through the picket lines every day. In a municipal election held since the strike began a Negro had been elected to the Board of Aldermen—the white townspeople were "aroused"—there had to be a *showdown*. Tues. 6-10-47

I found Winston-Salem hot and quiet, with a lazy perfume of honeysuckles and rambler roses even in the square where the Reynolds office building towers over the Courthouse, negotiations were going on. The union and the company were "only a cent apart," but the union people weren't optimistic. The Reynolds people weren't talking. Down by the factory—strung over many blocks—the pickets were marching in close circles at a dozen entrances, singing. It was good singing and the songs sounded like spirituals.

About All the Talk Of Communism

I talked with a score of ministers, white and black, with the Mayor, the City Attorney, the City Attorney, the Chief of Police, with the new Alderman, with the newspapermen, with others. On May 19, the Winston-Salem *Journal* had named 14 of the officers of the striking locals as Communists, yet all with whom I talked were unconvinced that the strike was "Communist-inspired." The *Journal* had declared the first precept of the Communist Party to be "the necessity for creating class hatred as a preliminary to violence." Yet all agreed there never had been a more orderly strike and that there had been no violence. Tues. 6-10-47

I wanted to know just where the red scare fitted into it all I was told there had been strikes in Winston-Salem before there were any Communists—in fact, before there were any unions. And as far as anyone could tell me, the strike in progress would have happened whether or not there was a Communist in North Carolina. Moreover, in the exemplary conduct of it there had been no flaw or incident that was "unusual." The workers had just gone out, all agreed, for a new contract, for better wages.

The Pickets Still Were Singing

So I looked for the devil's other hoof: class hatred. The best I could do was this reply from a Negro minister:

"Of course, the Negroes on the picket line aren't happy about the white workers going into the plant. But you can imagine what would happen if it was the other way around."

The fact was, however, that after five weeks the pickets still were singing, and there had been no violence. Tues. 6-10-47

As for the election of the Negro Alderman—the only one, I was told, in North Carolina; and the only one, as far as I know, in the South—I found the leading white citizens with whom I talked rather proud than alarmed that Winston-Salem, almost half of its population Negro, has the "fairness" to give representation to "these taxpayers."

Since the week end, the strike at Reynolds has been settled. I do do not know positively that the company would rather have broken the union. There was actually little or no infringement of civil liberties—and little or no reason for ever dragging the red menace into the picture.

Did Communists Lead Camel Cigaret Strike?

PM New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 7-24-47

Former Party Member Says 16 of 30 Officers Held Cards

WASHINGTON

Six witnesses from Winston-Salem, N. C., testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee on whether Communist influences have been at work in Local 22 of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union, CIO. The union's strike at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co plant came to an end early in June.

One of the witnesses was Ann Mathews who testified that at least 16 of 30 officials of the local were members of the Communist Party prior to last January. She was a member of the Communist Party for 10 years, resigning last year, she said. Thurs. 7-24-47

A report that the strike was not inspired by Communists was made in a statement issued by Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Jennings Perry, PM columnist, and Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

spirit and loyalty of its members. The union also managed to attract the sympathy of farm groups outside the community and student and human welfare groups.

But in this community, its name-calling tactics repulsed the sympathy of the average white-collar worker and even members of older and more conservative unions. And its alleged Communist Party leadership killed the faith that the average citizen had in its purpose of bettering the position of the working man.

That the company apparently came out on the long end of the deal proved that the FTA, whatever it may do in the future, has not yet reached the strength to which it aspires in this section of the South.

Picketing by Negroes Had Little Effect on Race Relations

PM New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 7-24-47

By Special Correspondence

WINSTON- SALEM, N. C.

When Local 22 of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agriculture Workers pulled its members out on the strike which ended last month, a majority of the 55 per cent white population of this tabacco - built town took cognizance of the fact that a strike was on and continued about its business. watched the singing picket lines with interest, continued to buy Camels, voiced a little apprehension of possible race disturbances and generally conceded that it was little of their business one way or the other—that is, if it didn't last too long.

But the 45 per cent Negro population felt the impact at once.

Those on strike took their turns at picket duty, and some of their friends who were not employed at the company joined in the fun at night after working as domestics during the day. In the Negro sections, Camels began to disappear from the counters. The Negro clergy pledged its support to the cause of the strikers and Negro merchants whose trade depended upon the Reynolds payroll contributed to the strike fund.

In spite of the split in reaction along more or less color lines, police reported no noticeable ill-feeling between the races while the strike was on.

The Policy Committee of the union in accepting the contract which ended the strike said in part:

"It is the opinion of the union that the company is able to pay, and should have paid, a considerably greater wage increase, for the welfare of its workers and the community. Thurs. 7-24-47

"The fact that no more was obtained is not due in any way to the union or its members, but chiefly to the political pressure of Big Business in Congress."

Throughout the strike, Local 22's leaders managed to keep the union

Gag Negro Union Woman At House Labor Hearing

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Defender

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — A woman tobacco worker from the R. J. Reynolds plant in Winston-Salem, N. C., was denied the right to testify for more than two minutes before a recent hearing by the senate labor committee in Washington. Sat. 4-19-47

This disclosure was made here last week by officials of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO. The woman was Miss Moranda Smith, international executive board member of FTA-CIO, who had gone to Vashington last Feb. 27 upon an invitation extended by the committee.

The denial was registered by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), committee chairman, in face of the Republican party's boast of its concern for the welfare of the Negro people.

Defends Union

Miss Smith's testimony, later submitted in writing to the labor committee, pointed out what the union had meant to workers in Winston-Salem.

"I want you to understand why our organization is priceless to us," she wrote. "Every human being longs for a life that is made happy with freedom and security. Through our union, my fellow workers and I have made the first steps toward that kind of life that we have never known. It has opened our eyes, and put gladness in our hearts.

"There are bills before this committee designed to weaken our organization, to make it helpless, to keep it from continuing to build and carry us onward."

Names Worker's Demands Sat. 4-19-47

She pointed out that the freedom of speech "means nothing to a worker unless he is free to speak out fully and freely, but how many workers in how many plants can do that without a union?"

"We don't ask much: Just a home, the right to a job, and the chance to educate our children and prepare ourselves for better citizenship. But what chance we are you upholding when spokesmen for that unless we are able do have for the workers are limited to to organize? How can there be any two minutes time before the committee progress for society until the great mass of lower-paid workers are able to improve their conditions?

She decried the action of representatives of the people in congress, who favored those with money and power and ignore the interests and equal rights of all citizens.

"What kind of freedom of speech is it is incidents like this which working people where our freedom and democracy is." Sat. 4-19-47

Tobacco Workers' Union Denies 'Red' Connection

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-14-47 (18 m)

Says Congressional Committee Should Probe Reynolds Company's Activities

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.—The United Tobacco Workers' Union (CIO), now on strike against the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, this week, emphatically denied that the strike is communist-inspired.

"Prove it un-American for workers in the South to fight for a 15-cent wage increase and a union contract," the union told Congressman Herbert Bonner, (Dem., N.C.) who, as a member of the house committee on Un-American activities, made the charges.

Instead, it said, "You should be interested in investigating the huge profits and price increases and market control of the farmers' tobacco by Reynolds, which in the words of the U.S. Supreme Court, is a disgrace to the dignity of the United States."

Accused of Strike Breaking

Union officials accused the Congressman of strike-breaking activity, in asking an investigation into the strike. Sat. 6-14-47

In Washington, the un-American group announced that one of its ace investigators, Donald Appell of Batlimore, has been named to take charge of the preliminary study of communist influence in the local.

Appell is said to have an assistant who is acting as an undercover man.

Southern Sketchbook

The Worker New York, N.Y.
(18) n.e.

I. Tobacco Union

Sun. 3-23-47

By MIKE HECHT

THE Greyhound Bus Station in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is new. It is modern. It is designed to produce the feeling of maximum comfort for everyone within its doors. In fact, there is such consideration for the weary traveler, that the doors open automatically (the ingenuity of science has provided the photo-electric cell to save one the exertion of pushing or pulling it open. (18)

Strangely enough, the photo-electric cell (electric eye) is only a partial victory for science in liberating mankind from drudgery in Winston-Salem; it opens the door for Negro as well as white. To remedy this vital defect, the city government furnishes a burly policeman to stand just inside the door, club in hand, to make sure no Negro takes advantage of this flaw.

In one sense, the bus station sets the tone for Winston-Salem; that is, the tone of the ruling class. When you step off the bus, the first sign of welcome to the hospitable South is "TO COLORED WAITING" the arrow pointing to the rear roadway just outside the station. Not two yards away is another sign: "TO WHITE WAITING, RESTAURANTS, TOILETS, ALL CONNECTIONS." The Worker

North Carolina is one of the most highly industrialized states in the South—Winston-Salem, its second largest city, with some 85,000 to 95,000 inhabitants, about half of whom are Negro, is a tobacco town. The R. J. Reynolds Co., makers of Camel Cigarettes, dominates the economic and political life of Winston-Salem in the same way that the skyscraping Reynolds Building dominates the physical appearance of the town. A tribute to the highly efficient way in which Reynolds has expoited its workers, the towering building can be seen many miles out of town. New York, N.Y.

But the real heart of Winston-Salem is the modest three-story building exactly a block up Main Street from the Reynolds Building and directly across the street of the bank, and kitty corner from the Forsythe County Courthouse that 25-30 years ago wasn't large enough to hold all who wanted to hear Eugene V. Debbs speak for the Socialist Party. It is here that Local 22 of the United Tobacco Workers, the largest local in FTA-CIO, has its headquarters.

City Spells Tobacco Sun. 3-23-47

As you walk toward the union headquarters, the langorous odor of tobacco leaves emphasizes that Winston - Salem is another way of spelling tobacco. Reminiscent of the smell of warm tea leaves, the tobacco odor sticks as persistently night and day as the teachings of Marx to a Communist. It is the reminder that the class struggle goes on unceasingly; it is the symbol of struggle between the Southern Bourbons and the workers.

If the tobacco odor is the symbol of the class struggle, the union is the symbol of the power of the working class. The company knows it, and hates it. The workers—particularly the Negroes, know it—and love it. The union was born in struggle, it has grown in struggle—it will build itself still stronger in struggle. It is bone of the workers' bone, marrow of their marrow, and blood of their blood.

And when you talk with people like James "Chick" Black, Negro co-chairman of Local 22, "Slim" Sheppard, white co-chairman, Theodosia Simpson, Moranda Smith, Vivian Bruce, James Jackson and others—and when you live with them in their homes, you come to the realization that the South is not Talmadge and Rankin and Bilbo; that the South as Lillian Smith and Erskine Caldwell have portrayed it is a lie. (18) n.e.

The real South is stirring as Don West has given glimpses of it in "Clods of Southern Earth." A revolutionary enthusiasm and ferment is steadily breaking the narrow mold that the bosses and plantation owners have tried to keep the workers enslaved in. Today the Southern Negro workers, and most particularly the Negro women, are probably the most militant in the country. Yes, the Klan terror is still there; in places union organizers just "disappear" and are never seen or heard from again. Jimcrow is still ruling the roost—but his throne is tottering because the workers led by such organizers as Mike Ross, Ed McCrae, and Bob Lathun, are not going to be denied.

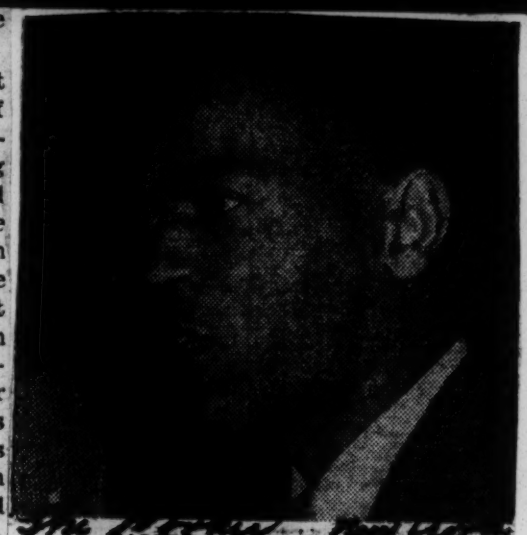
Because most of the Negro workers realize that the CIO means much more than just a raise in wages, they flock to the CIO unions as much on a political basis as on an economic one. They remember not only that they went to work at the age of 10 or 11, toiled from sunup till long after sundown for 12 and 14 cents an hour—yes and some in the stemeries got 6 and 7 cents an hour—but that they were never considered human. As James Jackson put it: Worker

"Before the union came we were in the dark and saw no light on how to strengthen the working group. We couldn't better our wages or workin' conditions. We didn't have the right to speak. To talk back meant being fixed—or maybe lynched. We had no idea our problems as Negro workers were mostly the same as all other workers'.

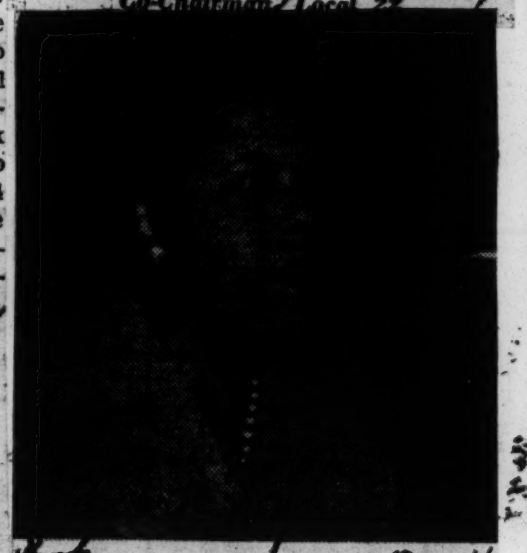
"I may not educate so fast with professor stuff, but now that the PTA-CIO has come, I can see where we are and where we are headed for. The union is the only companion us laborin' people got; in fact it is like a mother and father to me. For the first time in my life I can feel like a man and count myself a human being. Sun. 3-23-47

"The union is me now—me with the rank and file membership, and when I'm gone, the union will raise up a lot more li'l Jameses to carry on. The power of this union is what makes the bosses sit down now and talk with us.

"It's gonna help us win all the rights that are supposed to be ours, but which we didn't know nothin about 'cause we never had no schoolin' and didn't know nuthin' 'bout the Constitution. The union is teachin' us to read and write and to know some American hist'ry so no one can keep us from votin'. That's why I says the CIO way of doin' business is the only highway to freedom." New York, N.Y.



JAMES "CHICK" BLACK N.Y.
Co-Chairman Local 22



Worker MORANDA SMITH New Yo
Local 22, Winston-Salem

8,000 Strike at Tobacco Plant in North Carolina

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Fri. 5-2-47

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., May 1. — Union pickets patroled all 73 gates of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. plant here today when 8,000 CIO tobacco workers, most of them Negroes, struck for 15 cents an hour wage increases and greater union security.

Hundreds of strikers milled around the plant, marching and singing spirituals. All city police were on 12 hour shifts and were reinforced by state highway patrolmen.

The strike began at midnight when the old contract expired. Negotiations, which had continued all day yesterday and through the evening, were broken off.

The company rejected the union's demands for 15 cents hourly increases, offering only five and one-half cents.

The strike was confined to the company's stemmery and processing plants for plug tobacco, and had not affected Reynolds' cigaret (Camel) factory.

Company Offers 5½-Cent Raise; Profits Climb

By C. W. Fowler

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Ten thousand singing, marching Negro and white tobacco workers hit the picketlines here this week in a strike against the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., manufacturers of Camels cigarets and other tobacco products.

The strike was called when members of Local 22, Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, CIO, were refused an adequate wage increase by Reynolds management after weeks of negotiations.

Reynolds top offer amounted to an average of 5½ cents an hour, plus two additional paid holidays, and was finally made only a few minutes before the midnight deadline. The workers were asking for 15 cents, in line with the national wage pattern set in other CIO organized industries.

COMMENTING on the strike, FTA President Donald Henderson said: "The Reynolds Tobacco Company has brought on this strike. Reynolds is one of the richest and most profitable companies in the country. All that Reynolds workers ask is a living wage and the same treatment that other CIO workers have received."

Reynolds profits in 1946 were $49,309,000—before taxes but after all other charges, including wages, were paid. This profit figure is 300 percent greater than the total Reynolds paid out in wages in the same year—approximately $16,000,000. Even after taxes, Reynolds took in nearly $28,000,000 — more than two-thirds again as much as they paid in wages.

FTA PICKETS like to sing. Despite a local ordinance against singing on the streets at night, the Negro and white workers keep their lines lively with such songs as **Solidarity, We're Gonna Roll FTA On** and adaptations of favorite hymns.

Reynolds profits are big enough to pay far far more than the 15-cent raise asked by the workers. The main issue, however, is the need for a living wage. As one rank and file member put it in a union radio broadcast: "The main point is simply this: the workers at R. J. Reynolds need a wage raise so they can live. And they can't live on the measly 5½ cents Reynolds offered."

*

SUPPORT for the strike is coming from other unions in Winston-Salem, where Reynolds is the dominant industry. Support is also being sought from the Ministers Alliance, from businessmen and merchants affected by low workers' buying power, and from farmers who sell their product to the workers.

Firm unity of Negro and white workers is a keystone of the strike. Workers of both races meet together, sing together, march together. The company is beginning an undercover campaign to break up this unity, but the workers are determined not to be led off the road by such an "issue."

The strike is the biggest thing that has hit this industrial community. For a generation or more Reynolds has run Winston-Salem and North Carolina. Now the workers are fighting back, demanding their rights as human beings.

SUPER-PROFITS

The Reynolds Tobacco Co. is one of the most profitable concerns in a highly profitable industry. Profits in 1946 were $49,309,000 before taxes, but after all other costs, including wages, were paid. This is an amount 300 percent greater than the total paid out in wages. Profits after taxes were nearly $28,000,000, almost $12,000,000 more than the total wage bill.

At the same time, food costs in Winston-Salem have increased in the past year more than any other city in the United States, except one. The U. S. Government Index of Retail Food Prices for Winston-Salem stood at 148.4 a year ago. Today it is 199.2.

A seasonal worker makes about $1,400 a year, if he works a full season of 28 weeks. S. Clay Williams, chairman of the Reynolds Board, got $127,000 last year in salary, fees, bonus and dividends. R. J. Reynolds III took $245,000 in dividends in 1945.

Nationwide CIO support for the Reynolds strikers is being mobilized. A North Carolina CIO Committee to Aid Reynolds Strikers has been set up in Winston-Salem, with William Smith, CIOr egional director as chairman.

Organizations and individuals are asked to write or wire the R. J. Reynold Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., urging it to settle the dispute on terms that are fair and reasonable to the workers and to the community.

Company-inspired "race issue" failed to keep these white workers (above) from joining their fellow Negro workers on the picket line at Winston-Salem, N. C., plant of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., makers of Camel cigarettes. Another example of inter-racial cooperation is to the right where Co-Chairman Clark Shepperd (l.) of the CIO Food & Tobacco local talks things over with Co-chairman Robert C. Black (r.) and other strikers.

Financial aid to the striking Reynolds Tobacco workers can be sent to: Local 22, CIO Food and Tobacco Union, 247½ N. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Negro, White Pickets March at Reynolds

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Sun. 5-18-47

By Sam Hall

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., May 7.—Ten thousand white and Negro strikers of R. H. Reynolds Tobacco plants here entered the second week of the [illegible] today with 73 factory gates fully manned by thousands of pickets, 24 hours a day.

Lines are completely orderly with white and Negro pickets marching together.

The company, manufacturer of Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert tobacco, refused to go beyond its offer of a 5½ cents an hour raise, and still holds out against a union security clause.

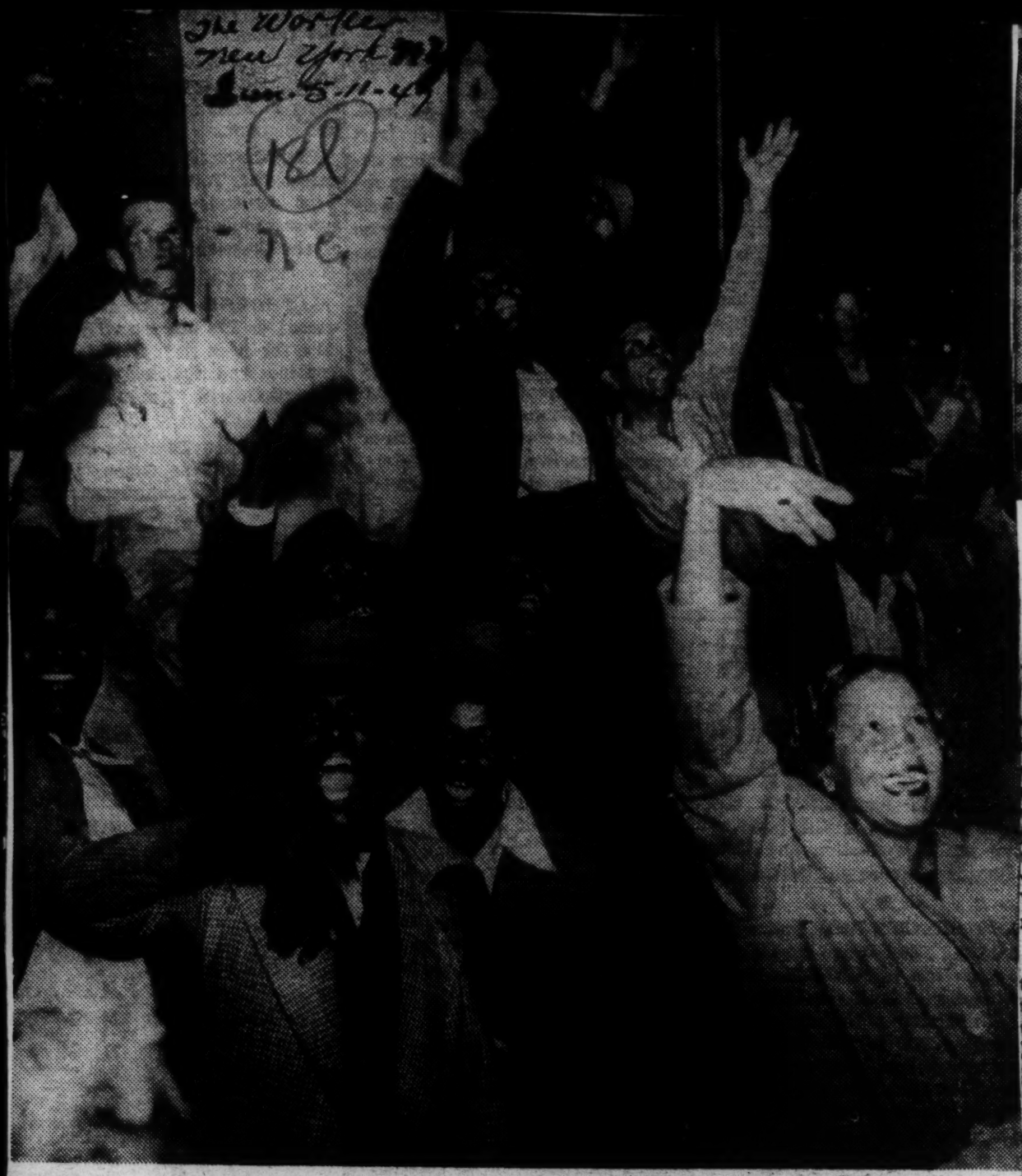
The workers are members of Local 22, Food, Tobacco and Allied Workers.

FIGHTING SONGS

Every hour the sprit and discipline of these workers seem to rise. The Negro workers, who are in the majority in the huge plants, are out almost 100 percent. Non-union white workers are still reporting for work, but daily more of them are coming out.

White workers on the picket lines increased as did their militancy. At [illegible] yesterday they raised their voices along with the thousands of Negroes in singing "we shall not be moved." Forty white workers walked out at one noon demonstration.

This was election day too, and workers went right from the picket line to vote for Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, Negro veteran who was elected a councilman and George Matthews, white, veteran president of a United Electrical and Radio Workers local and independent candidate for alderman.



TAKING THE STRIKE VOTE, some of the workers at the Reynolds Tobacco Co. in Winston-Salem show how they answered the firm's piddling offer 15 minutes before the strike deadline.

MAKERS OF 'CAMELS' FAIL TO PUSH WORKERS AROUND

By C. W. FOWLER

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. used to be a company town, owned and dominated lock, stock and barrel by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the firm that sells all the Camel cigarettes.

It isn't just a company town

make the Camel cigarettes, some 10,000 of them, white and Negro, have stood up to defy the stranglehold that Reynolds used to have on Winston-Salem.

They have gone on strike for a living wage in a city that showed the highest rise in food costs of any city in the U. S., except one. They have gone on strike against a company that seeks to destroy the living standards and the security built up over five years of union organizing.

The workers are members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers. They walked out of Reynolds' sprawling plants on the dot of midnight, May 1, when the company's "final offer" was given to the negotiating committee, headed by FTA Pres. Donald Henderson.

The "final offer" was 5½c an hour wage raise, in face of the workers' demand for a 15c raise in line with the national wage policy set by CIO. Coupled with the company offer was a flat refusal to continue union security clauses that have been in the contract since 1942.

On top of that, the company insisted on a cut in overtime earnings for seasonal workers, to be done by lengthening the straight time, work week from 40 to 45 hours.

Final signal for the strike came when members of the negotiating committee leaned out of a Reynolds executive window on the stroke of midnight to shout at workers beginning to leave the plant across the street. More than 7,000 workers had previously voted to strike, if necessary, at Winston-Salem's largest mass meeting in history.

Picket lines formed in a matter of minutes. As they formed, they began to sing—the way FTA workers especially like to sing. Winston-Salem has a city ordinance against singing on the streets at night. It was ignored. The soft Carolina air was alive with "Solidarity Forever," "Gonna Roll FTA On," and adaptations of favorite hymns and spirituals.

The Reynolds plant has 73 gates. All are picketed, on a 24-hour watch. The company is hoping and plugging for a "race incident" or at least for "racial tension." There is none.

War Vets Parade to Picket Line In Carolina Tobacco Strike

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—More than 400 war veterans from among striking tobacco workers at the R. J. Reynolds Tobbaco Company, here staged a uniformed demonstration that filled downtown Win-Automobile Workers, sent a teleston-Salem with impressed specta-gram pledging the support of "900,-tors. 000 organized automobile workers."

These veterans, members of Local It came close on the heels of the 22, Food, Tobacco & Agriculture telegram from Philip Murray, Union (CIO) marched in companies pledging the support of the entire of 25 to various picket lines among CIO movement. The AFL Interna-the 73 that are manned 24 hours a tional Tobacco Union has pledged day. They marched smartly behind support.

signs demanding 15 cents an hour Gray's record

raise and a decent contract. Many last spring,

more battle stars and individual In view

decorations. should have

Meanwhile messages of support sides

and solidarity continued to pour with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com-into union headquarters. R. J. pany (Gray's father was once chair-Thomas, on behalf of the United man of the Reynolds board of direc-

Call From Winston-Salem

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

TEN thousand striking workers of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., (makers of Camels and Prince Albert) are appealing for help.

They should get plenty of it and get it quick.

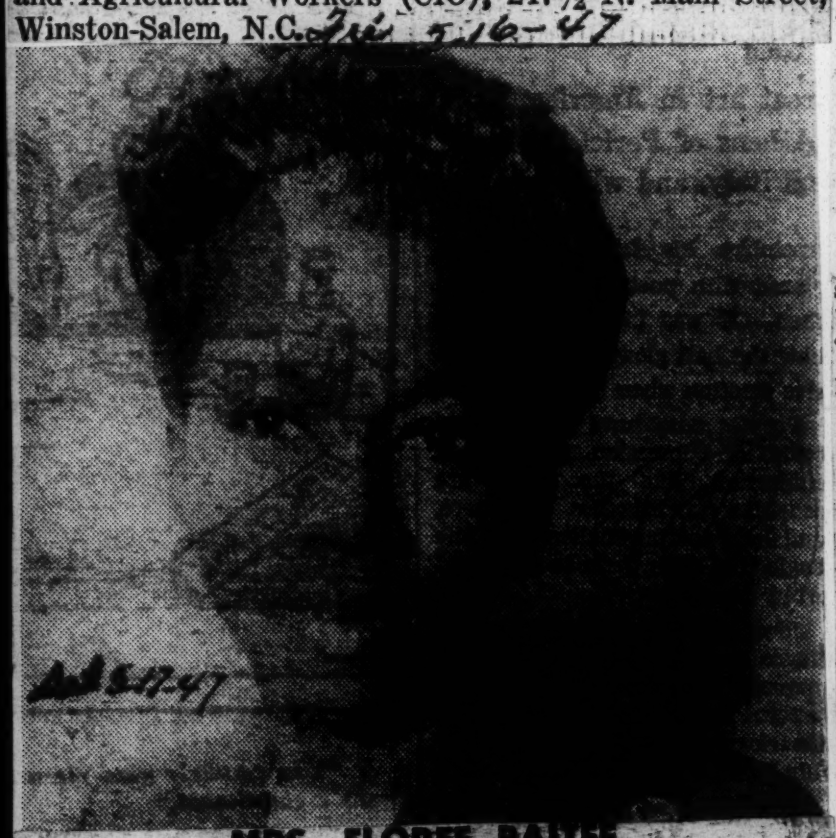
The overwhelming majority of the strikers are Negroes.

The big changes in Winston-Salem in recent years show that unionism carries with it better living for the community and greater democracy. The election of a Negro to Winston-Salem's board of aldermen last week is one indication.

But the makers of Camels, showing 1946 earnings of $20,000 per employe, don't like the progress Winston-Salem has made.

They'd like to smash the fighting union.

The workers, who have been earning sub-standard wages, are already facing starvation and evictions. The labor movement must not let R. J. Reynolds starve them out. Strike support should be forwarded to Willie Greer, treasurer Defense Committee, Local 22, Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers (CIO), 247½ N. Main Street, Winston-Salem, N.C. Sat 5-16-47



MRS. FLOREE BAITEE

Worked 18 years in Reynolds plant

Sat 5-17-47

ers the FTA was a "Negro union" and that "we were going to take over the white workers' jobs."

But the white workers are learning that the union is fighting their battle also. Last week a group of them walked off their jobs and joined the picket line. Others are not passing the picket lines and have told the bosses they were sick.

This year the workers elected Winston-Salem's first Negro alderman in more than 50 years.

"In my city," she said, "the general public supports us." Two hundred merchants have signed a petition supporting the union's demand for a 15-cent hourly raise. White and Negro storekeepers have pledged food and finances.

Churches have made contributions. The NAACP, the Ministerial Alliance, the Beauticians and Barbers Association and many more groups have offered help.

But "my city ranked second highest in the nation in the cost of living" and the workers have little reserves on which to fall back.

Reynolds controls Winston-Salem "lock, stock and barrel," the strike leader remarked. The workers pay weekly rent and this week they began to receive eviction notices.

It will take more than a solid strike to lick the company, she noted. It will take funds and food, and "the bosses are waiting to pounce like cats on mice" if the strike is lost.

That's why Mrs. Baity is up here, although her heart is back with the strikers and her husband and child.

She is urging that checks and money orders be sent to Willie Greir, treasurer of the Defense Committee, FTA-CIO Local 22, 247½ N. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sat 5-17-47

What They're Singing in Winston-Salem

Daily Worker

By Bernard Burton

The union fights the battle for freedom, freedom, freedom
The union fights the battle for freedom,
And the bosses come tumbling down.

(Sung to the tune of "Jericho.")

Songs like these are on the hit parade down in Winston-Salem, N. C., Mrs. Floree Baity told us. The Reynolds tobacco strikers "really pour it out" and loud speakers aren't needed to hear them in any part of town. New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Baity, a petite, neatly-dressed Negro tobacco worker, was sent north to get help.

"It makes me feel good to be able to tell the story," she said. "What we do there in Winston-Salem right now will determine how we live in the South."

Reynolds hopes to starve the strikers into surrender, she said, but the people are staying out, "trusting the union."

ELECT ALDERMAN

When Mrs. Baity spoke of Winston-Salem, she referred to it as "my city." At 16 she went to work in the Reynolds plant where she has worked for 18 years. When the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers (FTA) came in four years ago, the workers began to make it their city.

Before the union came, Mrs Baity earned 38 cents an hour. Now she earns 72 cents, but "the company didn't give it to me."

The strike was "a new experience for everybody" but it's solid and there is continuous mass picketing at 73 gates 24 hours a day.

"We have had a time getting this union," Mrs. Baity said. "Reynolds did everything under the sun to keep it out."

In 1943, when "we were being worked just like mules," a Negro worker dropped dead on the job. He had felt sick but had been denied permission to go home.

That set off the spark. The workers sat down. Some people in Winston - Salem thought "the world had come to an end" when that happened, Mrs. Baity said. That was when the FTA came into the open and swept through the plant like wildfire.

The union soon won its first contract. Mrs. Baity, a stemming machine operator, became a shop steward. She also became chairman of the singing committee.

From the beginning of the union the company has been trying to keep the Negro and white workers apart. More than 80 percent are Negroes.

"Discrimination is high in my part of the country." Negro and white workers "can't even use the same door." Sat 5-17-47

The bosses told the white workers that they were getting more than the Negroes because they were white. The Negroes were told that they were getting less because they were Negroes.

"But we're all getting the same," Mrs. Baity said. "We're all getting the same hell."

247½ N. Main St. Winston-Salem, N. C. Sat 5-17-47

The union has made one of its New York offices available for donations of food. It's FTA Local 273 at 145 E. 103rd St.

Conversion in Winston-Salem

News & Courier

In Winston-Salem where cigarets are manufactured by the R. J. Reynolds company and other companies, where thousands of white people and thousands of negroes are employed by the companies, a strike has been or is in progress. One of the published statements is that Communists have "infiltrated" a local union in Winston-Salem and control it, and another is from negro strikers that they are not Communists.

The News and Observer, of Raleigh, admonishes that the Communistic influence is the greatest danger to "organized labor", and it thus delivers: Charleston, S.C.

"It (the danger) is the Communistic infiltration, the horning in of Communist loud talkers in every labor dispute, and the acceptance of proffered aid by Communists whose offer of aid is the sting of death. The horning in of Communists in the strike at Winston-Salem, and the failure of strikers to turn a deaf ear to Communistic cooperation is only the latest proof that the first need for honest-to-goodness organized labor is to have no part or lot with Communists and to publicly resent their intrusion into labor disputes, and to "come out from among them and be ye separate."

A dispatch from Winston-Salem informs that most of 5,000 negro workers in the tobacco factory workers are on strike and that most of the white workers are at their tasks.

Teachers, or worms, of Communism, will address their efforts in the South first to colored workers. Converts that they shall make will not know to what they are converted. Sat 5-24-47

Emphasizing that colored and white people can work together; that the outlawing of discrimination in employment is practical, the union official pointed out that the Reynolds' strike "is one of the best recent examples I know of people working together for a common aim."

Tobacco Workers Prove Races Can Work Together-Latham

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-24-47

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Testifying last week before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on the Ives-Chavez bill to prohibit race or religious discrimination in employment, Robert Latham, colored, an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. at Winston-Salem, N.C., and international vice president of the FTAW Union, CIO, said:

"I cite the recent strike at the Reynolds plant in Winston-Salem because it answers the familiar line that white and colored people 'just won't work together'; that it is 'against human nature to expect them to do so; and that it is therefore wrong and impractical to support a permanent FEPC." Sat. 5-24-47

Tobacco Strike Ends With 12 Cents Increase

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-14-47

Staff Correspondence

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The 38-day-old strike of workers in the plants of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was broken here Monday as the 8,000 workers ceased their picketing and discharged their placards to return to the jobs they left weeks ago.

The strike of Local 22, FTA-CIO had been characterized by its orderliness, but the tension among workers had been great despite their joyous spirituals as they marched back and forth before the company gates.

One worker's comment provides a sidelight on the strike He admitted that he would have preferred to be off the job without the strain of worrying about how the negotiations would finally turn out.

PAY INCREASE OF 12 CENTS AN HOUR

The new contract provides a pay increase of 12 cents per hour, union officials said. Other provisions include, union security, voluntary checkoff, and two additional paid holidays which gives a total of five days.

Official of the company and the union signed the contract about 10:30 Sunday night after the 6,000 union members had ratified the contract at a meeting at Southside Park earlier that evening. Sat. 6-14-47

John C. Whitaker, vice president of the Reynolds Tobacco Company, signed for the company. Signers for the union were, Donald Henderson, president of FTA-CIO; Edwin K. McCrea, international representative to Local 22; W. Clark Shepard, co-chairman, Local 22; Robert C. Black, Negro co-chairman Local 22; Miss Moranda Smith, Negro member of the local's executive committee; Miss Mary Samuels, Negro committeeman, and Crawford Shelton, committeeman.

CONCILIATORS NAMED

Conciliators who worked with both sides to effect the agreement were, D. Yates Heafner, United States Commissioner of Conciliation; J. N. Maxwell, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation; and Frank Crane, North Carolina Conciliation Service.

The effect the strike was having on the life of the community was regarded as serious in some quarters with several thousand workers without the customary payroll envelopes which put thousands of dollars into the life of the city each week.

Union officials report that wholehearted cooperation was received from citizens throughout the city who were supporting the strike in various ways. Food and cash contributions were received from many individuals and firms.

SITUATION CRUCIAL AMONG WORKERS

A union official told the Journal and Guide that although the strike is over the situation is crucial among the workers who must still wait two weeks before receiving a pay check. Sat. 6-14-47

He declared the need for relief is greater than ever since the relief fund of the union was completely exhausted during the strike. Efforts are being made to continue the relief through the union commissary and soup kitchen in order to avoid having workers on the job hungry, he said.

The meeting of workers Sunday night was marked by its orderliness and the fact that no local police were on duty to handle the crowd.

Secret Strike New Republic

FOR 38 days, more than 8,000 white and Negro employees of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (Camels and Prince Albert) in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, were on strike for a 15-cents-an-hour wage increase. Although the strike was the biggest in the country, it received so little mention in the press that it rated as one of the year's best-kept secrets (Reynolds spent more than $6 million on newspaper, radio and magazine advertising last year). This week the strike ended with a similar lack of fanfare. Members of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers' Union voted to accept pay boosts reported variously from eight to 12 cents an hour, plus two extra holidays and more rapid promotions. Pointing to the company's initial offer of 5.5 cents, the strikers claimed victory. New York, N.Y. Mon. 6-17-47

As the men moved back into the sprawling plant, however, union officers continued urgent pleas for financial assistance. Despite the help of townspeople and the half-price groceries offered pickets by local grocers, the union treasury was down to $75, with bills still coming in. A correspondingly serious dent in Reynolds' finances—1946 profits, after taxes: $28 million—could not readily be observed. Mon. 6-16-47

Drawing by Robinson

Reprisal Against Negroes Seen In Tobacco Co. Row

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World Tues. 6-24-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Although the strap to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston Salem North Carolina, has been settled, the company is refusing to return several hundred colored workers to their jobs, Robert Latham, of Winston-Salem, an employee of the company and international vice president of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America (CIO), stated here last Thursday.

Testifying before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on the Ives-Chavez bill to prohibit race relations or religious discrimination in employment, Mr. Latham a young colored worker, cited the strike at the Reynolds plant to show that colored and white workers can work together and that the outlawing of discrimination in employ-

is practical, He said:

"The recently settled strike of 1,000 white and Negro workers at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is one of the best recent examples I know of people working together for a common aim.

The aim was to secure a living wage from the Reynolds Company, which had refused to offer more than 5½ cents an hour wage increase to the members of the FTA-CIO in their plant. Tues. 6-24-47

"The strike lasted 38 days. During the strike a picketline was kept going 24 hours a day around the Reynolds Company's 73 plant gates. White and Negro workers picketed together, met together, planned together, negotiated together with the company 'until they won their strike. Sat. 6-24-47

"At no time was there the slightest incident on the picket line or in the union halls that reflected racial tension. No arrests were made although the Winston-Salem police were concentrated solely on the pick etlines, leaving the rest of the city unprotected.

STRIKERS PRAISED

"In fact the Chief of Police of Winston-Salem publicly praised the strikers, both Negro and white, for their orderliness and discipline. The local newspaper, which did everything in its power to break the strike, had to admit that there was no violence of any kind during the 38 days.

"It was not for lack of trying. The Company and the local newspaper did their best to promote racial incidents. The company ran white strike-breakers in to take Negro workers jobs. Whites who stayed in the plants were given Negro jobs which naturally are the hardest and most disagreeable in the entire operation.

"Every time a stone was thrown in Winston-Salem the local newspaper gave it a front page story, usually with pictures showing the side of the house where the stone had been said to hit. A mild jostling on the picketline was built up in the newspaper as a major incident.

"Despite all these attempts to stir up trouble, the white and Negro workers continued to picket together, meet together, plan strategy together without incident or tension. Sat. 6-24-47

"Now that the strike is over, the Reynolds Company is still trying its best to stir up racial trouble, refusing to return several hundred Negro workers to their jobs. Such an obvious attempt to create an explosive situation out of a peaceful well conducted strike could be stopped by the application of a fair employment law such as contemplated in S. 984 (the Ives-Chavez bill). Certainly the present discrimatory tactics of the Reynolds Company are a poor reward for the disciplined an orderliness of 10,000 white and Negro workers during the strike.

"I cite the situation in Winston-Salem because it answers the familiar line that white and Negro 'just won't' work together, that it is 'against human nature' to expect them to do so, and that it is therefore wrong and impractical to support a permanent FEPC."

Racism Serves Reaction

Dixie Bosses Are Planting Booby Traps in Effort To Beat Back Campaigns Staged by Labor Unions

the Courier, 18L South Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat, 10-25-47

By STETSON KENNEDY
(Southern Affairs Analyst)

CHICAGO—The flood of race hate propaganda which now threatens to completely engulf the mind of the South has as its fountainhead a cabal of reactionary industrialists who have stooped to racism in their effort to beat back the Dixie drives of the labor unions.

Not even the likes of Talmadge and Rankin are as adept as these bosses in planting booby-traps of hatred. Such political demagogues are, of course, merely the hired hands of the economic royalists (many of them Northerners) who really rule the South.

Sometimes the prejudice propaganda handed out by the bosses becomes so frantic as to border on the ridiculous—if it were not so effective. For instance, take a leaflet distributed to Georgia textile workers at Eastman Mills, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon Textiles, Atlantic and others.

On the cover it says: "Do you want the CIO after seeing this?" What you see is simply a photograph of George Banjamin, fourth vice president of the Tobacco Workers International Union.

The same deliberate distortion is to be found inside the leaflet, which contains a photograph of Catherine Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, at a banquet attended by A. Philip Randolph and John Davis of the National Negro Congress.

This photo is captioned: "Don't let this happen to you or your family!" If you vote for the CIO, the leaflet charges, "soon you will find colored laborers working side by side with you, taking over your jobs, and asking for Social Privileges!" No mention is made, of course, that Lewis has not been associated with the CIO for years, and is in fact now affiliated with the AFL.

All of which goes to show that both branches of labor are very much out on the same limb when it comes to the necessity of fighting off prejudice.

There have been a number of cases of Southern employers buying, distributing and even reprinting literature produced by the unions' committees against discrimination. This is done in the hope that their workers' minds will have been so poisoned by prejudice that they will react against the antidotes provided by the unions.

When this fails to work, cases of outright forgery have cropped up. For instance, mimeographed letters addressed "To Our Colored Brothers" have been sent to the white workers of Bibb Manufacturing Company with the forged signature of the union's committee against discrimination.

This forgery misrepresents the union's aims by saying, "We have no argument with pay or working conditions. We seek to make it impossible for management to forbid members of our race from indiscriminate use of drinking, toilet and other facilities."

After observing first-hand virtually every organization working for and against racial democracy in the South (from the Klan and Columbians to the NAACP and Southern Conference for Human Welfare), it is my considered conclusion that the labor unions, despite their own transgressions, are doing the basic job of laying the foundation for a color blind democracy.

Negro Americans everywhere would do well, I think, to get into the unions and work to make them an ever stronger force for equal justice.

Maintenance Man on the Picket Line

Daily Worker

By Bernard Burton

Ray Beveridge doesn't look like a man who had worked 20 years for the company; reporting in every day at the same time, going through almost the same routine five and six days a week.

Maybe it was because Beveridge was doing the unprecedented today, fitting into a picture he had never contemplated in all the 20 years. His eyes sparkled and his bearing was alert, warm and friendly Wednesday morning as he directed groups of strikers to their picket line stations in front of the AT&T Building at 32 Avenue of the Americas. New York, N.Y.

"My hands are wet and cold so it's a little hard to write," he commented as he signed pickets on and off duty. Beveridge was one of 70-odd picket captains at the building where about 9,000 walked out Monday. Fri. 4-11-47

Pickets reported for two-hour shifts. There were enough strikers so that nobody had to picket more than once in three days "Most of the girls have been reporting every day," Beveridge said in explaining the constantly large line.

It was raining but the line was the largest yet. It seemed almost everyone had thought the weather would stop somebody else so thousands had turned up for an extra stint.

Couriers came down from strike headquarters with cellophane raincoats for the girls, but the pickets spurned them. They were the most attractive pickets New York had seen in a long time; it would have been a shame even partly to conceal their buoyant, determined faces.

The slight, spectacled picket captain apologized for the interruptions.

Telephone maintenance workers like Beveridge, he said, must go through an eight-year apprenticeship. The work is highly specialized and ranks at least with the skill of first grade radio technicians and electricians.

EARN LESS

But radio technicians and electricians, Beveridge pointed out, earn far more than phone maintenance men. These days, starting apprentice pay is around $28 a week. After years of service you get up into the top pay brackets which is near $80.

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

March Together: Fri. 4-11-47

Only a few Negro girls have ever been able to get jobs with the telephone company, but they're out solid in the strike. These strikers are picketing the N. Y. Telephone Co. exchange at 10[illegible] and Manhattan Ave.

—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

It's pretty difficult for one of these men to quit for another job; it means giving up years of painstakingly acquired ability, and they have a justified pride in their skill.

They're asking for as much pay as other highly skilled workers receive.

And then there's the fancy pension system. If the average AT&T workers were to retire today he would receive a pension about the equivalent of state unemployment compensation pay. If AT&T President Walter Gifford were to retire today, he would get more than $86,000 a year for the rest of his life. Daily Worker

UNION SECURITY N.Y.

Seniority violations are another issue; Beveridge could have listed plenty more. But the issue which appears to overshadow most points is the right to free, untrammeled union security. 4-11-47

True, the company has been charged with helping to start many of the phone unions, but the workers who belonged to them have been making them into real labor organizations. They're demanding the right to have a say in their working lives and there is nothing more American, democratic and just than the right of workers to control and build their own organizations.

The telephone workers mean to get that right, ATT, Congress or New Jersey's Gov. Driscoll notwithstanding.

75 Memphis Negro Telephone Workers Receive Public Sympathy During Strike

Daily Worker Sat. 5-3-47

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Public interest in the current telephone workers strike became increasingly pointed last week among Negro Memphians as local affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. began to take action to give financial aid to the local Negro participants in the strike.

John R. Irons, 794-D Williams Avenue, an employe of Southern Bell Telephone Co. (Memphis branch), is chairman of Local 806-A, which is the Negro affiliate of Local 803, the organization of Memphis telephone workers. There are seventy-five members of the Negro affiliate of the Negro affiliate of the Memphis local.

Irons disclosed that the Negro affiliate, 806-A, was organized in 1943. He said all of its seventy-five members went out on strike when the conflict between the telephone workers and the company started several weeks ago. Members of 806-A are employed by the local telephone company branch as maids, janitors, elevator operators, cooks, and garage men. One colored worker has been serving as a temporary "groundman" for the Memphis office.

The Memphis telephone company employes are affiliated with the National Federation of Telephone Workers. The Negro employes of the local branch are not among those picketing the company's plants here. However, according to Irons, they are fully in agreement with the workers demand for $6.00 per week increase in their salaries "across the board", for all the telephone workers.

Irons said, "the members of white Local 803 have been very kind toward the members of the Negro unit during the strike and have given us every assistance that they could".

He took occasion "to thank publicly those interested groups of local citizens who are giving is (the Negro telephone strikers) their financial and moral support". He particularly mentioned the interest and assistance displayed by the locals of the C. I. O. and of the A. F. of L. He also memtioned the interest and assistance of other local organizations and individuals. 4-9-47

Irons has been an employe of the Southern Bell Telephone Company here for 15 years. He has been connected with the company's plant at 802 Rozzle. He is married and father of five children. He is a member of Warner Temple A. M. E. Zion Church, and is well-known. Ba.

Other officers of Local 806-A are A. L. Kirk, vice chairman, and Miss Ruth P. Waller, secretary.

Subscribers Protest Large Phone Bills 'Made' During Strike

Daily Worker Baltimore, Md. 180

BALTIMORE

Telephone bills received in Northwest Baltimore this week have patrons setting up howls that may have far-reaching repercussions.

While phone service was literally curtailed during the recent strike which lasted more than a month, bills show no appreciable reduction — particularly in cases of users of limited phones.

Disconcertingly, many limited phone subscribers are coming up with bills that show excessive numbers of calls for which they pay additional premiums whereas they protest they were actually unable to use their phones at all. Sat. 5-24-47

58 Negroes Join Telephone Strike

Sat. 4-12-47 The Informer

HOUSTON.—Fifty-eight Negroes are included in the 2500 telephone workers here that joined in a nation-wide strike Monday morning, and union officials say the strike will last until the telephone company agree to pay their employees wage increases to cope with the ever mounting cost of living. The national strike, which threatens to shut down the telephone industry, began Monday morning at 6 a. m.

U. S. Maxey, president of Southwestern Telephone Workers union local 3206, (independent) said Thursday that members of his union, which is composed of all Negroes, have been doing picket duty on regular shifts since the strike began Monday.

The Negro telephone workers are performing picket duty on the San Jacinto side of the Telephone building which is located on San Jacinto at Capitol avenue.

The Negro workers picket shift from 6 a. m. to 10 a.m. They are relieved by picketers of the commercial department at 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and the company would then have its personal opinion that the union has made plans for a next week. 5-24-47 Houston, Texas

White telephone workers (operators), are picketing the Capitol avenue side.

Asked if he thought the strike would be settled in length. Mr. Maxey said fourth day Thursday and national officials of the striking Federation of Telephone Workers said agreement within the long tie up. The basic demand is for a $12 weekly wage increase.

Members of local 3206 are composed of garagemen, janitors, maids and maintenance men.

Meanwhile the strike entered its

'What About Negroes?' British Unionists Ask AFL Delegate

(18m) Daily Worker

New York, N. Y. Thurs. 9-4-47

By Betty Wallace

By Cable to the Daily Worker

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 3.—The AFL fraternal delegate to the Trade Union Congress here, George Richardson, today abused Congress hospitality with an attack on the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Soviet Union. Richardson used the Congress platform to make a snide reference to the USSR and slave labor, but the delegates called him to a halt with cries of: "What about the Negroes?"

So strong was their opposition to Richardson's sentiments that the chairman, G. W. Thompson, intervened with the remark: "The general council disagrees profoundly with what Mr. Richardson is saying, but believes every person has a right to his opinions."

Richardson had also declared the WFTU was "not an international body of trade unions, but an organization to confuse and disrupt with the job of undermining those nations where the trade unions are free and unfettered."

EVADES MAIN QUESTION

During 80 minutes of high-class emotional oratory earlier in the day, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin failed to answer the main question worrying delegates here—how long will the enormous manpower wastage in the armed forces continue?

The delegates took note that Bevin asked for more coal, more machinery and greater physical effort in order to save capital expenditure, but nowhere did he criticize the wasteful living of the wealthy or suggest that they sacrifice anything.

Bevin maintained it is impossible to reduce the armed forces more than the government already promised, until there is real collective security and announced that Britain is prparing complete reorganization of her defense forces. But, he said, the details will not be available until the end of 1948.

Despite denials, Bevin made it clear the Labor Government is still relying on the Marshall Plan and American dollars to see Britain through.

On the whole, his speech was mainly a reiteration of his Labor Party Conference speech, with some new trimmings. The deterioration of the situation since June gives no great confidence for future months. The applause from the conference for Bevin shows how powerful his influence still is within the labor movement.

The fact that some of the conference decisions are directly contrary to his policy doesn't diminish Bevin's present authority. His forceful personality is more appealing than Attlee's mediocrity.

For instance, the Congress unanimously passed a resolution demanding an over-all economic plan for British industry, clearly outlining priorities, and production targets, and also demanding a "bold policy of reorganization which will eliminate the various imperialistic commitments and ensure that our import and export trades are firmly linked with all other democratic countries building a planned economy."

Name Dillard Prof. To Liaison Post In Louisiana AFL

(18m) Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS — Nominated two weeks earlier, Dr. George W. Snowden, professor of economics and business administration at Dillard University, who has been working in the Southern Organizing Campaign of the American Federation of Labor in Louisiana as a special adviser on minority problems, was formally appointed liaison representative of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor at the state-wide session in Baton Rouge last week. He was the first of his race to be so honored in Louisiana. Sat. 9-26-47

The position corresponds to a vice president at large and his earlier candidacy for the appointment was made possible by strong support by the powerful Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans.

The selection of Snowden met with the unanimous approval and hearty endorsement of the more than 500 delegates at Baton Rouge who represented 300,000 AFL union members in Louisiana.

Texas Negro On AFL Board

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill (18m)

Elected Vice Pres, Of State Council

Sat. 9-26-47

DALLAS—(ANP)—At the Jim Crow state convention of the state American Federaton of Labor, meeting here at the Baker Hotel, for the first time in its history a Texas Negro labor leader, Freeman Everett, was elected to a vice-presidency on the state board.

Elected by a standing vote of 121 to 82, his election came only after heated debate pro and con. On the first vote, Everett lost by 93 to 86. Sat. 9-26-47

Opposition at the meeting contended that to elect a Negro would necessitate electing a vice-president from each of the nationalities in the convention. This was refuted by friends when they stated that all other nationalities were represented by white delegates. As an example it was stated that all other delegates were seated together, that the Negroes were the only ones isolated to a spot by themselves.

Everett, well-known in local circles, became president of Local 872, ILA, which in 1921 purchased their own property wherein there is a grocery, cafe and mercantile company. Sat. 9-26-47

He was the organizer of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, an affiliate of the AFL, and has been a member of the ILA since 1913. Sat

At the convention in Dallas, Negro delegates introduced a resolution asking that the next year's convention not be held at a hotel where Negroes would have to use different entrance from other delegates. Another resolution introduced was that the 19th of June be made a legal holiday for Negroes in order that laborers not be penalized when they got off on their traditional Juneteenth.

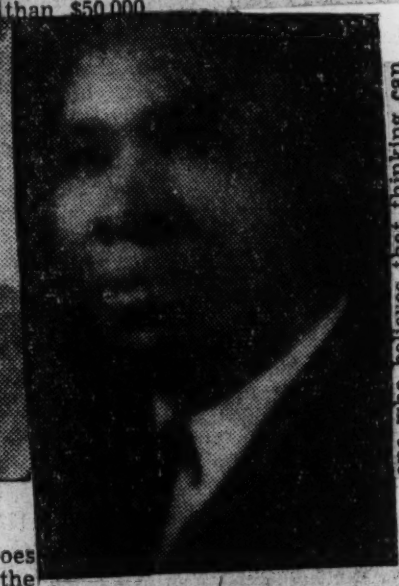
At the convention the new Taft-Hartley bill was constantly and bitterly attacked as being most detrimental to labor.

Crescent City Negroes Hold Longshore Posts

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. (18m)

Sat. 9-13-47

MISS CINCORE



JOHN PERKINS

NEW ORLEANS—Two Negroes hold responsible positions in the Longshoremen's Finance Company, Inc., and Local 1419, AFL General Longshore Workers Union here.

Secretary-manager of the seven-month-old finance company is Miss Mamie Cincore, who interviews all applicants for loans, checks on credit ratings, issues the loan if approved and is chief collector. Sat. 9-13-47

The finance company is a member of the Credit Association and boasts a capital stock of $200,000. It was organized to meet the growing demand for small loans with fair interest rates.

More than a hundred loans reportedly have been made, amounting to nearly $35,000. The office is modernly equipped and burglar proof. Sat. 9-13-47

Financial secretary of the General Longshore Workers, Local 1419, is John H. Perkins, who has recorded the growth of his union over the past 16 years.

Coming in the union in 1933, he was made an officer in 1941. He recently pointed out that the local has grown from 1,900 members in 1933 to 3,450 today.

The union's new building recently purchased from the Canal Bank and Trust Co. is worth more than $50,000.

Randolph, With Straight Face, Hails 'Crusader'

The Worker New York, N.Y. (18m)

By Abner Berry

Something new in the way of "race relations" came out of the San Francisco convention of the AFL which closed recently. Heretofore Delegate A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at the appointed time arose to introduce a resolution. His speech was cerefully noted by members of the press and promptly filed as the news lead for that day. The resolution—militantly worded and aimed at discrimination against Negroes in the AFL—would just as promptly be filed. After a few leers and glowers the incident would be forgotten for another year.

This time it was different. Delegate A. Philip Randolph arose to make a speech, not about a resolution, but about a claque. The speech of old-time speakers called a spade a spade. He was praising the guy who was to receive the plaque.

So far his "endless crusade for freedom of conscience, the dignity of man" and other considerations, filled with encomiums. He

Sun. 12-14-47

Why get all fussed up about these Employes; was immobile with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; made no step against the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes; played footie with the Federation of Rural Letter Carriers and let the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers slide.

THE SAN FRANCISCO convention of the AFL proved that Green meant it when he said that he was added special "immovable" against intolerance. occasion for the old He moved not against the Brotherhood of Randolph in the hood of Boilermakers, Drop Forgers tolerable of a num and Helpers; stood pat on the which didn't ac Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way

one who believes that make it so, the plaque with a straight face. well-chosen words, the of America's senior labor nounced his "immovable to intolerance, bigotry and crimination."

Randolph's presentation of the plaque must have added warmth to the occasion.

"OLD MOTHER" GREEN could

AFL groups which segregate their Negro members into special auxiliaries?

But the real test of "Mother" Green's tolerance was the way no word was spoken nor action taken against the Airplane Pilots Association, Masters, Mates and Pilots, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Railway Mail Association, Switchman's Union of North America and the American Wire Weaver's Protective Association. These organizations do not allow Negroes as members at all.

★

SEE HOW EASY it would have been for Delegate Randolph to raise a racial question?

But the convention had none of that. The "Reds" were slapped around in resolutions. There was a bow to the Taft-Hartley Law. The European democracies were growled at, and the people of Latin-America were threatened with split labor movements. All of this was for "freedom," of course.

On the Negro question in the United States the convention developed no debate, no heat, no bitterness. It was all tolerance and immobility, shared in equal proportion by A. Philip Randolph and William Green.

DELEGATION LEADER—Miss Layle Lane (center), chairman of the Commission on Democratic Human Relations, American Federation of Teachers, AFL, is being greeted on her arrival in Washington by (left to right) Paul Cooke of AFT Local 27, and Ida Fox of the Committee for Racial Democracy. Mrs. Lane led an AFT delegation to the Commissioner of Education to present a program for more democratic human relations in education. 11-7-47

AFL's Green Is Awarded Plague

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
10-25-47

SAN FRANCISCO—As the American Federation of Labor ended its annual convention by choosing Cincinnati for its 1948 meeting place, AFL President William Green was awarded a plaque by a joint Negro, Jewish, Catholic and Presbyterian group for his efforts in behalf of human rights. The plaque was presented to Mr. Green by A. Philip Randolph. Sat. 10-25-47

Accepting the award, Green said the gesture strengthened his determination to "remain immovable until death calls me, against bigotry, intolerance and racial discrimination." However, he made no definite statement regarding removal of bias restrictions existing within the unions.

The award was made jointly by the Negro Labor Committee, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Catholic Interracial Council and the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations. Courier

WHAT WILL LEWIS DO?

In stripping John L. Lewis, UMW chief, of his power in the AFL, observers saw hints in Mr. Lewis' remarks to the convention a possibility of the bushy-browed head of the miners lining up a third great labor organization, independent of both AFL and the CIO, which Mr. Lewis founded when he spit with the AFL some years ago. His catch-all District 50 of the United Mine Workers could well serve as a nucleus for a new labor group to draw the malcontents of both the AFL and CIO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAFT A TARGET

Pointed inferences were also drawn from the selection of an Ohio city and the hometown of Republican Senator Robert A. Taft, as the site of the meeting during the Presidential election year, with Mr. Taft practically in as a candidate for the GOP nomination, and combined labor forces expressing their opposition to him.

MAIL UNION APPOINTS NEGRO AS OFFICIAL

Ending a long fight against racial discrimination in the Railway Mail Association, AFL, the union's New York branch announced yesterday that it had installed a Negro as its corresponding secretary, the first Negro officer in the organization's history.

The new officer is Emory [illegible] Russell of 523 West 157th Street, who was principal of a Georgia industrial high school before he entered the Railway Mail Service. Mr. Russell joined the union in 1945 after the United States Supreme Court had upheld the anti-discrimination clause in the new York Civil Rights Law and ordered the association to open its ranks to Negroes. Amst. 10-30-47

Deferring to this decision, the national union modified a constitutional clause limiting union membership to white postal clerks so that the clause would not apply in places where it conflicted with state laws. An effort by delegates from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to have the clause eliminated entirely was lost by a margin of four to one at the recent convention of the parent union in Jacksonville, Fla.

In welcoming Mr. Russell to his post as corresponding secretary, Morris Klein, president of the New York branch, said his designation represented "a great step forward based on the sound American ideal —the most capable man to fill the job, regardless of race, religion or ancestry." New York N.Y.

The New York local is the largest in the association, with 1,300 members. It is now seeking a salary increase of $1,100 a year fo postal workers, sick and vacatio leaves on a par with other Feder employes and full collective b gaining rights.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham Alabama Reporter

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

A large number of Negroes attended the annual convention of the Alabama Federation of Labor, here last week at the Temple Theater.

Among delegates taking part in the meeting were George Peters, of Tuscumbia, vice president, Southern District; George Calloway, of Birmingham; Hartford Knight, district representative of the UMWA; Archie Davis, Lewisburg; Mrs. Frances Quarles, Birmingham Laundry workers; Glenn Feagin and T. J. Gordie of Maben.

Henry O. Mayfield, Pratt City, of Local No. 5795 UNWA, made an address to the convention.

Several resolutions presented by the Negro delegates received favorable consideration. Resolutions included a plea for fairer registration and voting privileges for Negroes, outlawing the poll tax; State Fair Employment Practices Commission; for state graduate, professional, technical and trade training for Negroes, and federation support of the effort of Alabama Negroes for equal pay for equal work. Signers of the resolutions were Joe Baker, of Holt, chairman; Marion J. Cantey, Cornelius Maiden, P. H. Merkerson, of Birmingham; Henry O. Mayfield, Pratt City; Glenn R. Nichols, Tuscumbia and D. B. Glover, of Anniston.

Aid to Talmadge Didn't Help AFL

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

ATLANTA, Feb. 26.—The intergiven Herman Talmadge by Georgia AFL officials is backfiring upon that organization. The State Senate has unanimously approved a series of proposals which, besides eliminating the closed shop, would end maintenance of membership, the union shop, mass picketing and the checkoff.

So far the AFL method of "fighting" the bills is by reminding Talmadge that it was Cicero Kendrick, editor of the AFL-endorsed Journal of Labor, who gave Herman his one-vote margin of victory in the State Legislature.

The AFL also "laid off" the late Eugene Talmadge during last summer's election campaign. Times 2-27-47

The CIO has called hurried conferences to work out strategy for a last ditch fight against the measures. Rep. W. Herschel Lovett, chief sponsor of the measures, said: "It is the CIO that is raising all the hell in this state." The AFL, he said, "has done a good job," but added he didn't like the CIO.

Negroes Granted Full Rights By AFL Union

Negro Birmingham, Ala.

CINCINNATI, May 16—(AP)—Negroes today were accorded full membership rights in the AFL's Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Only a handful of 1,000 delegates at the union's 18th convention voted "no" Wednesday as a resolution was adopted striking out the word "white" from the membership requirement section of the brotherhood's constitution.

More than 23,000 Negroes holding jobs under the union's jurisdiction previously had been enrolled in 'auxiliaries."

Adoption of the resolution was requested by Grand President George M. Harrison, of Cincinnati. He declared only four of about 100 AFL unions now put race, color or creed restrictions on membership. He cited a U. S. Supreme Court decision holding that a union claiming bargaining rights must represent all its employes.

During the two-hour debate before the standing vote, Delegate Percy Madison, of Savannah, Ga., said: "I don't want the members to think we treat colored people mean down South and I want the convention to know we shall continue to uphold the rights of colored people under our jurisdiction, but don't ask us to sit down with them in lodge." Pa. may 16-47

Similar sentiments were expressed by J. B. Ashley, delegate from Memphis, Tenn. Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald May 15, 1947

RAIL CLERKS VOTE TO ADMIT NEGROES

CINCINNATI, May 14—(AP)—The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks late today approved by overwhelming vote a resolution to grant Negro "auxiliaries" full membership with the right to vote in the AFL union.

The vote on the floor of the union's 18th convention was approximately 1,000 to 35.

Passage of the resolution followed a two-hour debate in which first friction in the convention was displayed.

Rail Clerks' Union, AFL, Gives Full Status to All

Afro American Baltimore, Md. 18m

CINCINNATI — Removal of "lily white" provisions from its constitution was voted here last week by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, AFL.

The change will take from the constitution the word "white," wherever it abrogated the full right of members of any race to membership.

It gives full status to about 23,000 colored members who hitherto have enjoyed the fruits of collective bargaining but have had no voice in union affairs.

To Take Part in All Affairs

For the first time since 1939, when their auxiliaries were established, they will have the right to participate in all affairs and may send delegates to international conventions.

Forced by New York Law

The Brotherhood, founded in 1899, was one of several AFL unions still clinging to lily-white clauses in their constitutions. The vote removing racial restrictions appeared to be about 1000 to 50.

However, the new move does not represent a clear-cut or voluntary departure from past practice. Moreover, Southern locals may still set up segregated units if they wish.

Top officials stated frankly that in New York State, for instance, the union faced abolition unless full rights without regard to race were extended to all qualified.

"New York State has told us," members. Bal. 5-16-47

declared George M. Harrison, grand president, "that we have to change our constitution or be enjoined from operating in that State."

"We have to do this in our own way or have it done for us," added J. B. Jesse of Louisville, Ky., chairman of a 54-man special committee which studied the proposal before it was presented on the floor. Afro American Baltimore, Md.

He said that unless the constitution were changed "some smart" unions in the CIO were ready to move in to capture a large percentage of the Brotherhood membership.

Segregation May Continue

Southern delegates were assured, however, that segregation may continue in the South. The established local will have the right to decide whether its membership will be interracial or whether separate locals shall be set up.

An indication of the reaction of members below the Mason-Dixon Line was given in the statement of a high official in union circles on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

He asserted that more than half of his delegation would "tear up their union cards" if they were forced to "sit in a meeting, rubbing shoulders" with colored members. Bal. 5-17-47

Virginia A. F. of L. Reelects 4 Negroes

Black Dispatch

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The Virginia AFL Federation closed its three-day session here May 14 after reelecting its four Negroes as delegates-at-large on the executive committee and instructing the executive committee to label all candidates for public office in Virginia as either "pro" or "anti" labor. Jack S. Smith, of Bucgroe Beach, was also reelected president of the state body. The convention reiterated its stand against the "lustful Byrd-Tuck machine." Oklahoma City, Okla.

The four reelected Negro executive committee members are David Alston, Norfolk, vice president of the International Longshoremen's association and AFL organizer in Virginia; McDonald Powell, Petersburg; William Gray, Washington, D. C., and A. J. Moore, Richmond. Mr. Moore was elected to succeed St. Elmore Reid, Richmond Negro, last year.

Delegates at the convention were urged to go to the polls in the primary in August and in November at the general elections to vote against the enemies of organized labor. One such appeal was made by Horace W. Sharp, the federal legislative committee chairman. He said, "We must be voters to the last man if we are not to suffer forever under the intolerable domination of ruthless, power-mad men." Sat. 5-31-47

The convention voted to supply its members with a copy of a general assembly voted record on labor bills adopted in this year's special session. The convention also heard messages on the importance of constant political activity to safeguard the interests of labor.

NAMED VICE PREXY AFL

The American Federation of Labor with all of its virtues and imperfections did a fine thing when in its annual State Convention in Birmingham, its delegates named Cornelius Maiden, Vice President. Weekly Review

Mr. Maiden is a fine labor leader as well as a race man. As seen by the Negro Press, he has not been one of those who have been sucked into destroying the Negro Press while playing ball with the dominated newspapers.

The Negro worker should not be led into destruction of the Negro press by those who do not subscribe or support Negro newspapers. B'ham., Ala.

Maiden has striven to aid organized labor to recognize that it ought cooperate with the institutions of the working people —this includes all Negroes, and in that way, build for organized labor, a reservoir of goodwill among people in general. All segments of society are dependent upon the well being of all other segments. Sat. 4-26-47

DISCRIMINATION DAMNABLE: Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Musicians Get Better Breaks in Mixed Unions

Sat. 2-22-47

LOS ANGELES—Asserting that he was "in partial accord" with Band Leader Erskine Hawkins, who recently made public a plea that separate locals for members of the American Federation of Musicians be abolished, Joe Alexander, new singing sensation of California, this week agreed that it was a goal well worth striving for.

Alexander, himself a member of AFM, local No. 767, in Los Angeles and equally noted as a drummer, pointed out that several thousand union leaders within the AFM would be tossed out in the cold if all colored locals were abolished. Sat. 2-22-47

"Discrimination is a damnable practice in or out of the profession," said Alexander, who currently is gaining national prominence as a result of Capitol's release of his new "At Your Command" record. "But in many cities where two locals exist, Los Angeles and Kansas City for example, the colored musician gets a much greater opportunity. His local is looking out for him.

"The New York Local 802, which is interracial, is run entirely by white officers, white boards, to abandon the colored locals." If colored committees could serve in such white committees. such unions as effectively and actively as they do in the so-called jim crow locals, it will be possible our troubles would be ever. But it doesn't happen that way. Sometimes receive day, when all members equal attention, it will

Negro, White AFL Unions Vote to Merge in Richmond

The Worker
New York, N.Y. Sun. 6-22-47

RICHMOND.—Signs reading "Old Jimcrow Has Got to Go" were seen here this week when the Central Labor Unions—the white one and the Negro one—finally agreed to merge into one united labor organization of AFL unions in this city.

This has been a long fight—for many years attempts have been made to break through the discrimination policy practiced in the AFL in Richmond.

The State convention of the AFL held here last April received numerous resolutions from locals throughout the state urging an end to this splitting tactic This prolonged struggle to unify the labor movement finally bore fruit. Next week the Central Labor Union of Richmond will meet for the first time as a joint body on an equal basis of representation. Sun. 6-22-47

Thanks should go to the many leaders of the Negro people in the labor movement who have led this fight and their white allies who joined them to make this possible.

AFL's Negro Policy Changing

The Worker

THE people's resistance to Wall Street's offensive is reaching into the realm of relations between Negroes and white Americans.

Thus, important blows have been struck against Jimcrow in recent weeks by the American Federation of Labor.

The New York State Federation, most important of the state bodies by virtue of its numerical and policy-making influence, has proposed the addition of a Negro vice president to the executive council.

Earlier, the 49th Convention of the Texas State Federation voted, 121 to 83, to establish a 12th vice-presidency which shall be filled by a Negro. Sun. 7-20-47

These, we believe, are but straws in the wind of necessity. New York, N.Y.

We believe also the coming convention of the United Automobile Workers may well carry out the desires expressed by many members for elevation of a Negro to an executive post.

But, whereas such actions reflect the growing recognition of the imperative necessity for unity of the Negro people and the labor movement, it is probable that they fall short of the aspirations and needs of the Negro people.

Negro Americans want nothing less than complete integration, all along the line, that is, inside the unions on a basis of equality, and in administrative and executive functions on a basis of merit.

Only by an attempt to meet the conditions set by these needs of the Negro people can the labor movement fully defeat those who work to maintain division.

Needless to say, it is to be expected that every growth toward unity, every attempt by the labor movement to break down Jimcrow, will be countered by new and intensive efforts of the trusts to sow discord and intensify Jimcrow. Sun. 7-20-47

So the struggle will grow sharper, and accordingly, the efforts of labor can be successful only if the unions go all-out against every phase of Jimcrow.

The changing policies of the AFL are a good augury of labor's recognition of its responsibilities.

Race Movie Operators Out

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat-8-9-47

MOBILE, Ala. — A threatened move to alienate Negroes from the American Federation of Labor here has been promised by irate citizens who accuse white Local 519 International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employes, AFL of "treacherously selling" loyal Negro union moving picture operators "down the river."

The charges developed in connection with the settlement of a four-month strike with the King, Inc., local theatre-operating chain.

The Negro operators, who were under the jurisdiction of Local 519, although members of a jim-crow local in New Orleans, are out of jobs because the whites allegedly settled the strike with Charley King in a manner that sanctioned the ousting of colored personnel.

The race operators accused King of invoking "boss terrorism" in his dealings with them.

They also claimed that Paul Beykin, an ace Negro projectionist, was discharged by King because he was the leader in the movement against deplorable working conditions.

All A. F. of L.

57 Negro, White Unions Merge In Richmond, Va.

Courier

(By Special Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va.—A merger of forty AFL white local unions and seventeen predominantly Negro local unions, also AFL, has been approved by representatives of both groups, but the vote was close and a last-minute effort to block the merger failed by only one vote. Sat. 7-12-47

With the merger before the delegates, a motion was made no further action be taken on it. The vote was fourteen against and thirteen for. This vote was taken in the Richmond Central Trades and Labor Council, representing the forty white locals.

The Central Labor Union, representing the seventeen locals which have a white membership of about 20 per cent, already had approved the merger.

DELEGATE WALKS OUT

After the motion to take no further action was defeated, the delegate who made the motion asked for and received permission to leave the hall. His name was not disclosed.

After that, the merger was quickly effected and the Central Labor Union ceased to exist. Its assets were turned over to the RCTLC. Sat. 7-12-47

W. H. C. Murray, president of the RCTLC for some time, will remain as head of the merged groups.

REASONS LISTED

Two reasons were given for the merger by union officials. They said it was in line with the new AFL policy of doing away with racial discrimination and that the similarity of the names of the two parent groups was confusing.

Six of the former CLU locals have formally been accepted by the RCTLC and certification of the remaining eleven will be a mere formality and will be accomplished within the next few days, union officials said.

Hats Off!

N.Y. Tues 7-29-47

To George Cutler, newly-elected president of the Mid-Atlantic Division, AFL Railway Mail Assn., and the other delegates to the division's convention in Buffalo last week end, for taking the first step to abolish the international union's discriminatory policy against Negroes and women. The convention demanded an end to such restrictions. The fight to end Jim Crowism in the union, which is made up of 26,000 railway postal clerks, was started eight years ago by the New York local of which Cutler, an employe at the Pennsylvania Terminal, has been secretary. The New York local, with 1300 members, broke the ban on Negro members two years ago in defiance of the international. Tues 7-29-47

HIGH STATE AFL JOB FOR NEGRO BACKED

The New York Times

Utica Meeting Urges Creation of a New Vice Presidency, but Bias Is Seen in Move

N.Y., N.Y. Thur-7-17-47

By LAWRENCE RESNER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UTICA, N. Y., July 16—Parting with past custom, the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor approved today the intent of a constitutional amendment which would create a Negro vice-presidency in the federation.

This would be done by increasing the membership of the federation's executive council from thirteen to fourteen. The amendment would state explicitly that the additional member should be a Negro.

While this proposal was acceptable to many delegates who unsuccessfully supported the candidacy yesterday of Charles P. Collins, a Negro delegate of the culinary workers, it met with the disfavor of at least one important Negro union official.

Thomas Young, recording secretary of the Building Service International Union, Local 32-B, argued that a constitutional provision, specifying that a Negro hold such a post, would, in effect, condone discrimination.

Mr. Young, a right-wing delegate, said he believed that a Negro should hold membership on the executive council, but that this could be done without spelling the issue out in a manner that in his view amounted to discrimination. He added that he would appear before the executive council and fight the wording of the amendment. Thur-7-17-47

Adjourns a Day Early

Ending its business in a burst of speed, the convention adjourned this afternoon, a day ahead of schedule, after authorizing its executive council to study the feasibility of establishing a union radio station in Albany.

The federation secretary, Harold C. Hanover, was authorized to apply to the Federal Communications Commission for a license, if financing of a station through the sale of bonds could be made practicable.

Governor Dewey came in for some new criticism when the convention authorized its officers to support reintroduction in the State Legislature of a bill outlawing the outside sale of brushes made in the State Penitentiary at Ossining. The bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor.

WFTU Resolution Beaten

James McGarry, secretary of the resolutions committee, apologized to delegates for what he said was the "biggest Brodie" of the convention, a resolution introduced at the morning session advocating AFL affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions and was passed on as favorable by the committee.

Mr. McGarry said that the proposal was contrary to policy of the AFL, which has refused to join any organization that included Russian trade unions. The convention promptly killed the resolution.

Eleven resolutions were introduced favoring AFL-CIO unity. The convention approved their intent and referred the matter to the federation's delegation to the national AFL convention.

Other resolutions favored a Jewish national home in Palestine, the creation of a $1,000,000 labor fund to further Jewish objectives in Palestine, and the intent of the Stratton bill, which would admit 400,000 displaced Europeans over a four-year period.

All incumbent officers, headed by Thomas A. Murray, president, and Mr. Hanover, were re-elected and installed at the morning session. Thur-7-17-47

R. R. Brotherhood Drops Racial Tag

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, AFL has already started the work of issuing regular brotherhood charters in lieu of auxiliary charters to Negro locals, it was announced here Monday by Col. Charles Garside, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

NEGRO FIREMEN SUE RAILROADS, UNIONS

Lunch

21 Accuse the Southeastern Companies and Brotherhood for Discrimination

New York Times 18m

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—On the ground that Southeastern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have not obeyed the 1944 decisions of the Supreme Court, twenty-two Negro locomotive firemen today filed suit in the Federal Court for the District of Columbia seeking reinstatement and damages. Jur. 10-28-47

The Supreme Court had supported the Negro firemen's allegations that the union and the railroads had discriminated against Negro firemen. 10-28-47

The plaintiffs today acted on behalf of more than 1,000 Negro firemen employed by the Southeastern carriers. They are members of the Provisional Committee of Colored Firemen organized by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The action today was initiated by Joseph L. Rauh Jr., former Deputy Housing Expediter, and Irving J. Levy, former solicitor of the Department of Labor. Associated with them in the case is Henry Epstein, former solicitor-general of the State of New York.

The suit alleges that the railroads and the union are engaged in a conspiracy which has already resulted in the discharge and demotion of hundreds of Negro firemen on Southern railroads and which will result in their complete elimination from service unless the court steps in.

The roads named as defendants are the Southern Railway Company, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and the Seaboard Airline Railway Company.

The suit seeks to force these roads to discontinue discriminatory practices on their own lines and seventeen other Southern railroads and railroad terminals which they own and operate.

The complaint charged that despite the Supreme Court's unanimous action in 1944 outlawing discrimination by the carriers and the union they had not only failed to end these practices but had extended discriminatory agreements and practices.

The plaintiffs will ask the court for a preliminary injunction on Nov. 5, 1947. 10-28-47

An affidavit filed by Benjamin F. McLaurin of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, asserted that unless the discriminatory practices ceased at once "the complete elimination of Negroes from their time-honored jobs as locomotive firemen in the near future is inevitable."

The suit seeks to prevent the railroads and the union from barring Negroes from employment on the new Diesel locomotives which have been rapidly introduced on the Southern roads for some years.

The Supreme Court Hits At a Raw Injustice

Courier Journal 18m Louisville, Ky.

NO MORE flagrant case of raw economic injustice to a helpless minority has existed in recent years than that supplied by a labor organization which, ironically enough, calls itself a brotherhood. The organization is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Its victim has been the Negro.

In former times a locomotive fireman's job was frequently considered too hot and dirty for a white man in the South. The railroads there employed more Negro firemen than white, and paid them less. But during the period of Government operation in the first world war, this wage discrimination was abolished and unionization was promoted. Neither development turned out to the advantage of the Negro. With the wage difference gone, the railroad corporations lost interest in the color of a fireman's skin. And the firemen's union not only excluded Negroes from membership but also began a systematic process of excluding them from locomotive cabs.

This was intensified with the introduction of stoker-fired and Diesel-powered locomotives. The fireman's job became relatively easy and the white man really began to covet it. In 1941 the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen entered into an agreement with 13 Southeastern railroads whereby Negro firemen were made "non-promotable" from a hand-fired or stokerized engine to a Diesel engine. They had already, of course, long been "non-promotable" to engineer of any locomotive. This was with the help of the exclusionist policy of another "brotherhood"—the locomotive engineers.

Represented in collective bargaining on wages and working conditions by a union to which he did not belong and which was committed to promoting the interest of the white man at his expense, the Southern Negro fireman was in a cruel plight. It was made the more so by the fact that the agreement of 1941 also stipulated that non-promotable men could have only 50 per cent of the available firing jobs. And the union had the nerve to argue that all of this was not race discrimination. 12-16-47

Happily, that argument was slapped down this week by the Supreme Court. An aggrieved Negro fireman had brought suit in lower courts against the fireman's union and had obtained a $1,000 judgment on the ground that he had been discriminated against. The Supreme Court upheld the judgment. The decision may have far-reaching effect, especially in the railroad industry where all of the important unions have exclusionist policies. This is even true of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors. Nobody—not even the most violently prejudiced Southerner—could object to a Negro headwaiter in an eating establishment manned by Negro cooks and waiters. Yet a dining car cook or waiter, no matter how faithful and able, cannot hope to become steward. He is only left to teach beginning white stewards many of the details of the job. Louisville Ky.

As far as the Supreme Court's judgment affects the South, it only serves to bring to mind an old point. Excluding the Southern Negro from opportunity to acquire industrial training means that a large part of the Southern working force is doomed to be unskilled. That deters the industrialization which the South sorely needs and in the long term drags the Southern white man down economically instead of promoting his prosperity. ined.

Discrimination Against Firemen Found By Court

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Jur. 12-16-47 18m

WASHINGTON -(SNS)- In refusing to review a Circuit court's ruling that an agreement between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and 13 Southeastern railroads was intended to elliminate Negro fireman from railroad jobs, the U. S. Supreme court, in effect, upheld the lower court's decision that the brotherhood must protect all workers affected by its contract from racial discrimination.

The Circuit court ruling in Baltimore also awarded $1,000 in damages to Tom Tunstall, fireman of the Norfolk Southern Railway who brought the suit against the brotherhood. Jur

The brotherhood in requesting a hearing by the Supreme court averred that the lower court had made various errors, among which, it claimed, was the court's finding of race discrimination.

The lower court, comprised of Judges John J. Parker, Morris A. Soper and Armistead M. Dobie, had ruled in its decision that:

There was unquestionably discrimination by the bargaining agent based on race.

"The fact that the railroads have discriminated against Negroes in the matter of promotability does not justify the Brotherhood which represents them as bargaining agent in making further discrimination based on that discrimination.

..Because railroads do not permit Negroes to hold the position of engineer is no reason why a bargaining agent representing them should use its bargaining power to deprive them of desirable positions as firemen which the railroads do permit them to hold.

"This seems so elementary as not to permit an argument, Such action by a bargaining agent clearly violates the rule laid down by the Supreme Court as to what is permissible in collective bargaining."

Negro Firemen Upheld

Defender Chicago Memphis

The United States Supreme Court Monday, in refusing to review the action of the Circuit Court of Appeals' ruling against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Union clears the pathway for Negro firemen to press their rightful claims for upgrading and promotability as all other firemen of long tenure and seniority. 18m Memphis, Tenn

It was the contention of the Brotherhood that the Circuit Court at Baltimore had made a number of errors, chief of which it claimed, was the charge of discrimination against Negro firemen. "Because the railroads do not permit Negroes to hold position of engineer is no reason why a bargaining agent representing them should use its bargaining power to deprive them of desirable positions as firemen which the railroads do not permit them to hold," declared the Circuit Court's opinion. Sat. 12-23-47

The case was filed by Tom Tungstall, a fireman for the Norfolk and Southern railway. The suit was a class suit in which all other Negro firemen manifested a keen interest, just as the suits for the equalization of educational opportunities in the South.

The victory is noteworthy. It means that the railroads will have to face up squarely to the ruling by promoting Negro firemen as their seniority provides or else discontinue hiring Negro firemen. It means that Negro firemen, henceforth, will be paid on an equal footing as others similarly situated. And it means an all-around improvement in the pay, working conditions and status for Negro firemen. Discrimination in job opportunities because of race and color is unconstitutional. Sat. 12-23-47

Randolph Praised For Fight On Bias

Atlanta, Ga. 18m Sat 4-5-47

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is "undoubtedly one of Jim Crow's most implacable enemies," according to an article appearing in the recently released April issue of Magazine Digest.

"For 45 of his 58 years, he has hammered away at this evil, and intends to wrestle with the monster until it is slain and buried for all times." Sat 4-5-47

The article, written for Magazine Digest by David Ashfield, traces the organizing efforts and 22 years' leadership of the brotherhood by Randolph and describes his successes in bringing about economic justice and racial equality. The group, the first Negro international labor organization in the country, today numbers 16,000, and can boast that working hours have been cut to half and wages doubled.

Regarded as Moses

"His fellow union members regard him as a present-day Moses who led them from bondage," the article says. "They sometimes refer to him as 'St. Philip of the Pullman porters.' Others regard him as an American version of Mahatma Gandhi, for non-violent mass demonstrations against racial discrimination.

"Certain whites, who view any Negro bid for equality as anti-democratic, have characterized him as the most dangerous Negro in America."

The idea for the brotherhood came to Randolph in 1925 when 36 years old, he was concerned with writing and lecturing only. On an August afternoon, some 50 porters meeting in a labor-organizing drive in a small Harlem hall, told him of working conditions in the Pullman company. From that time on, the whole course of his life changed. Through his efforts, porters who once worked 300 to 400 hours a month, under a net salary of $44.50 plus tips, now receive a minimum of $137.50 a month, with a basic working month of 240 plus overtime pay.

N. Y. Headquarters

Headquarters of the brotherhood is in New York. Here porters come to crowd the anteroom and wait for a chance to see him. It has been observed by friends that an obscure porter from Topeka or Salt Lake City has less trouble getting in to see him than prominent non-union personages.

Porters' Officials Sued for ½ Million

8m Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO — A. Phillip Randolp, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, and Milton P. Webster, another high brotherhood official, were two of 12 publishers of the newspaper, The Black Worker, named in a half-million dollar libel suit filed here last week. Sat 3-6-47

Suit was filed by Willard S. Townsend, head of the United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO, through Leon M. Despres, attorney, charging that a statement in the newspaper of Jan. 1, 1947, was false and was printed with the sole intention of injuring the plaintiff. Sat 3-6-47

The statement alleged, according to the petition, that Townsend suffered from "the pathological psychoneurotic condition of schizophrenia, manifested in the delusion of grandeur and persecution complex." Townsend and Randolph have long been rivals in the labor organization field.

Wage Boost For Porters

Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is gratifying to learn that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in negotiation with the Pullman Company has secured an increase of $37.20 a month for Pullman porters. Sat. 12-13-47 18m

This union which was organized by A. Philip Randolph and his associates in 1925 when the porters' minimum wage was $67.50 a month, has been able to secure increases that surpass the $150 monthly wage which was the goal at that time.

In 1937 they won an increase of $12 monthly, in 1941 they gained $24 more, in 1943 they gained an equal monthly increase, in 1946 they were advanced $44.20 monthly.

The Pullman porter who received $67.50 monthly in 1925 now gets over $200 monthly plus tips, and many get much more. Sat. 12-13-47

The leaders of this union are to be commended for the record of achievement as a result of hard work through the years, especially in view of the great antagonism which this movement met from many Negroes at the time it was trying desperately to organize to benefit this large group of workers.

It was a great uphill struggle from the very beginning and the gains that have been made in the past twenty-two years have not been easily won.

However, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has proved the ability of Negroes to function effectively as a unit in the exacting field of labor relations.

Brotherhood Plans Calls for FEPC Before Election

Afro-American 18m Baltimore, Md.

Termed '2nd Freedom Train,' Official Airs Railroads' Methods of Depriving Men of Jobs

Sat 12-13-47

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Plans to campaign for a Federal FEPC before the 1948 election, were outlined during a mass meeting held here in conjunction with the National Conference of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen.

Termed a second Freedom Train, objective of the drive is to arouse public sentiment against Southern Senators who filibuster bills that would extend democracy to all. The South was urged to suport the movement financially.

Job Insecurity

Milton P. Webster, international vice president of the Brotherhood, discussed the systematic methods used on railroads to deprive colored workers of their jobs. He explained what is being done through the courts to establish justice and restore job security.

Mr. Webster charged the U.S. Government with leading the parade of prejudice in America, and said that there were numerous instances when the government could have struck deadly blows to hatred and bigotry, but failed to do so. Sat. 12-13-47

Revolutions Under Way

Henry Epstein, white New York lawyer, stated that America has always denied colored people justice, but he felt confident that gross revolutions are gradually bringing us closed to a more perfect democracy.

T. T. Patterson, Eastern zone supervisor for the brotherhood, and B. F. McLaurin, international field organizer, pointed out the importance of demonstrating mass effort in the interest of a permanent FEPC.

Delegates attended from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

College Grads Not Good Union Material, Claims CIO Leader

18m Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri-10-47

College graduates, among Negroes, are the worst type of material for good union members for they do not have enough imagination to see opportunities, George L. K. Weaver, executive secretary of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, told a forum audience at Atlanta University this week. This type seems to carry a chip on their shoulder, the speaker added, because of their education, and feel they are better than those who have not been to school.

According to Mr. Weaver, who is one of the top-flight executives in the CIO, the organization he represents has meant new careers and a new area of opportunity in the lives of Negroes. He cited instances of Negro laborers who have functioned on civic committees in communities where such would have been impossible except for the program of the CIO. He also pointed out that because the CIO attempts to cooperate with other groups which have similar types of programs, a new type of leadership has come about among blacks as well as whites. 1-10-47

Despite its anti-discrimination policy, a labor union reflects the area in which it operates, Weaver told the audience, yet among the labarers real democracy has been found to exist in the mines, because "deep in the bowels of the earth, it makes no difference whether a man is white or black when the safety of all depends on the safety of each."

Daily Worker

College students are moving out into one of the most exciting periods in history, Weaver predicted when there is a great need for a new type of political leadership in the labor unions and also a great need for people with skills. Many are going to lose out, he stated, unless they have the imagination to see the bigger picture that go along with training." Atlanta, Ga.

On Tuesday, Mr. Weaver addressed a second University forum on the topic "CIO Organization Drive in the South and its Relation to Increasing Political Tension". His appearance was made possible by the Graduate School of Business Administration of which Professor Lorimer D. Milton is director.

Rap Sen. Taft Snub to Negro

Daily Worker Wash. D.C. Fri-4-18-47

Sen. Robert Taft's refusal to hear testimony on conditions of Negro tobacco workers was condemned yesterday by leaders of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers, CIO. 18m

The protest was sent to Sen. Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee and Taft, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. It was sent by union leaders Donald Henderson and Moranda Smith. wsd. 3-19-47

Miss Smith, member of the union's executive board, was one of two scheduled speakers on Feb. 27 before Taft's Committee. It was agreed on in advance that Miss Smith would testify on conditions of Negroes organized by the union but when Taft saw that the witness was Negro he cut her speech after two minutes recitation.

Cannot Win the South

Authorities of the C. I. O. announce that they will organize for political action in wards, precincts, townships, counties. They will organize from the bottom upward.

To do that is their right. No one will hinder them. News and Courier

If in South Carolina, in Southern states they shall undertake this, they will oppose what is still called the "Democratic" party. It might lead to conversion of Southern states into two party states.

The Southern Democrats in the congress of the United States are reported every day as working with the Republicans in pressing bills which "labor" leaders denounce as aimed to destroy organized labor.

Separate organization for political action of white and colored laborers in the South manifestly would be hopeless. It would be for the C. I. O. to throw up the sponge at the start. Fri 4-18-47

The white wage earners in the Carolinas and Georgia, of whom the very great majority are textile employes, will not join a party of white and negro composition. The cotton mill people know that to cooperate politically with negroes would soon or late—and that right soon—open the doors of the spinning and weaving rooms to negroes and the cottages in the villages to negro dwellers.

Management of cotton mills does not wish negroes in the mills. That is certain.

Were negroes admitted to them management would have a new and immense supply of labor. In the South are millions of negroes who could spin and weave.

If the white textile workers should combine with the C. I. O. in political action, they would thereby invite competition of negroes and consequent lowering of their wages.

If, as C. I. O. politicians seem to believe and say, management is selfish and avaricious, they would play into the hands of management by leading and assisting negroes to break into the Southern cotton mill industry. Charleston, S. C.

Whether or not there ought to be race division in the South's industry, the division is. It will stay.

A C. I. O. party will not win in the South. The politicians now in office know the side on which their bread is buttered.

Alabama CIO Fights Anti-Labor Bills, Lynch Terror; Beats Red-Baiting

18m Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Fri 4-25-47

By Mary Southard

BIRMINGHAM.—A telegram urging defeat of all provisions of the Hartley anti-labor bill was sent to Alabama's nine Congressmen by 356 delegates to the state convention of the CIO, meeting in Birmingham. The three-day convention, through discussion and resolution, called on Alabama's 80,000 CIO members to join in the fight to save the labor movement from the Congressional offensive and from attacks expected in the State Legislature in May.

Far more than at cariler conventions the delegates were determined to carry the CIO's fight to Washington and Montgomery. Unanimous support was given to resolutions supporting Gov. Folsom's program, improvement of the state labor laws, repeal of the Boswell amendment and the poll tax, equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers.

An important discussion arose around the resolution against lynching—a resolution all too frequently passed and forgotten about. This time six speakers, white and Negro, stirred the convention out of its complacency.

★

HOWARD MOONEY, white leader of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, described the brutal pogrom in Columbia, Tenn., where he formerly worked as an organizer.

Florence Castille, Negro delegate from UOPWA, told the delegates, in a speech that brought an attentive hush over the whole busy hall, that the CIO in the South could no longer straddle the fence on the question of brutal treatment and murder of Negro citizens, and that paper resolutions were not enough.

She told the delegates that in the past three months right in Jefferson County, one Negro CIO member had been murdered by a company policeman, and another had his eye beaten out by a Birmingham cop, and that the CIO had taken no serious action to secure justice. Fri. 4-25-47

She challenged the CIO leadership to carry out CIO policy with respect to the Negro people, and warned that Negro members, who had courageously built and supported the CIO in Alabama, could not be expected to continue their support indefinitely, unless the CIO defended them against attacks by company thugs and police.

This convention spent none of its time and energy on red-baiting. The only red-baiting resolution was defeated 13-2 in the resolutions committee.

PROFESSORS VOTE 130 TO 1 FOR CIO

18m Washington, D.C. Mon. 2-24-47

Unionism came to the classroom at Howard University, Washington, D. C., last week, when the faculty of the outstanding Negro school voted 130 to 1 for representation by the CIO Public Workers.

The CIO in a Southern Hamlet

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 15.—I wish my southern father, who instinctively hated slavery, had heard Roy Moss and John Thomas Pease tell how the CIO is breaking some of the chains of the Negro people in their little North Carolina town.

My father, who left North Carolina soon after the Civil War, didn't know much about unions. But I think he would have warmed to the story of these two Negro delegates to the Food and Tobacco Workers Union convention from a leaf tobacco plant in Oxford, N. C.

Oxford is one of thousands of little Southern towns of 4,000 people or less, where the cops and factory bosses pushed the voteless Negroes around and no colored man was safe from lynching. Thought, 3/14

Roy Moss can still remember the three Negroes swaying from the gnarled branch of the old oak tree in front the Export company's leaf tobacco plant.

That was just 23 years ago in the third year of President Harding's Republican administration.

A LIBERATOR CAME

It was hard to be colored in Oxford and see foremen taking advantage of women, and workers thrown out to starve at the whim of the boss man.

Then a liberator came. The CIO Furniture Workers Union won a plant election in the little Oxford furniture plant. And a young worker named John Thomas Pease had a story to tell when he transferred to one of the town's four leaf tobacco plants. Thought 1-16-47

As the underpaid workers were drying, stemming and storing the leaf tobacco Pease was telling them about the new feeling one got in a got summer. The boss tried to break the union by barring some leaders at the gate. But that move was beaten when the workers told him the plant wouldn't run if the union members didn't get back. And the bosses began furnishing soap and clean toilets for the first time when union workers refused to take No for an answer.

Union agreements eventually followed in the three largest leaf factories till the tobacco is harvested again. But the air they breathe is

But not yet really free. The curse of Jim Crow's memory was still oppressing Boy Moss as we entered a Chestnut St. cafeteria with his friend Frank Green, the FTA's regional director for the two Carolinas.

THE CIO SOUTHERN DRIVE

Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, above, is a staff member of the CIO Auto Workers' Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept. which carries on active fights against all forms of race prejudices. At union headquarters in Detroit, Mich., the Department handles cases of discrimination within UAW locals, aids in setting up Fair Practices Committees and works with other community groups on anti-discrimination programs. Mrs. Hatcher is the wife of John Hatcher, chief steward at Chrysler Local 7, and is the mother of three children. She got a job in the automotive industry during the war at the Briggs Connor plant where with the help of the union she was taken on in December, 1942, with a group of Negro women, all of whom were assigned to the same work. She quickly became active in union affairs and took a special interest in problems of Negro workers.

Newspaper Guild (CIO) has a hot potato. When employees of a big Negro Weekly in Norfolk sought to organize, it was found the dailies there were unorganized and there was opposition to the Negroes forming a Guild unit there first. Some white workers said they would never join. Guild compromised by attaching the colored workers to the Washington unit in an unsatisfactory arrangement, and there are those in and out of the Guild who say they sidestepped the issue.

CAL. CIO ELECTS 3 COLORED DIRECTORS

Moving to "set its own house in order," the State CIO Council which met Nov. 20-23 in Santa Cruz, Cal., elected three colored executive board members—Fred Gay, UAW union; Sidney Moore, UPW union, both of Los Angeles; and Joseph Johnson, Marine Cooks and Stewards union, San Francisco.

By A. G. MEZERIK
(Condensed From The Nation)

Every newspaperman along about last June was busily predicting that the CIO drive to unionize the South would be a great headline maker. "Organizers driven out of Harlan County," "tar and feathers in Mississippi," "union representatives jailed in the Carolinas"—these were the very least of the expected sensations. More than a few editors and commentators foresaw killings. Instead, a dull series of collective-bargaining elections have been reported, with only now and then a spicier item about a beating. Many persons have assumed therefore that the widely heralded drive has been a fizzle. But the results, not headlines, pay off. Judged by the statistics at hand—the number of bargaining elections won, the number of union recruits enlisted — the drive to unionize the South is well on its way to success.

By December 15 more than 290 victories in National Labor Relations Board elections had been chalked up since the drive began. The biggest plants, such as the great atomic-energy plant of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation at Oak Ridge, are signing agreements, which indicates that the fruits of midsummer organizing are now being harvested and that the entire campaign is picking up momentum. Only fifty-four elections have been lost by the CIO.

Moreover, the loss of an election does not remain a permanent entry on the red-ink side of the CIO's ledger.

In the past any effort at unionization in the South has been greeted by a militant and organized "hate" movement, financed by employers and supported in many cases by the political power of towns, counties, and whole states. This time the boys who make a living out of whipping up anti-Negro and anti-labor hatred were just as ready and willing as before. But the bulk of the population hasn't been so easily whipped up; many corporations have learned that money spent with the Ku Klux Klan can boomerang; and entire states have said "thumbs down"—as in Georgia, where the KKK was outlawed and the Columbians have just been administered a sound civic and legal thrashing.

Consider, in the light of what Northerners had been expecting in the South, Lucy Randolph Mason's report that up to now she has heard of so few clear-cut violations of the civil rights of organizers that they can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Miss Mason is in charge for the CIO of investigating violations of civil rights. Consider also that in the twelve states included in the drive there have been only eighteen reported beatings—Detroit, during the 1937 automobile organizing drive, could have doubled that figure any week. Yet Northern employers have joined with Southern employers in trying to stop the drive and the KKK is working hard. The Klan and allied outfits have in many localities provided themselves with union suits which they were under their more characteristic nightshirts. They now support trade unionism, insisting, however, that the unions be run by officers with certain qualifications—they must be white Protestant Gentiles.

The flirtation of the "hate" movements with unionism, perverted though it is, marks a new era, for it indicates that the most uninformed segment of the white Southern population, on which the KKK has always relied for its strength, knows the score at long last. This is not say that the path of the CIO will now be easy or that Bilbo and the hate-mongers have lost their punch. Nor have the industrial bourbons abdicated. They have put up here and there the bitter fight against unionism which everyone anticipated.

For too many years Northerners have used the South as a scapegoat. The South and illiteracy, the South and barbarity, the South and reaction—the words have been coupled almost as synonyms. And this chorus of disapproval has reacted on the South stiffening domestic isolationism in a population which has been inculcated with regional pride for generations. As a result the best citizens of the South, the authentic progressive leaders, have been frustrated. The North has not made the effort required to understand the forward developments in the South, and hence its present surprise at the pacific reception accorded the C.I.O.

For the record, let it be said that the C.I.O. has not made the same mistake. Because the C.I.O. is so largely made up of native Southerners, it has understood the habits and even the prejudices of the people among whom it is working. It has made no daring pronouncements on the place of the Negro in its organization and for that reason has been soundly condemned by some Northerners. Yet in practice the C.I.O. recruits without reference to color, and it goes to bat on color issues, major and minor, when they arise. For instance, when a Columbia, S. C., hotel refused to provide accommodations for a Negro business agent, the C.I.O. moved its headquarters from the hotel to the hall of a local union. It sounds like a little thing, but, multiplied many times, such a demonstration does more than words. The C.I.O. stands squarely on the proposition that the worker shall have his dignity and his rights. To win these for him in the South means a double fight, for the achievement will only be real when the Negro worker has the same measure of dignity and rights as others.

The C.I.O.'s policy of political aloofness has given rise to even more violent criticism than that aroused by its failure to make strong statements on the Negro question. The Southern organizing drive, through its directors, has ignored the entire left, including the constructive Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It has not even gone along with the P.A.C., which is hard to take. But the drive is designed to unionize. Until it does that, it cannot hope to influence the political pattern. The South is still hamstrung by voting restrictions, and the controlled electorate has a tradition both of violence and of welcoming a man on a white horse. These are ingredients of fascism, and they have been stimulated in the South many times by hatred of radicals and outsiders. In this context, the political strategy of the Southern drive makes sense.

One of the worst handicaps which the C.I.O. must struggle against is the label of "outsider." Only education and information will finally lay that ghost. Actually the C.I.O. is not an outsider at all, since its membership in the South is all Southern and the membership chooses its own leadership. The real outsiders are the Northern monopolists who, owning most of the plants, have controlled the Southern workers . . .

But before the South as a whole will understand who are the real outsiders, the C.I.O. must do a big job. As the organizer of the resources and the man-power of the South for the betterment of Southerners, it must integrate itself with the community in which it works locally. The South is still predominantly rural, and its traditional back-country aversion to unions can be overcome only by proof that the C.I.O. is indigenous and working in the interest of the entire community. This will be the real answer to the cry of "outsider."

All this has to be done in terms that can be understood by human beings who have been denied information and the education necessary for making use of information . . .

On the day that the South is finally organized, the death knell will sound for the elective restrictions which deprive the poor white and the Negro of their votes. More information and better education follow in the wake of unionization. The combination spells the beginning of the end of the long domination by prejudice—it means a happy goodby to the Bilbos and the Rankins.

Chief Willard Townsend on its top executive board, and pointed out that its rival, the AFL, has no Negro on its executive committee which shapes the policies. It charges the CIO's NEGRO RECORD was given last week in a number of pamphlets issued, giving statements on organizing work already accomplished among Negro workers, and Negro workers in the CIO. More than 500,000,— most of them in CIO." It cited

18m 1947 CIO

Housing Barriers Scored

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(Associate Editor)

BOSTON, MASS.—The 604 delegates from forty-one affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, meeting here at the Bradford Hotel in its ninth annual Constitutional Convention, last week, unanimously adopted resolutions aimed at the improvement of Negro status and race relations in the United States.

While major emphasis was placed on backing American foreign policy, political action, anti-labor laws and the imposition of rent and housing controls, the resolutions of immediate interest to colored people were those dealing with protection of democracy, fair employment practices and education which were passed without dissenting vote.

These resolutions were "strongly worded" and forthright, and what was significant was the fact that in neither case was any word from any of the dozen or more Negro delegates in behalf of the resolution deemed necessary. The convention, representing 6,000,000 American workers, voted as a man for them.

Resolution No. 9, dealing with Protection of Democracy, cited the growing crisis in civil rights, as indicated by the Greenville, S. C., lynching trial with its farcical decision, the upholding of racial segregation in Louisiana and Texas colleges, the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, lynchings and increased mob violence against Negroes.

It called for enactment of Federal, State and municipal FEPC legislation, the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching bill, the outlawing of discrimination and segregation in the various States and the District of Columbia, the invalidating of restrictive covenants, the ending of jim crow in transportation, the banning of the poll tax and adequate safeguards against racial discrimination in Federal appropriations for State aid.

After declaring in Resoluition No. 11 on Fair Employment Practices that "the war-time gains in employment of Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers are gradually being dissipated by a slow return to pre-war discriminatory practices in American industry," it pledged itself to "work unceasingly for the passage of bills S. 984 and H. R. 2824 . . . designed to eliminate discrimination in industry."

The resolution on education bitterly scored school and salary inequalities in "low-income Southern States," and declared that "we demand enactment of legislation by the Eightieth Congress providing for Federal aid without Federal control for public education," and that "we wholeheartedly support the fight of the United Public Workers, CIO, to secure equal pay for Negro and white teachers and equal opportunities for Negro and white students at all age levels."

RAPS SCHOOL BIAS

"At the same time, the CIO calls upon the educational authorities in Washington, D. C., to take steps to end the system of segregated schools, at least within the boundaries of the Nation's capital, as an example before our country and the world of our determination to break down discrimination and the myths of racial supremacy."

During discussion of Resolution No. 10, denouncing the Thomas-Rankin House Un-American Committee, Miss Mirandi Smith, comely colored delegate of the Food, Tobacco, Agriculture and Allied Workers of America, received generous applause for her spirited denunciation of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law and of racial conditions in the South.

She asked, "How can there be any political action when the Negroes in the South are not allowed to vote? Too long have the workers in the South stopped and looked to Congress for protection. It has failed. Today, we are looking for an organization . . . organized to fight for the freedom of all men, regardless of race, creed or color, and that is the CIO."

Miss Smith is employed by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem, N. C., where she is chairman of the educational committee and member of the executive board of Local 22 of her union.

In support of this resolution, Delegate Beitscher of the Washington (D. C.) Industrial Council told the delegates that the Washington CIO was actively behind the suffrage fight in the District and the battle to break up racial ghettos there.

He disclosed a plan of the CIO and related groups to replace one of the three District Commissioners when his term expires and to have the President nominate "an outstanding Negro attorney, Charles Houston, a national officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "a militant fighter in the interest of the entire citizenry."

Delegate Ewart Guinier of the United Public Workers, a New York Negro, in supporting the resolution opposing State anti-labor laws, received loud applause for his denunciation of repressive labor legislation enacted in New York and thirteen other States, against striking, picketing and the closed shop. He scored Governor Dewey for pushing a law he described as "vicious anti-labor."

DEMOCRACY PREVAILS

The CIO convention was a lesson in real democracy. The Negro delegates sat with their respective union groups, there was the greatest cordiality and comradeship, and, of course, they were housed in the finest hotels in Boston.

Prominent among the colored labor leaders present at the convention were:

Henry L. Moon, official of the CIO-Political Action Committee; Robert Latham, vice president of the Food and Tobacco Workers, Local 22, of Winston-Salem, N. C.; Miss Dollie Lowther of New York, educational director of the Joint Board of Laundry Workers, ACWA; John Yancey, international secretary-treasurer, United Transport Service Employes; Willard Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employes; George L. P. Weaver of UTSE and the CIO Committee Against Discrimination; Philip Weightman of Chicago, vice president of the Packinghouse Workers and vice chairman of the Illinois State Industrial Council; William Oliver, co-director of the United Auto Workers' Anti-Discrimination Committee; Edward K. Welch of New York, Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union; Boyd Wilson of the United Steel Workers; W. Richard Carter, general executive board member of the Shipbuilders, from Bay City, Mich.; Miss Lillian Hatcher of the United Auto Workers; Miss Nellie J. Brooks, recording secretary of Local 427, United Auto Workers, and chairman of its FEPC committee; John Thornton of the United Steel Workers, where he is PAC coordinator, and the aforementioned Miss Mirandi Smith and Ewart Guimer. Among the observers noted was Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the NAACP, and Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle and the Chicago Defender.

director of United Public Workers, Mrs. Pauline Dobbs formerly representing UOPWA, and Miss Florence Castile, young Negro UOPWA delegate.

The attack on Hudson began early in November with an "expose" in the labor-hating Scripps Howard. the Birmingham Post, whose small time Woltman, Charles Pou, was obviously working with Ben Gage and other Social Democrats in the Council—as well, as of course, the Birmingham Police Department.

With this red-baiting articles as a flimsy excuse, the Social Democrat machine in the Council railroaded through a little witch-hunt committee of their stooges to "investigate," over the protest of Hudson and a small but fighting group of Council members. 12-14-47

Two weeks later on November 22 Ben Gage and his machine had the stage all set to steamroller the expulsion of Hudson in lynch spirit without precedent in CIO history here. The meeting was packed with machine delegates from big steel, who could corral some 22,000 votes in a forced roll call from locals which are almost inactive, with their rank and file membership entirely uninformed of the infamous deal being pushed through the Council.

Steelworkers Back Negro Ousted by Anti-Communists

By Mary Southard

BIRMINGHAM.—Local 2815, United Steelworkers, is leading the way in the growing fight for the re-instatement of Hosea Hudson, outstanding CIO leader in Birmingham, who was expelled from the city CIO Council, the first victim of a red-baiting drive to oust progressives from the CIO movement here. In an open letter to Ben Gage, president of the Council (with copies to state CIO leaders and to Phil Murray), the local stated:

A DELEGATION of seven local leaders, led by a young Negro veteran, Alphonso Franklin, took this statement together with another addressed by Local 2815 to the Alabama Industrial Union Council, to the editorial offices of the Birmingham Post. They demanded that the Post print their statement in answer to the Post's red-baiting article and its sensational front page story of the expulsion of Hudson along with three other progressives in the Council. The Post conceded a front page story on the local's answer on November 28.

"... We want to state here frankly that we do not approve . . . the anti-union action carried out Saturday night by your organized plans, led by your hand picked stooge, E. R. Wooten, nor the red-smear article which appeared in the publicity known anti-labor paper, the Birmingham Post.

"We consider this attack which was made against Brother Hudson was not just an attack on him alone. We recognize this as an attack against the rank and file members of the whole CIO movement in Birmingham, both white and Negro, and particularly the Negroes. We know it has always been Hudson's determination both in the Birmingham Council as well as out here in our local and in the foundry, to work for the best interests of all and that President Hudson be seated by working to carry out the program as our delegate."

"... we hold with the Constitution of the CIO, that Hudson, along with every CIO member, has the right to his own personal beliefs whatever they may be. We hold that Hudson is still our duly elected delegate to the CIO Council. We insist that the Birmingham IUC does not have the constitutional right to tell us who can or cannot be our delegate. Therefore we demand that the action taken at last meeting be reversed and Hudson be seated

The Birmingham C
was the culmination
ing drive which has b
ing the work of the
more than a year.
Hudson were Malcolm

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-12-47

Policy and Performance Sometimes Just Don't Agree

18m CIO

TWUA CIO TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

A Statement From The Textile Workers Union of America

Due to the fact that there has been confusion about the Union's position in the stoppage at the Riverside Mills, we wish to issue the following statement:

The Union, since Friday, May 26th, has proposed to the Company that the solution to the stoppage lies in setting up a separate mill for Negro workers. If this suggestion were followed, the workers would return to work at once. The Company thus far has not seen fit to accept this solution.

ON THE CONTRARY, THE COMPANY HAS CONTINUED, SINCE LAST FRIDAY, TO MAKE CHANGES WHICH HAVE AGGRAVATED THE SITUATION.

The Union feels that Management's action is unfortunate and short-sighted, and we believe that the company is trying to divide the workers, and thereby destroy the Union.

The Union does not agree with the Company in its violation of Southern tradition and custom in job assignments.

The Union will continue to work for the adoption of its proposal in order to settle the question.

PAUL E. ROBINSON,
Director Pittsylvania County Joint Board

Sat. 4-12-47

This is the reproduction of an ad paid for and inserted in a white Danville, Va., daily by white CIO workers after the Dan River Cotton Mills employed colored spinners on equal footing with whites. That was supposed to have been in accordance with CIO policy. White workers struck, so the union asked the company to build a "separate" mill for colored workers. That was in 1944, but the same men still manager CIO affiars in Danville.

This is the cartoon pleading for racial equality which has been distributed to newspapers by the Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department of the CIO's Auto Workers. Entitled "Spring Cleaning" it urges Uncle Sam to throw odious "Race Hate" in the garbage can. This is what the CIO professes on the national level, but does not always practice in certain localities. Now look at the photostat printed at right.

CIO UNION RULED BY REDS, 2 TESTIFY

18m

Witnesses Who Quit the Party Say Small Faction Controls United Electrical Workers

The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Two former Communists testified today that the Red party had contaminated the CIO United Electrical Workers from the level of top international officers down through local unions.

N.Y. Times

Jamse J. Conroy of New York and Salvadore M. Vottis of Schenectady, N. Y., informed the House Committee on Un-American Activities that a numerically "insignificant" group of Communists had accomplished the infiltration and won control.

N.Y. N.Y.

Mr. Conroy is business agent of CIO UEW Local 1237 in New York. Mr. Vottis, who now operates a tobacco shop, formerly was financial secretary of Local 301 in the General Electric Works in Schenectady.

Each told of joining the Communist party and of breaking with it after about five years.

Mr. Vottis testified that Communists controled Local 301 and the CIO Industrial Union Council at Schenectady. He said Communists dominated the CIO UEW national conventions from 1936 through 1939, and identified as Communists Julius Emspak, international secretary-treasurer, and James Matles, organizing director.

Sat. 7-26-47

Identifies Two as Reds

Mr. Conroy testified that William Sentner, international vice president, "openly admits" being a Communist. He also said he had attended Communist party meetings with Tom Fitzpatrick, another international vice president.

The committee finished for the time being hearings on Communism in the labor movement. The next hearings scheduled are on Communism in Hollywood, set for September.

7-26-47

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, accepted for committee members today a "challenge" to political warfare from President Albert Fitzgerald of the CIO-UEW.

Mr. Fiezgerald pledged yesterday that the union would redouble efforts for the defeat in 1948 of Mr. Thomas and Representatives John McDowell, Republican, of Pennsylvania; Richard B. Vail, Republican, of Illinois, and Richard M. Nixon, Republican, of California, of the committee.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. McDowell noted that the pledge was published prominently today in the Communist paper, The Daily Worker.

7-26-47

"The members mentioned," Mr. Thomas said, "gladly accept that challenge. But we want to make it plain that we won't be intimidated. We are going to continue to expose Communism whether in labor, education, Hollywood, atomic energy or any other field."

Mr. Vottis related incidents at UEW national conventions he attended from 1936 through 1939.

Union Conventions Maneuvered

Communist party meetings were held at the same time and strategy was outlined for running the conventions, he said. Usually the meetings were in the rooms of Mr. Matles or Mr. Emspak, he added.

Asked by Robert E. Stripling, the committee's chief investigator, whether Mr. Matles and Mr. Emspak were Communists, Mr. Vottis replied:

"Yes, they both are members of the Communist party to my knowledge."

He said he had sat in party meetings with them, that "they met in my home as members of the Communist party," and that Mr. Matles had slept there on occasions.

Mr. Stripling observed that there had been a controversy for some years as to whether Mr. Matles and Mr. Emspak were Communists.

Mr. Vottis said he had "signed up" Frank Emspak, Julius' brother, for party membership in the fall of 1935. He said Frank Emspak became president of Local 301 in January, 1937.

"The Communist party," he asserted, "was in control of the (local) union at all times."

Hhe said the Communists wrote the official reports for Leo Jandreau while the latter was president of the local, and declared they engineered contributions to Communist fronts.

Vacillating Policy Cited

"It was a question of how much we could get away with," he testified, "and how much the membership would put up with."

The witness also declared that "the Communist party controlled the CIO Industrial Union Council of Schenectady throughout." Council members, he said, were "predominantly members of the Communist party."

The council followed the party line consistently, the witness testi-

CIO Honors Fisk Prexy

Sat. 7-12-47

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr.

For a while, he related, it condemned the late President Roosevelt as a warmonger and took stands against convoys after the "Russian-German wedding." But after Germany double-crossed Russia in 1941, he said, the council was for an "all-out war effort."

Describes School on Hudson

The witness set the committee tween Communism in the labor and in action.

He and a couple of Communist school he attended and William Mastriani, American laugh at the comic opera scenes Labor party chairman in Schenec- its ice-cream-on-the-lawn gradua- tion exercises. This was around they put on." He said pupils got dy and chief shop steward in Lo- al 301. Mr. Vottis said, is on the 1936.

Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, was one of three to receive a CIO citation here last week for "contributions to the furtherance of political and economic democracy in the field of race relations." Pittsburgh

Also cited were Miss Sara E. Southall, assistant personnel manager of the International Harvester Company, and Michael Mann, CIO regional director of Illinois and executive secretary of the Chicago Industrial Union Council. Sat. 7-12

A few of Dr. Johnson's achievements in the field of race relations were cited by George L. P. Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

INTEGRATION Courier

Miss Southall was honored for contributions toward integrating minority groups into the war effort, said James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of its Committee to Abolish Discrimination. Pittsburgh Pa.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was guest speaker, and Willard S. Townsend, prsident of the United Transport Service Employes of America, was toastmaster. Previous recipients of the CIO award included the Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jack Kroll and Mr. Granger.

The Committee to Abolish Discrimination was established several years ago by Philip Murray, CIO president, and the CIO Executive Board, in order to combat intolerance and discrimination. 10-25-47

Alabama CIO Sets Example In Democracy

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Gus Dickson, United Steelworkers, was elected vice-president-at-large and Asbury Howard, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, reelected to a similar post of the eighth constitutional convention of the Alabama State CIO Council at which 356 delegates attended. Approximately 150 of the delegates were Negro workers. Sat. 5-10-47

Carey Haigler, unopposed, was reelected president. Eugene M. Wells was reelected secretary-treasurer after a stiff battle with J. P. Mooney. They are white.

The council favored establishment of a national and state fair employment practices commission, federal civil rights laws, increased teachers' salaries, equal pay for Negro teachers for equal work, abolition of poll tax and the repeal of the Boswell amendment (which was designed to stifle Negro suffrage) and other "restrictive measures which interfere with the people's franchise."

Chemist Heads CIO Union At Tuskegee

Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Meeting here July 8, members of the union local the United Public Workers of America, CIO composed of 75 Tuskegee Institute teachers and 30 from the county large, elected Dr. James H. M. Henderson, a research chemist, as president for 1947-48.

Henderson has his BS degree from Howard, his MPh and PhD degree from the University of Wisconsin. During World War II, Henderson served as junior chemist at the Badger Ordnance Works at Baraboo, Wis., and as research assistant in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Chicago. At the present time he is an assistant professor of chemistry at the Schooi of Agriculture and a research associate in the Carver Foundation here. Sat. 7-26-47

Henderson succeeds Charles G. Gomillion, dean of the School of Education, as union president. Mrs. Emma C. Walter was elected recording secretary. Reelected officers were Fred Leven Jr., financial secretary, and Harry J. Romm, treasurer. Chicago Ill.

Sign Pact With UPW After Year Of Negotiation

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
Sat - 6-14-47

$2,200 Yearly Wage For Teachers, Sick Leave, Checkoff Won

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—More than 300 Hampton Institute employees ranging from janitors to department heads will be covered by contract to be signed between the CIO United Public Workers Union and the school, Thursday.

The Defender learned of the coming agreement following a meeting of the trustee board executive committee in the Rockefeller Plaza offices of Reginald Gillmor, Saturday. Under terms of the contract, beginning wages for teachers will be $2,200 a year, with a $6,000 yearly top for department heads.

L. F. Palmer, chairman of the Teachers' All Campus Union, said the major provisions of the agreement had been worked out satisfactorily, thus bringing to a close negotiations between the school and UPW Local 688, which began last year. Sat - 6-14-47

He was assisted in negotiations by M. Carl Holman, Dr. William Moses, Paul Prost, William Mann, Hyland Lewis and Daniel Schwartz, UPWA regional director.

Tobiss Heads Board Sat. 6-14-47

Hampton representatives included Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and chairman of the board of trustees; Dr. Ralph B. Bridgeman, Hampton president; Willard Townsend, Reginald Gilmoor, Miss Sara Southall and Dr. Frank Graham.

The new contract will raise the annual minimum salary of assistant instructors from $1200 to $1500; the minimum for assistant professors from $2400 to $2600, and the minimum salary of associate professors from $3200 to $3500. For clerical employes, whose wages in some cases are as low as $950 yearly, the new contract calls for a minimum of $1320.

Howard University signed a contract with the UPW last month, becoming the first school where the faculty is organized. Among contract gains which are also a part of the Hampton contract are: grievance procedures, voluntary checkoff, tenure regulations, and provisions for salary increases.

CIO Discloses Southern Drive

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Wins 280,000

Ferdinand Smith, Willard Townsend Returned To Board

Sat. 10-25-47

EXCLUSIVE

BOSTON, Mass. — (CIO Convention Headquarters)— The ninth annual CIO Convention voted unanimously last week to step up its southern organizing drive as President Philip Murray told the 600 white and Negro delegates that over 280,000 new CIO members, a large percentage of whom are colored, were won in the South in the last 12 months.

He reported that 20 organizers were attacked, two shot at and their cars set afire in the Dixie campaign and "dynamite was set off at a number of meeting places to keep workers from organizing."

Re-Elected Defender

Both Williard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Union, and Ferdinand Smith of the Maritime Union were re-elected to the 41-man CIO executive board.

The possibility of electing a Negro as one of the nine CIO vice-presidents caused comment among the delegates but the issue never reached the convention floor.

A group of top officers led by James B. Carey, Emil Rieve, George Baldanzi, and Walter Reuther were said to be laying the ground work for the election of a Negro to the vice-presidency at the next convention. Thus far only the presidents of the most important international unions have been vice-presidents.

Chicago, Ill.

Hits Discrimination

The five-day convention adopted resolutions demanding:

1. The enactment of effective federal, state, and municipal legislation providing for fair employment practices.
2. The enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.
3. The enactment of federal legislation for the District of Columbia and of state legislation outlawing discrimination and segregation.
4. The outlawing of restrictive covenants.
5. The elimination of segregation in buses, trains and airplanes.
6. The abolition of the poll tax and other barriers to full suffrage.
7. Safeguards against "racial discrimination in federal appropriations for state aid.

Other resolutions adopted called for rent controls, more federal housing, abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, increased political action, etc.

The address of Secretary of State Marshall highlighted the meeting and the convention pledged its support to the Marshall Plan. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., was generously applauded when he appeared to thank the CIO for voting to equip the Children's Wing of the Georgetown University Hospital in Washington as a "living, continuing memorial to our late great President." Among other distinguished speakers were Sen. Claude Pepper and Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach. 10-25-47

Left-Wing Loses

One of the most significant developments at the convention was the almost complete routing of the left-wing forces. President Murray threw his weight behind the right-wingers as had been predicted in labor circles.

The right-left fight had repercussions among the Negro delegates and the victory of the anti-Communists greatly enhanced the prestige of such right-wing Negro leaders as Williard Townsend, John Yancey of UTSEA, and Philip Weightman of the packinghouse workers. Defender.

While several colored delegates addressed the convention, and were well received, including John Yancey, Mirandi Smith, and Ewart Guinier, there were no prolonged discussions of the race issue. Chicago, Ill.

Southern Negro delegates played an active part in the proceedings. Among them were: Homer Johnson of Houston, Texas, representing oil workers. Alj Grear of Birmingham, representing the Mine and Smelters Workers; Mirandi Smith and Robert Letham of Winston-Salem, N. C., representing the Food and Tobacco Workers, and the Rev. James Cammon of Chattanooga, who is president of a laundry workers' local.

Committee On Bias

President Murray praised the work of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination of which George L. P. Weaver is national director. The committee set up three sub-committees to broaden its activities.

Financial contributions from various international unions were pledged to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and the American Veterans Committee. President Murray also praised Williard Townsend who represented the CIO on a study commission which visited Japan and Korea several months ago.

Among the Negro delegates, representatives and convention guests were: William Oliver and Lillian Hatcher of the UAW in Detroit; Boyd Wilson, of Pittsburgh; Henry Moon, Eward Guinier, Ferdinand Smith and Dollie Lawther, of New York; Jack Thornton and Ed Welch, of Washington; Willoughby Abner, John Yancey, W. S. Townsend, and Philip Weightman of Chicago; Richard Carter, of Philadelphia; Nellie J. Brooks, of Saginaw, Mich.; Miranda Smith and Robert Latham, of Winston-Salem; James Cammon, of Chattanooga; D. P. Patterson, of Kansas City, Mo.; Homer Johnson, of Houston; Alj Gear, of Birmingham, and George Weaver and Clarence Mitchell of Washington.

THE CIO CONVENTION

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The ninth annual CIO convention held in Boston last week adopted numerous resolutions condemning racial and religious discrimination and segregation in America. This important labor organization includes in its membership over a half million colored workers. Sat. 11-1-47 President Philip Murray and the top officers of the CIO know from first hand experience within CIO that racism cannot be appeased if we hope to establish harmony and achieve interracial cooperation.

Addressing the vast group of Negro and white delegates on the opening of the convention, President Murray declared: "We have got to fight lynching in the South, with all the might at our command. We have got to attempt to secure the enactment of federal legislation that will impose justifiable penalties against the use of the mob against any man or woman because of his color or his race or his religion. We must be free; not only free within the CIO, but we must be free here in America, and that means that we must, as a militant, crusading organization, use our power and our influence in every legitimate way toward the attainment of these common goals, which will seek a reduction of all those evils which are opposed to us. That is your mission in life." Chicago, Ill.

All good Americans must endorse these sentiments of Mr. Murray. The CIO is uniquely qualified to render our country a signal service in the field of race relations. Clashes between white and Negro workers have brought only denied the full advantages of union membership. Our great labor movements will further their own security in many respects by taking the leadership in the battle against those who trample upon the rights of minority groups. Negroes, Catholics, Jews, and deny them full employment opportunities.

Georgia CIOers Break with Old Line Politicians--Get Set for New Deal

18m The Walker New York, N.Y.

10-5-47

By Mary Southard

MACON, Ga.—Meeting in the heart of Georgia's textile belt, 300 delegates to the eighth state CIO convention demanded a special session of Congress to lift the burden of high living costs off the people.

The convention sharply denounced the Georgia Congressional delegation, who, with the exception of Congressman Lanham, voted to override Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill. They voted to fight against the T-H Law on all fronts, and affirmed their refusal to comply with signing the non-Communist affidavits.

10-5-47

The key convention resolution brought the CIO to the front of the political situation in Georgia, centering around the campaign for governor in 1948.

10-5-47* Sun.

IN SPITE OF PRESSURE from state Social Democrats, notably Kenneth Douty of textile, and over the objections of George Baldanzi and Van A. Bittner, who attended the convention, the resolution denouncing both Herman Talmadge and Governor M. E. Thompson and demanding a real people's candidate, was brought to the floor and unanimously passed.

Both Talmadge and Thompson, according to the resolution, "seek the disfranchisement of a large group of Georgia citizens and CIO members and have urged the passage of legislation which would take away the right of these citizens to vote. . . . Both sought to injure and cripple organized labor by signing anti-closed shop and anti-check off bills passed by the last session of the Georgia Legislature."

The real issue in Georgia, it went on, is "whether the economic royalists whom Herman Talmadge and M. E. Thompson serve, or whether the plain citizens, the working people and the small farmers of Georgia shall at last obtain a representative governor. . . . This convention instructs its Political Action Committee to build its political action in 1948 on a program to meet the human needs of the people of Georgia, and to support only those candidates who pledge to work for full economic and political freedom of all citizens of Georgia."

New York, N.Y.

WHITE TEXTILE workers from leading Georgia textile towns defended to a man the right of Negro citizens to vote, and blasted at Thompson for signing the anti-labor bills. W. H. Crawford, state steelworkers director, accused Thompson of helping draft the white primary law, and said the day had passed when labor could be bought off with a few minor political appointments—"cuspidor custodian jobs" he called them—and that labor demanded a real candidate.

Irwin Daniel, United Public Workers, first Negro delegate to address the convention, said that labor in Georgia could no longer be confused by Negro-baiting, and that the only way to defeat Talmadge was to have a people's program and a candidate who could be relied on to fight for that program. After him several other Negro delegates took the floor, marking a milestone in Georgia CIO history. 18m

Other resolutions included: reinstatement of price control; 65 cent minimum wage; increase taxation of corporations; increased allowances for veterans; closer affiliation between labor and the farmers in Georgia, with a denunciation of H. L. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau; improved living conditions in Georgia mill villages; the setting up of union consumer cooperatives; for a special session of the Georgia Legislature to enact a state rent control law if no further Federal action is taken.

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

Walker New York

MACON, Ga.—Here are some of the highlights of the eighth state convention of the CIO, attended by 300 delegates: 18m 10-5-47

One of the most warmly welcomed addresses was made by Dr. Clark Foreman, chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Dr. Foreman told delegates that reactionaries had tried to cripple labor in the South formerly by Negro baiting, now they were trying red-baiting. He attacked both Gov. Thompson and Talmadge for their cynical lack of interest in high prices and the standard of living of the Southern people.

Negro delegates made some steps forward toward full citizenship in the CIO. After one white delegate instructed Negro delegates to "sit over there," William Stafford, organizer for United Public Workers, took the floor and told the convention that there was a misunderstanding. "There are no special seats for any group of delegates," he said. No formal action was taken, but there was no enforced segregation of the 40 Negro delegates. The Walker N.Y.N.Y.

There was no red-baiting at this convention.

The CIO Constitution was amended to provide that only the caucus of an international shall have the power to nominate its members to the state executive board, thus insuring more democratic election of board members. 10-5-47

Warm support was given to the strikes of lumber and sawmill workers in the south Georgia towns of Cuthbert and Cordele. Ninety percent of these new CIO members in woodworking are Negro.

Negro Runs For High UAW Post

18m Tues. Daily Worker 10-24-47

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Oct. 20. — A nation-wide campaign has been launched to elect Hilliard Ellis, Negro president of Local 453, as a vice-president of the CIO United Auto Worker.

Ellis, candidacy is designed to assure representation on the UAW board for the large Negro membership, it was stated by James Hamby, Ford Local 551 president and chairman of the "Hilliard Ellis for Vice President Committee."

Chicago UAW Man Helps Reuther Hold Post in Union

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 18m

ATLANTIC CITY (ANP)—A colored delegate, Willoughby Abner, 26, president of Local 734 in Chicago, was an important factor last Monday in assuring the re-election of Walter P. Reuther as president of the faction-torn CIO United Automobile Workers' Union, by leading the Reuther forces in the debate on the key issue of signing non-Communist affidavits. Sat.

His speech brought forth the loudest cheers of the day. The affidavits are "absolutely mandatory," he declared, to protect the membership and give the local unions the "weapons to fight the raids of other unions." 11-22-47 Sat.

Mr. Abner was loudly applauded when he asserted: "It's unfortunate that the signing is going to cause embarrassment to certain people on the local level, but this shouldn't determine our action."

Reuther's head has felt the heavy weight of these famous clubs.

Represents New Type of Leadership

REUTHER REPRESENTS a new type of leadership that is developing within the ranks of American trade union leaders. It is a type of leadership that is creating more sleepless nights for industrialists than communism, labor racketeering and higher minimum wage laws. It is the type of leadership that is demanding a senior partnership for labor in the operation of the American industrial economy. It is urging labor to cast off its inferiority complex, scrub its face, get out of the kitchen and assume its rightful place in the social, economic and political living room of the American community.

Willard Townsend

Day Defender 18m

Little 'Red-Head' Breaks A Myth

THE LITTLE "RED-HEAD" came through with flying colors at the Atlantic City convention of the CIO United Auto Workers, and it's our conviction that Walter P. Reuther's decisive victory is perhaps the most significant development within the American labor movement since the spring of 1935 when old John L. Lewis "purchased" the moribund AFL Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to embark upon the great steel drive through the Committee for Industrial Organization.

What Mr. "Eyebrows and Scowl" did to break the myth of craft union invincibility, the little "red-head" has followed by breaking the myth of communist power within CIO.

Those of us who have worked with Walter Reuther can appreciate the tremendous task he has just accomplished. It was not an easy job and there is still more work to be done. The important lessons of the Reuther rout and the victory of Joe Curran in the National Maritime Union, will serve to good advantage for independent union progressives in the hard months and years ahead of us. Chicago

The core of the Reuther victory can be found in the positive nature of his approach to the problem. It's easy to rave and rant against the machinations of a handful of hard-working "communists" in unions, but it's hard to evolve an alternative program of action which will give real hope and greater security to the rank and file union member. Sadly enough, most of the inner-union struggles against the communist "pork-chop" politicians have been puny and negative.

A Positive Person 11-28

THE REUTHER DRIVE was a positive campaign from the day he was elected president two years ago. Reuther is a positive person. He works hard and he demands the same of those who work with him. He has positive social and economic ideas and he understands the economics of the automobile industry better than many of the automobile executives. No mental slouch himself, he has assembled around him some of the best brains in the labor movement. His plan for all-out production in the huge auto industry at the beginning of the war was resisted violently by automobile manufacturers, but was later grudgingly accepted by General Motors front boy, Gen. Knudsen of the War Production Board.

This positive drive of Reuther carried with it a great confidence in the native intelligence of the American worker and the superiority of collective group decisions over that of the "handed-down" edicts from some hidden master mind. The victory spells the beginning of a new era in American progressive unionism, and as we have indicated before, the accelerated evaporation of the communist power myth that has haunted many sections of U.S. labor.

American top industrialists have never really feared the "menace" of communism as we ordinary citizens have been led to believe. This manufactured menace has merely served as a whip against any and all militant tendencies within the ranks of labor, and as a sealing wax around the minds of those union leaders whose economic intelligence would lead them from the vacuity of "free enterprise." Many of us remember that in the early thirties, communist news hawkers could peddle the Daily Worker at the gates of the Ford plant without fear of being molested, but as soon as a bona-fide union organizer came around with union leaflets, the Harry Bennett goon squad would go to work with black-jack and club on head of said organizer.

UAW-CIO Tells Record Of Action To End Employment Discrimination

Defender, Chicago, Ill. 18m

Sat. 10-25-47

By VENICE SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON—An illuminating brochure titled "Justice on the Job Front" has been released by the United Auto Workers of America, CIO, of which Walter P. Reuther is president.

Published jointly by the UAW Fair Practice-Anti-Discrimination Department of which William H. Oliver is co-director, and the UAW Public Relations Department headed by Frank Winn, the brochure is based on documented statements on discrimination against minority group workers in Detroit as presented in testimony by Reuther before a Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education last June 18 in support of S. 984—A National Act Against Discrimination in Employment.

According to charts presented in the brochure, job discriminations against Negroes in Detroit is disproportionately on the increase. For example 44.4 per cent of all job orders listed with the Detroit United States Employment Service during the month of April, 1947, contained discriminatory hiring specifications, the brochure shows.

Sat. 10-25-47

Unemployment Climbs

The attending rise in unemployment resulting from these discriminatory specifications is revealed in figures charted in the brochure. In July, 1945, only 1.7 per cent of white workers in the employment market were unemployed, as compared with 2.0 per cent non-white workers. With the end of the war, this differential increased appreciably.

In April, 1947, 3.8 per cent of white workers were unemployed, indicating an increase of 2.1 per cent. By contrast, unemployment among non-white workers in Detroit had climbed to 6.7 per cent of the total employables, or an increase of 4.7 per cent.

Murray Statement

In an introductory statement, National CIO President Philip Murray placed the union behind federal legislation to outlaw job discriminations based on race, creed, color or national origin.

In his statement, Murray said: "The labor movement came into being fighting discrimination practiced by employers against employees. This principle was the motivating factor in the creation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations," he asserted.

"It is the firm resolve of the CIO as a great crusading movement, to continue fighting the evils of discrimination of every kind," Murray continued. Defender, Chicago, Ill.

FEP Fundamental

"Fair employment practices are basic and fundamental. Every American, regardless of race, color, or creed, must be afforded an equal opportunity to earn a decent living," Murray declared, adding, "In order to translate this principle into reality, the CIO has consistently supported every attempt to add legislative authority to our policy of equal opportunity for every American citizen."

Concluding his statement, Murray said. "To this end, the Congress of Industrial Organizations wholeheartedly supports S. 984 and H.R. 2420, bills designed to prevent, by federal statute, discrimination in employment based on race, color, or creed."

WALTER REUTHER

Sat. 11-29-47

By winning complete control of the big, turbulent auto workers union, UAW-CIO, Walter Reuther last week stepped out on the stage of national affairs as a labor statesman of first-

UAW Delegates Seeking Major Office, Better Conditions for Foundry Workers

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-15-47

Don't Want Post Created Especially for Them; Several on Important Convention Committees

ATLANTIC CITY — While the Reuther-Thomas factions are battling over control of the powerful 900,000-member United Automobile Workers Union CIO, the 100 colored delegates attending the group's 11th convention here, this week, are concentrating their efforts to gain a major office in the union. Sat. 11-15-47

Representing nearly 150,000 colored automobile workers, they are massing their forces to bring security and better conditions for the foundry workers, in which class colored persons largely fall.

Want Vice-Presidency

The office sought is that of vice-president, which pays $7,500 a year and controls a major part of the work. The four men being considered by the 3rd Caucus, which is colored, are:

Hilliard Ellis, chairman, Local 453, Amalgamated, Chicago; Hodges Mason, Local 208, Detroit; Walter Harding, international representative, and a member of R. D. Thomas's staff, and Nelson J. Edwards, member, National Ford Negotiating Committee, whose union numbers 250,000.

All four men are listed as not only qualified persons, but as men who fought the union battle when the days were darkest and who are sold on the cause.

Members of the powerful 3rd Caucus, who are spearheading the fight are::

James Walker, chairman, Detroit; Pete O'Daniels, secretary, Local 600, Detroit; Emmett Wheaton, Ohio State News, Toledo; Christopher Alston. Local 190, Detroit;

James Anderson, Local 205, Detroit; James Tate, Local 162, Chicago; Hilliard Ellis, Chicago; Frank Bell, Detroit; Oscar Noble, Local 653, Pontiac;

Walter B. Warner, president, Local 922, Flat Rock; Marie T. Norman, Local 651, Flat Rock; Robert Battles, Local 600, Detroit; Arthur McPhaul, and Chutte Tappes, Local 600, Detroit; John Reynolds, Local 208, Detroit.

A talk with Frank Winn, director of public relations, revealed that although colored men are members of the 1st and 2nd Caucus, neither has nominated a colored man for office.

Don't Want Post Created

All factions seem to agree that one will get an office, through passage of either Resolution CC-38, which calls for the setting up of three international trustees, or Resolution CC-65, which calls for the creation of the office of a third vice-president.

It is understood that the Reuther faction favors making one of the trustees colored and that the third vice-presidency, if voted in, will go to a colored man.

However, the 3rd Caucus is against either possibility. It wants no office created for a colored person; it wants to see one elected to an existing office.

Seeking to Join Council

The 3rd Caucus is also fighting for the passage of Resolution CC-61, which calls for the affiliation of foundry units with the International Wage and Hour Council, a competitive shop department of the UAW. Afro-American

I tfurther provides that upon retirement, after 15 years, all such workers shall receive a pension amounting to 60% of their weekly earnings. Baltimore, Md.

It was pointed out that no matter how educated or trained a colored person is, the management invariably will place him in the foundry, and at the present time, the gains of foundry workers has not kept apace with those of stronger unions. Sat. 11-15-47

Hence, it is felt alliance with the Wage and Hour Council would strengthen this branch and bring it closer to the progress of other unions.

Most Against Labor Law

The colored representatives on the whole, seem to favor noncompliance with the Taft-Hartley Labor Law and favor the setting up of a $5,000,000 fund, some of which will be used to fight the bill.

Serving on important convention committees are:

Shelton Tappes of Detroit, chairman of the constitution committee, a representative of Ford Motor Company, Dearborn; Hillia d Ellis, Chicago, credential commit ee;

Willoughby Abner, Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit, resolutions committee; Frank Holly, Midland Steel Products, Detroit, grievance committee.

The delegates are all comfortably housed in beach-front hotels, occupying the best suites.

WALLS TUMBLE DOWN

Auto Workers Elect First Negro To International Union Office

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-22-47

ATLANTIC CITY—(Convention Headquarters)—King Peterson, delegate from Local 425 in Buffalo, N. Y., was elected to a two-year term on the newly-created Board of trustees of the CIO auto workers union at their 11th annual convention last week and became the first Negro ever elected to an international executive office in UAW history. Of the 2,000 delegates, 85 were Negroes. Defender

Delegate Peterson's candidacy was endorsed by UAW President Walter Reuther, leader of the right-wing faction which won complete control of the union and ousted the opposition leaders, George F. Addes, R. J. Thomas and Richard Leonard. The three-man board of trustees will supervise the finances of the union and report quarterly to the general membership. Chicago, Ill.

Tappes Loses Sat. 11-22-47

In a last-minute bid for the vice-presidency, Shelton Tappes of Local 600 in Detroit polled 508 votes, losing to Jack Livingston who won with 5,028 votes. Tappes failed to get the votes of many of the Negro delegates present who charged that he was urged to run by Communists who knew that he didn't have a chance.

The high point in the verbal fireworks of the six-day convention came Monday when Willough by Abner, Negro delegate from Chicago, urged the convention to vote for compliance with the loyalty pledge of the Taft-Hartley Act. Opposition speakers introduced the race issue into the debate when they charged that Robert Denham, government administrator, was anti-Negro. Richard Leonard quoted Denham as saying, when he was a trial examiner for the NLRB, that "you cannot take the word of a Negro; they are born liars." Sat. 11-22-47

Delegate Abner questioned the sincerity of the opposition and eloquently sustained his position that the welfare of the whole union would be jeopardized if the UAW failed to comply with the law. The convention supported Abner and both sides committed themselves to fight for the repeal of the law and the defeat of the Congressmen who voted for it.

Shake-Up Certain

The routing of left-wing leaders and particularly the defeat of George F. Addes indicated that a house-cleaning at UAW headquarters in Detroit would take place shortly. Many of the Negro International representatives and staff personnel who were hired by the leaders of the so-called left wing are expected to be replaced by Negro unionists who supported the Reuther faction. Scores of Negroes for the first time campaigned actively for Walter Reuther and supported the right-wing slate down the line.

New Officers Defender

Emil Mazey who succeeds George F. Addes as secretary-treasurer of the union, is well known to Negroes and is counted upon to fight in their behalf whenever the need arises. Some Negro delegates, however, expressed skepticism over the racial views of the two new vice presidents, Richard Gosser and Jack Livingston. Delegates in the Reuther camp, however, contended that these officers have already been brought into line by Walter Reuther. With a majority of the executive board in his corner, Walter Reuther is undisputed boss of the UAW.

Resolutions Chicago, Ill

Resolutions condemning all forms of racial discrimination which are routine in all UAW conventions were passed without dissent. Negro delegates were quartered without incident in the various boardwalk hotels here, although it was noted that most of their rooms were confined to the first three floors. A Negro quartet from the Buick local in Flint entertained the delegates and at one point Walter Reuther joined them in singing "Solidarity Forever." Sat.

At the opening of Friday's session, the closing meeting, William Oliver, director of the UAW Fair Practices Department, sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Just before adjournment, Walter Reuther introduced his father and mother to the delegates. His father, a veteran unionist, spoke briefly and hit racial discrimination. The delegates voted to hold their next convention in June 1949. Sat. 11-22-47

Included among the convention delegates were the following Negroes:

Prince Clark of Local 2, Ralph Stringer of Local 294, Frank Hopkins of Local 3, William Johnson of Local 306, Barron Wilburn of 3, William H. Flagg of 384, W. McDonald of 3, Kermit K. Mead of 400, William Lattimore of 3, Jeff Haire of 403, H. Warren of 5, Eugene W. Bogan of 403, John Hatcher of 7, Frank Holley of 410, Edward Bradfield of 410.

Raymond Thurman of 12, Edgar P. Hicks of 410, Samuel S. Cowart of 49, King W. Peterson of 425, Richard Johnson of 446, Eugene Wilson of 142, Hilliard Ellis of 453, James S. Tate of 162, Winfred Sharpe of 453, Frank Van Hook of 174, Noah Thomas of 453, Max Zander of 174, George Hall of 453, Robert E. Lee of 174, Lee Smith of 453, Jesse Frazier of 205.

Herman Shannon of 453, James Walker of 205, Nathan Johnson o 453, Hodges Mason of 208, Florence Walton of 453, William Newsom of 212, Lonnie Rogers of 453, James Whitelau of 235, Rachel Carter of 453, Wesley Green of 242, Thaddeus Ervin of 455, James Hand of 247, Thaddeus Bowman of 455, Robert Crump of 262, Leonard McPherson of 490.

David Elliot of 272, William O. Smith of 503, Frank J. Nelson of 532, Earl Penn of 539, Jimmy Jackson of 539, William Hood of 600, Shelton Tappes of 600, William Johnson of 600, Hosea Young of 600, Godfrey Franklin of 600, Nelson Davis of 600, Doc Adams of 772, Bryant Green of 600, James Allen of 782, Frank Malone of 600, Reginald Bell of 800, Richard Scott of 600.

Alphonse Deal of 813, James Taylor of 653, Isham Sullivan of 835, Otis Lawrence of 658, E. J. Franklin of 887, Willoughby Abner of 734, Nelson Edwards of 900, Raymond Cooks of 734, Ferdinand B. Clark of 926, Randolph Dent of 738, Roy Browning of 926, Ralph Warren of 754, Furl Williams of 975, Edna Johnson of 761, Walter Greene of 998, Horace Hicks of 761. Elosie Rivers of 761.

Bethune's Position Called Inconsistent

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

(18m) CIO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) The United Public Workers of America (CIO) has informed Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, that her action in summarily dismissing four employees who sought a union contract with her organization is "wholly inconsistent" with her past contributions to the cause of labor.

In a letter to Mrs. Bethune last Saturday, John Stanley, secretary-treasurer of the union, said he found it difficult to believe that the statement she made in dismissing the four employees represented her personal viewpoint. Fri.

Mrs. Bethune was quoted as saying at the time of the dismissals that "We are releasing you to seek your security elsewhere." 2-14-47

"I know you would no more consciously depart from principles of justice and fair play as applied between employers and employees than you would consciously abandon the struggle for the Negro people, because the two are so intimately related," Mr. Stanley wrote. He concluded by offering his services to Mrs. Bethune in "dissipating any misunderstanding which may have arisen and which you may feel stands in the way of reinstatement of those staff members who were dismissed."

Reinstatement Asked

Mr. Stanley's letter followed another letter to Mrs. Bethune written by Miss Sylvia Soloff, president of Local 27 of the UPWA, in which Miss Soloff asked for reinstatement of the four employees.

Miss Soloff said the members of Local 27 had been shocked to learn of "the anti-union stand of an organization which had a belief in the trade union movement." The four employees, she said, had demonstrated their loyalty to the program and policy of the NCNW and had demonstrated their ability to put them into effect. They are still interested in continuing to work for the organization, she declared.

On February 3 a report of the firing of the four employees was sent from the national office of the UPWA to all UPWA locals in the country. The report said:

"The National Council of Negro Women is an organization with a good record of service to Negro women. Its founder-president is Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the most outstanding progressives in the United States. While Mrs. Bethune was involved in the dismissals, it is our assumption that she was under reactionary pressure because it is difficult for us to believe that she would engage in an anti-CIO act of this nature."

Accusations Made At Close Of Board Meeting

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. (18m)

Fri. 1-17-47

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Nine Federal agencies and the International Bank were accused last Friday by the executive board of the United Public Workers, CIO, of refusing to hire colored personnel released during the recent liquidation of a Government war agency.

Thomas Richardson, international vice prseident of the Union and chairman of its anti-discrimination committee, declared that a tenth agency told a personnel officer of the liquidating agency that it had a "quota system for Negroes."

Mr. Richardson declined to name the liquidating agency because "its permission hadn't been received," but, presumably it was the Office of Price Administration, whose employment policies were said to have been acceptable to the union.

AT CLOSE OF MEET

The accusations came at the close of a three-day semi-annual meeting of the organization's international executive board in the Hotel Piccadilly.

A statement issued by the board suggested that the investigations of "at least seven" Congressional committees on phases of public employment were a "smoke screen" thrown out by the Republicans to replace tested Government employes with the "party faithful."

On the subject of discrimination in employment, Mr. Richardson said that a union committee had met at the White House more than two weeks ago with David K. Niles, administrative assistant to President Truman. 1-17-47

Local Is Endorsed By Bethune

World (18m)

Memphis, Tenn.

Fri. 1-10-47

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Office workers of the National Council of Negro Women will have union representation from now on, it was disclosed here last Monday with the announcement that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NCNW president, had consented to recognize UOPWA as official representative of council workers in contract negotiations.

Employes announced their desire to form a union shop by presenting Mrs. Bethune, in her capacity as chairman of the executive committee, with a contract agreement shortly before Christmas. Previously, there had been reported hints of friction among the all-women workers, and later reports had it that all difficulties had been smoothed out.

Step Forward

Viewing this move as a "step" forward," Mrs. Bethune told office workers that "this is an important moment. I can see greatly why you would want a union in this office. It is in line with what people are doing everywhere, so you find Mrs. Bethune in a spirit of readiness. Through the years, the council has made attempts to set up a personnel policy and establish a businesslike relation here in our office. Now with the union, we are growing up. A union is just common sense."

Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins of Chicago is executive secretary and office manager of the council.

Tuskegee Teachers Organize Union

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World (18m)

Thurs. 2-27-47

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — On Thursday evening, February 20, at Tuskegee, Ala., 39 teachers and other public workers organized a local of the United Public Workers of America affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Of the 39 charter members, 27 are members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty and 10 are employed as teachers in the public schools of Macon County of which Tuskegee is the County seat.

The organizational followed a speech delivered by Thomas Richardson, International Vice President of the U. P. W. A. who had come down from the National Office located in Washington, D .C Present with him in the organizational meeting were William Cornelius and Joseph Sachs, International representatives of the U. P. W. A. whose headquarters are in Birmingham, Ala. Thur. 2-27-47

Pittsburgh Courier 2-21-47

HAMPTON SIGNS WITH UNION—President Ralph Bridgman of Hampton Institute signs a contract between the institution and the all-campus union, Local 688, United Public Workers of America, CIO, last week, as members of the negotiating committee look on. Seated, left to right: Robert J. Anthony, N. Carl Holmes, president of the local; President Bridgman; Stephen J. Wright and George Cooper. Standing: L. F. Palmer, negotiations chairman for the union; Daniel Schwars, regional director UPW-CIO; and Alonzo G. Moron, general business manager of Hampton Institute. Holman, Schwars, Palmer and Moron were also co-signers of the agreement.

18m 1947

CIO (United Transport Service Employees)

Porters Oppose 15c Baggage Fee

18m Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON

The CIO United Transport Service Employees last week notified the Interstate Commerce Commission of its intention to file objections to the proposed fee increase for handling baggage by "Red Caps" (porters), and requested an opportunity to state its case.

Hearings on the railroad's demand for an increase of the fee from 10 to 15 cents per bag are scheduled to open within the next few weeks before the Commission.

According to union spokesmen, the new fee instituted Nov. 1 at the Cincinnati Union Terminal, was discontinued after three hours of operation. Sat. 11-15-47

Postponment Ordered

The Commerce Commission ordered postponment of the new fee, pending an investigation and hearings on the matter. The commission held that "the rights and interests of the public appeared to be injuriously affected thereby."

The union opposed the original introduction of the 10c fee for carrying each piece of passenger hand-baggage before the commission in 1941. 11-15-47

It charged then that it violated the tariff regulations of the Interstate Commerce Act, and that passenger discrimination existed in its operation.

Willard S. Townsend, the union's president, said:

"The bag charge plan has become a great source of irritation on the part of many passengers and has contributed much to the railroads' delinquency in offering efficient service to the bulk of railroad travelers.

"We are not only opposed to an increase in rates, but also to the inefficient check and charge plan in its entirety.

"Our members do not want to assume responsibility for the inadequate service rendered by a majority of American railroads in this connection.

The proposeals were pigeonholed by the railroad companies.

18m
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-6-47

NEW DINING CAR AND RAILROAD FOOD WORKERS UNION FORMED—Over 250 delegates from 60 railroad lines met in Chicago last week, bolted the AFL Joint Council of Dining Car Workers, and formed the new Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union. Charging that the AFL Joint Council was "selling out" Negroes, delegates chose a founder of the Joint Council, Solon Bell, (standing) as first president. Left is Oscar Green, secretary-treasurer, and right is Osie Long, a vice president.

New Dining Car Union Formed

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

More than 250 dining car workers—from 60 railway lines—met here at Parkway Community House this week and formed a new labor organization, the Dining Car & Railroad Food Workers Union.

Sat. 9-6-47

The new union, with a reported gain of 3,000 members in one month, was launched by the "National Rank and File Committee," which split from the AFL Joint Council of Dining Car Workers. The Joint Council is an affiliate of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union.

Council Split

The Joint Council has simmered in dissension for the past year and reached a crisis last April at the national convention in Milwaukee, when Solon Bell, 5942 South Parkway, a council founder, was re-elected president, and John E. Hargrove, 6014 South Parkway, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Both were immediately fired by Hugo Ernst, president of the international union, and George Brown was named trustee with full power to place defeated candidates in office. A suit asking removal of the trusteeship is still in Circuit Court.

Chicago Defender

Last June dining car workers demanded re-instatement of their officers and picketed a meeting called by Brown at the council's main office in the Quincy Club, 3806 S. Michigan ave.

18m

Similar To Porters

This week's action is reminiscent of a convention called in 1936 when A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, broke with the same Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International and was granted a separate AFL charter at DuSable High School auditorium.

Previously, Randolph had declared that porters preferred their own leadership, even if they had to withdraw from the AFL. However, the new Dining Car Union is independent and has indicated no desire to join either AFL or CIO.

Chicago, Ill.

During the spirited three-day sessions, dining car delegates charged that "phony AFL leaders" are standing by while their jobs are being "stolen" and given to white workers.

Sat. 9-6-47

Richard W. Smith, Joint Council secretary-treasurer appointed by Brown, called the new union a "rump movement," in a statement to the Defender, adding that they "are setting the dining car workers back 10 years. He called the leaders of the new union "cowards" for leaving "their union because of unsettled grievances."

According to the Joint Council's April, 1947, officers' report, it represents 11,699 dining car workers of which 8,000 have paid per cap-

ita tax.

11,000 Unorganized

Solon Bell, president of the new union, declared, "Too long, Negroes in the Joint Council were the forgotten, maltreated stepchildren of a dictatorial gang that cares nothing for the job security of its darker membership."

Osie Long, 5407 S. Michigan, national vice-president, said over 11,000 dining car and food workers had not been organized and that "the AFL is content with leaving them to the wolves."

Among the new union's goals are the 180-hour month, with no wage reductions. (They now work 240 hours per month, or 60 hours per week); upgrading of Negro workers to stewards, supervisors, etc.; elimination of "sell-out" agreements with railroads; national program to settle grievances; better work schedules; and 22,000 organized workers.

Dining Car
Afro-American
Men Form
Baltimore, Md.
New Union
Sat. 9-6-47

CHICAGO (ANP) — Solon C. Bell, founder and former chairman of the Joint council of Dining Car Employees, was elected here recently to head the newly formed Independent Dining Car and Railroad Food Workerss Union following a three-day conference of dining car workers.

18m

Along with other members of the committee, Bell publicly severed all relationship with the AFL Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders international. Following him were Osie Long, William Lockhart, and the entire rank and file group of 250 delegates from 60 railroads.

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-6-47

Other Officers

Other officers of the new union include Oscar Green, New York, secretary-treasurer; Osie Long, Chicago, mid-western vice president; CoVan Long, St. Louis, southwestern vice-president, and Joseph Gardett, Chicago, vice-president-at-large.

Sat. 9-6-47

"Too long, have we in the Joint council, been the forgotten, maltreated, stepchildren of a dictatorial gang," declared Bell, who noted that A. Philip Randolph was compelled to break away from the same Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' international in June, 1936.

NEW DINING CAR WORKERS' UNION was officially established in Chicago recently during three-day conference of national rank and file committee at Parkway Community House. Officials, left to right seated: Mrs. Adelaide Lockhart, president, ladies' auxiliary; Atty. Archibald Bronson, legal advisor; Solon C. Bell, national president; Atty. David Rothstein, legal advisor. Standing: C. Van Long, southwestern vice president; Oscar Green, national secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Josephine Brown, secretary-treasurer, ladies' auxiliary; Joseph Gardette, vice president at large; Osie Long, midwestern vice president.—ANP photo.

Seek Job Bias Showdown

Five Railroad Men Sue for $4,150,002

ST. LOUIS—A showdown fight against job discrimination by railroads and railway unions started here last week when five men filed suit for $4,150,022 against the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company and twenty-three unions connected with it.

The five complainants are James L. Tillman of Oklahoma City, Abe Smith of Memphis, and Theodore R. Harper, James L. Howard and N. L. Boogan of Birmingham. Tillman, Harper and Howard are passenger brakemen who are classified as porters. Smith is a freight brakeman, and Boogan a locomotive fireman. These men have sued in the name of all porters employed by the railroad.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs are Victor Packman, Henry D. Espy and Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis, Charles H. Houston of Washington, and Joseph C. Waddy of Washington.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad is charged with discrimination on account of color. Some of the unions are charged with barring Negro members by statute, while others are charged with using fair or foul means to drive Negroes out of higher positions.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railroad Conductors ban Negroes by statute, the suit charges. It is also alleged that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have "driven Negroes out of train, engine and yard service solely because of race."

TO HIRE WHITE ONLY

All three of these unions, the suit contends, before and after the passage of the Railway Labor Act in 1926, demanded that the sued railroad discharge Negro workers and replace them with whites, and threatened to otherwise strike.

That year, the petition claims, the four unions united in a successful demand that "effective March 14, 1928, in the future hiring of employes in train, engine and yard service, but not including train porters, only white men shall be employed."

Labor and Jim Crow

A SUIT filed by Negro rail workers against the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway and certain railroad brotherhoods asks the federal courts to knock out agreements by which Negroes, whatever function they perform on Frisco trains and in the yards, are paid only porters' rates. The suit asks $4 million in damages, mostly punitive. There seems a good chance, on the basis of Supreme Court and Circuit Court decisions in earlier cases, that this action, filed in St. Louis, will knock out one of the remaining props by which unions have jim-crowed and otherwise discriminated against Negro workers.

Partly as a result of public agitation, partly because of the work of the wartime Fair Employment Practice Commission, partly because of recent court actions, racial restrictions among unions are beginning to disappear. These restrictions have been numerous and varied; the railroad brotherhoods have been among the worst offenders; but even today a large potential Negro labor supply in the building trades is effectively denied employment except on the most menial tasks. Unions have either barred Negroes from membership or set them up in segregated locals. One effect, though many old-fashioned labor leaders did not understand it, was to create pools of underpaid workers who in depression times were effectively played off against the white workers.

YEARS ago the CIO began to repudiate racism in unions and in 1942 set up a CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination. It found that the national committee could not process all the complaints turned in without establishing an impossibly large and elaborate staff. As a result, the constituent unions themselves were asked to set up committees to handle discrimination problems, and 10 of the major CIO unions now have such committees. Other unions, among them the United Steelworkers, handle discrimination complaints through staff members and district directors—a less satisfactory and frequently slower system, but one which fits into the Steelworkers' decentralized organization.

The United Packinghouse Workers have done an extraordinarily good job in handling race relations in a union where 38 percent of the members are Negroes. The United Automobile Workers set up an anti-discrimination committee last year through constitutional amendment, providing a stable budget, and Walter Reuther, president of the union, served as chairman.

WHEN a complaint is received by the CIO committee, it is forwarded to the international union responsible, and a report is required within 15 days. If the complaint is not satisfactorily adjusted, a member of the national staff, as a last resort, will visit the locality involved.

The committee, in addition to spearheading anti-discrimination work within the CIO itself, works with community and national groups. It concerns itself with such community race tensions as the school "strike" in Gary, Indiana, last year, involving a jim-crowed high school. The CIO committee also works with government agencies, both state and national, involved in a wide variety of services; an example is a recent meeting with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach about the breakdown of the apprentice-training program so far as Negroes were concerned.

The American Federation of Labor has no national structure comparable to the CIO's anti-discrimination committee and some of its constituent internationals themselves still are guilty of bad race practices. But AFL President William Green has twice testified in favor of a permanent federal FEPC which would forbid discrimination by unions as well as employers.

THE railroad brotherhoods, with their traditional discriminatory practices, have been badly battered in recent years. In two cases the Supreme Court has ruled that, under the Railway Labor Act, unions representing the majority of employees must also represent the minority—meaning Negroes who had been ignored—and in a trial of one of these cases a Negro worker was awarded $1,000 in damages by a Virginia jury.

When the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen last year persuaded the Frisco to sign an agreement depriving Negro train porters of certain brakemen's duties they had also performed, the porter-brakemen obtained an injunction which has been in effect for more than a year.

An interesting bit of history involves these porter-brakemen. Before World War I, they were paid porters' wage scales, but when the government operated the rails during the war, their scales were raised to the brakemen's brackets. When the roads reverted to private operation, the scales dropped back to porters' brackets.

NOTES.—Pay no attention to reports that 'non-Communist affidavits are "pouring into" the National Labor Relations Board; they may begin to "pour in" later, but no major international union of the AFL or the CIO had filed its officers' affidavits before last week. And the NLRB is a quiet if not moribund agency; not much business around the place except for conferences trying to unearth what the Taft-Hartley Act means and how it can be administered. . . . The only industry in which mass firings for union activity are still taking place is textiles, where CIO sources say from 1,500 to 2,000 workers have been discharged, downgraded or blacklisted for joining in the Southern organizing campaign. Even before the Taft-Hartley Act, the NLRB took nine months to process an unfair-labor-practice charge, and in nine months a fired and blacklisted worker can quietly starve.

WILLARD SHELTON

Discrimination Incident In Maritime Unions

THE CIO has a commendable record for using its best efforts to curb discrimination in employment on account of race, creed or nationality. During the war the CIO achieved well in opposing such discrimination in the automobile, aircraft, steel industries and maritime unions particularly.

The maritime union incident that happened in Norfolk recently mars the CIO record. It is unusual to see members of one CIO union discriminate against a member of another CIO union. But things are happening these days that never happened before. Members of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association refused to sail an American freighter with a cargo for Italy because the American Communications Commission (CIO) had assigned a Negro radio-operator to the ship.

There was no question of the operator's qualifications. The objections were based upon other matters, such as serving the operator meals in the MEBA's mess-room. That is an unusual position for any CIO maritime union to take. We are not sure the local to which the ship's engineers belong approved the action. We rather think they did not.

The incident stands, nevertheless, as a blot upon what has for the most part been a good CIO record. It has been announced that upon the ship's return an investigation will take place. Some action should be taken to avoid making this incident a precedent. On unten-

able grounds such denials of work opportunity may turn out to be the closing of the door of opportunity to all Negro radio operators on American ships.

The power to prevent this lies in the hands of the CIO's higher authorities. They can control it. It is a thing created by CIO union members. It is a reflection upon CIO as a whole. To repudiate and to prevent a recurrence of such action on the part of its members is a step which we believe CIO will take.

When the CIO started its southern organization drive its director, MR. BITTNER, publicly announced that the organization would not undertake to change any southern customs. We should regret to find that southern customs are to control the sailing of ships on the high seas, even from southern ports.

Such incidents of racial discrimination add to the confusion of foreign nations to which we proclaim to be carrying the principles of democracy. We shall not succeed in this direction until we clean our own house.

Progress Cited in Some Unions Against Jimcrow

18m Gen. Daily Worker, New York N.Y.

Progress has been made in wiping out discriminatory practices in more than 30 unions, it was claimed yesterday by Henry C. Turner, chairman of the State Commission against discrimination. Turner did not reveal, however, whether any jobs had been won for Negro workers as a result of the Commission's work. Wed. 1-8-47

The Commission has devoted its attention to discrimination in the labor movement, but has avoided action against companies.

Since the beginning of 1946, conferences were held with unions operating under "lily white" constitutions and by-laws. Following the conferences, only the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held out against eliminating discriminatory clauses, Turner said.

Turner warned that this case "may have to be met by recourse to legal resources."

Action by the commission climaxed a long fight by many New York unions against discriminatory clauses in the constitutions of their parent bodies. A notable example was the action of a New York lodge of the AFL Railway Mail Association in defying a "Caucasian" clause in its national constitution.

Basing itself on the New York state constitution, which prohibits discriminatory practices and laws, the lodge took its case to court after admitting Negroes to membership. The court upheld the action and it was sustained by the U.S. Supreme Court last year.

The Supreme Court decision, however, applies only to New York and did not ban the lily-white clause on a national scale.

Certain unions had amended their constitutions and by-laws to remove discriminatory provisions. These include the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers.

Other unions took convention action to make discriminatory provisions inoperative wherever they conflicted with state or federal laws. Among these are the Order of Railway Conductors of America; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Switchmen's Union of North America have declared recommendations would be made to their next conventions. Daily Worker

Frank L. Mulholland, general counsel of the Railway Labor Executives Association, told the commission that 20 affiliated unions composing his organization would comply with the New York state law. Mulholland also said officers of any of these organizations having restrictive clauses would seek remedial convention action. He advised too that such restrictions had already been removed by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. Wed. 1-8-47

Turner stated an investigation of District 15, International Association of Machinists, AFL, had shown restrictive provisions in its ritual limiting membership to white persons were not being enforced in New York state; the district had between 150 and 200 Negro members, and at least two members of the District Council were Negroes.

R. R. Firemen File $500,000 Damage Suits Against Union, Three Roads

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-22-47

Classification Conspiracy Core of Bias; Action Follows Tunstall's Case Victory

WASHINGTON

Four damage suits, each for $125,000, involving equal job rights, were filed last week by firemen in Federal District Courts in Norfolk and Richmond (Va.), and Louisville, against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads.

They follow in the wake of the successful test case of Tom Tunstall, a Norfolk Southern Railway fireman, whom the Federal Court in Norfolk recently restored to his run and awarded damages, after the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that the Brotherhood-carriers' agreement was illegal.

Double Damages Asked

All the defendants ask $25,000 compensatory damages against the railroads and Brotherhood, and punitive damages of $100,000 against the Brotherhood.

They are: David H. Hinton, a fireman of Raleigh, N.C., who filed suit in the Federal District Court at Norfolk against the Brotherhood and Seaboard Air Line Railroad;

Willie Rolax, Manchester (Ga.), and J. W. Gowan, Fitzgerald (Ga.), who filed suit in Federal District Court at Richmond against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Brotherhood; and

Henry Benjamin, a fireman of New Orleans, who filed suit in Federal District Court at Louisville against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Brotherhood. Afro-American

Virginia Suits

The Norfolk and Richmond suits were instituted by Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy of Washington, D.C.; and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond; the Kentucky suit was instituted by Charles W. Anderson Jr., Louisville attorney, and Messrs. Houston and Waddy.

According to Mr. Hinton's complaint, prior to Sept. 30, 1946, he was holding a regular assignment as a locomotive fireman on passenger trains Nos. 192 and 5 between Raleigh and Richmond.

On that date, Diesel-electric locomotives were substituted for steam locomotives, making the assignment more desirable than ever.

He charges that the Brotherhood, in its determination to abolish colored firemen or seriously curtail their seniority rights, maliciously induced the railroad to remove him from his assignment and replace him with a junior white fireman, a member of the Brotherhood. Baltimore, Md

On Job Since 1922

Rolax and McGowan, formerly employed by the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad Co., now the western division of the Atlantic Coast Line, the latter having purchased the line in 1945, claim seniority as follows: Rolax, April 21, 1930, and McGowan, June 7, 1922. Sat. 2-22-47

They charge they were replaced by junior white firemen with less seniority because of a "conspiracy" between the union and the railroad to class them as "unpromotable."

Mr. Benjamin charges that he lost his seniority rights when forced to take a yard job as a result of a contract between the L. and N. Railroad and the union; and that white firemen are classified as "promotable," colored, as "non-promotable."

His run on a passenger train between Ocean Springs (Miss.) and New Orleans, was canceled by the L. & N. "due to an alleged change in operations."

Insists on Bias

Mr. Benjamin asserts that the railroad and the Brotherhood had agreed previously that his job should be turned over to a "promotable" fireman.

He charges further that when he reapplied for his run on the basis of seniority, "the Brotherhood willfully and maliciously insisted that the L. & N. assign the job to a white fireman with less seniority."

Suing on their own behalf, and as representatives of "all other" colored locomotive firemen employed by the railroads named as defendants, the plaintiffs ask the courts for: Sat. 2-22-47

Want Rights Defined

1. A declaratory judgment stating the rights and correlative duties of the parties concerned.

2. Disclosure by the Brotherhood and railroads of all agreements pending or negotiated, and all actions taken by the Brotherhood as representative of the firemen which in any manner curtail the job assignments or seniority or employment rights of the plaintiffs and fellow workers.

Permanent Injunction

3. A permanent injunction against each and all the defendants, and those acting in concert with them, from asserting any claims or recognizing the Southeastern Carriers Conference agreement which discriminates against firemen on grounds of race or color.

4. A permanent injunction against the Brotherhood, its officers, agents, subordinate lodges, their officers, agents or members perpetually enjoining them from acting as representatives of the firemen so long as they refuse to represent colored firemen in good faith. Sat. 2-22-47

5. Restoration of their seniority rights, with the prerogative of exercising same in accordance with the schedule governing rates of pay, rules and working conditions of firemen on the railroads, as said schedule may exist at the time of the exercise of those seniority rights.

Open Letter to the AFL and CIO Conventions

Fellow Unionists: What About The Status of Negro Workers?

Brothers:

This is a time for straight talking and forthright action.

Your discrimination is showing, and at such times as these, that's dangerous.

Your Negro membership is disgruntled. And the National Association of Manufacturers is rushing to take advantage of an opportunity to "correct" the error. I need not tell you that NAM's "correction" amounts to smashing the trade union movement.

Now it may seem ungrateful on the part of the Negro workers to complain of discrimination against the organizations acting as their collective bargaining agents, but have you noticed the lines of unemployed gathering in the Negro ghettoes since V-J Day?

And have you noticed the conspicuous absence of Negroes on the policy-making bodies of most international unions, AFL and CIO?

During the past ten years the Negro workers and the Negro people as a whole have expressed their unity with the American labor movement. The coalition of voters which sent the late FDR to the White House for four successive terms always included the Negro people. It was the labor movement—the CIO especially—which aroused and inspired the Negro politically during those years of New Deal progressivism.

Now the resurgent Republicans and NAM whom they serve gleefully greet the breakup of this once powerful political coalition. They would seek its utter dissolution. Whacking with all their might against the trade unions, using the Taft-Hartley Act, they are cunningly wooing the Negro people. In this they are taking advantage of labor's shortcomings and the Negro workers' grievances.

Well let us look at what the employer class has in the way of policy-grinders in their anti-union drive among the Negro people:

● There are still five AFL international unions which exclude Negroes outright.

● Another seven accept members into segregated locals without membership rights.

● An additional group, including carpenters and painters' locals, exercise varying degrees of Negro exclusion. Among these unions are the Airplane pilots, switchmen's, railway and steamship clerks, railway carmen, machinists and boilermakers, to mention a partial list.

ABNER W. BERRY

Isn't it conceivable that a Negro worker, unemployed because he cannot obtain union membership, might be indifferent to the fate of trade unions?

Dear brothers of the trade union movement, the chips are down for organized labor in its bid to defeat by repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. But has it ever occurred to you that it is well nigh impossible to get a man to fight for strengthening an organization which denies him the elementary right to a job? Why persist in giving ammo to NAM?

NOW BEFORE the brothers of the CIO get that self-righteous feeling it should be noted that there is much grumbling among Negro workers on their side of the fence, too. It is true that the status of Negro workers is relatively higher in the CIO. But it is also true that since the first days of the organizing drive in the steel industry and automobile plants—when the blood of Negro and white workers commingled on the streets and in the vacant lots of factory towns—the Negro worker has gone back to his standard "place".

Observe the absence of Negroes from the standard crafts in the steel mills, while he is more than welcome in general labor and the yard. And how many Negroes are tool and die workers in the automobile factories? Why are there so many Negro foundry workers, sweepers and oilers, and so few machine operators?

Visit the plants of General Electric and the electrical division of General Motors. Why are they practically all-white in personnel?

And the textile mills? And the banks?

This lily-white hiring policy is feeding the unemployment lines in the Negro ghetto, storing resentment within the Negro people. NAM, through Negro stooges, is busily trying to channel this resentment against labor. What will labor do about it?

AND ONE FINAL WORD. How does the Negro brother fare and share in union leadership? (There's plenty of grumbling on this point, too.)

Of the 15,000,000 organized workers in both the CIO and AFL, about one million are Negroes. But there are only 17 Negro national officers among these, six in the AFL and 11 in the CIO.

In the AFL, Negro workers—except in all-Negro unions like the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—have yet to win citizenship, let alone attain posts of leadership. The story is different in CIO unions. The Negro brother has citizenship in the CIO, but he is generally excluded from leadership in international unions. Smaller unions are the exceptions.

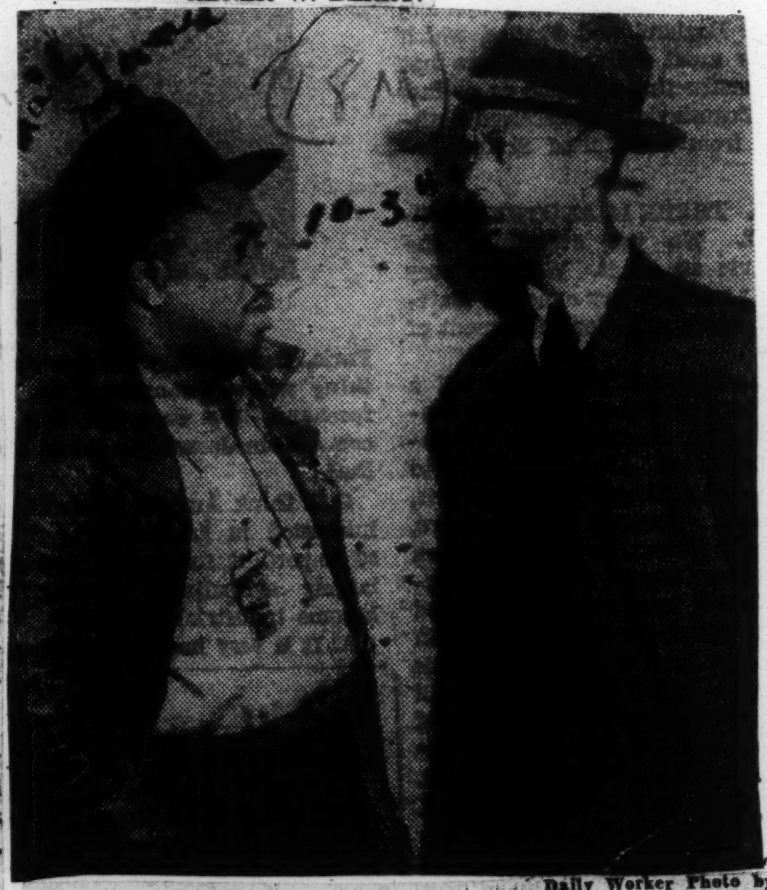
The biggest sinners in this regard are the CIO Big Three—UAW, Steelworkers and United Electrical Workers. None of these have Negro members in the leadership of their international. And the Packinghouse Workers Union, a smaller international has only one Negro international officer, although one-half of its membership is Negro.

Now how do you think the Negro union brother feels? And how do the Negro people feel viewing this state of affairs from their ghettos?

Here is a development which should challenge the present leadership of the CIO. The answer is clear. The refusal to give it can be detrimental to labor for a long time to come.

With fraternal greetings,

ABNER W. BERRY.



Daily Worker Photo by Pete

TWO SEAMEN, who were slugged and imprisoned by Truman Doctrine police in Greece are talking things over outside the National Maritime Union convention hall. Thomas Groves, convention delegate, left, and his shipmate, Mordacia Love, two New Yorkers, were jailed 18 days in the Port of Piraeus, after the slugging.

The World of Labor

Jimcrow Due for a Blow-Off on Rail Lines

By George Morris Daily Worker

KEEP YOUR EYE on a lot of small organizations of Negro railroaders scattered throughout the South. Those groups, and some of them have as many as a thousand members, were formed of necessity. The Big Five Railroad Brotherhoods and such unions of shopmen as the machinists, boilermakers, and clerks, either don't admit Negroes or segregate them.

Squeezed by Negro-hating employers on one side and lilly-white-minded union officials on the other, the Negro railroader is forced to organize to safeguard his elementary right to earn a living.

So they formed unions like the Colored Trainmen of America in Kingsville, Tex.; International Association of Railroad Employes, Memphis; Association of Train Porters, Brakemen and Switchmen of Richmond; Association of Brakemen and Porters of St. Louis; Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen of Roanoke, Va.; Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, Savannah. There are dozens of others, some too small to have an office or a letterhead.

Tues.

THE FULL FURY of Jimcrow as an economic weapon hit the Negro railroaders in the South in 1941 when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen entered into an agreement with 21 Southern lines limiting Negro firemen to no more than 50 percent of the jobs, barring Negroes from other classifications and virtually eliminating them from "promotable" categories.

Back of this is technical advancement, too. When only steam locomotives were in operation, the dirty job of shoveling coal and enduring the hardships of an engineman, was unwanted among whites. When Diesel engines came in and the job became cleaner, the supremacy-minded leaders of Robertson's union conceived the idea of pushing the Negroes out of the field.

10-28-47

As a result of the 1941 agreement thousands of Negroes were squeezed out. One hears of cases where Negroes of 20 and 30 years seniority were taken off and replaced by young whites of a year or so employment, when it became necessary to achieve the 50 percent limit.

Dozens of other squeeze-out practices have been invoked, such as classifying most jobs as "promotable" and therefore beyond a Negro's reach. The all-white Railway Adjustment Board, operating under the Railway Labor Act, was always stacked against the Negroes and ruled against them.

FINALLY TOM TUNSTALL, who belongs to the Colored Railway Trainmen of Roanoke, kicked off a passenger fireman, took his case to the courts and fought it through all stages.

The Supreme Court, in upholding Tunstall, held that he had a **property right in his job,** that this right is violated by exclusion from Robertson's Brotherhood and no say in negotiations. The contract, therefore, was ruled in effect illegal. With his property right established, Tunstall, took his case once more along the tedious legal path and sued the Brotherhood for damages, for restoration of his old job and the privileges that go with it. He won these plus a thousand-dollar damage award in the Federal district court of Virginia and last week that court was upheld in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Thousands of Negro railroad workers, in Tunstall's boat, are now eligible to file suits. Many years of struggle against white supremacy in the railroad unions appear to have brought at least some legal success. Some have already filed suits.

David Robertson is left with only one more roll of the legal dice—the Supreme Court. In the light of the previous ruling it would appear that the high court wouldn't even consider the appeal.

Tues.

JIMCROW IN LABOR RANKS has received a great deal of knocking around in recent years. In California a State Supreme Court forced the boilermakers to abandon completely a ban upon Negroes. The New York Railway Mail Association defied national leaders, took in Negroes, and even made them officers. The national leaders of the union fought for their Hitler-like constitution in court and were turned down in Supreme Court. The Carmen's union received a similar black eye in a Kansas Court.

But the reactionaries, entrenched in the Brotherhoods, Machinists and similar unions, aren't so ready to bow to court decisions they don't like. They are powerful and resourceful. They have two tricks ready for every one they must abandon. A court victory only helps the fight against them.

Fundamentally, the interest of the Negro railroader emerges with the fight of all in those unions who want to modernize and democratize the railroad organizations.

Unfortunately, the many Negro groups throughout the South are scattered, and each is on its own. **It seems to me that if they united, or at least coordinated their effort, they would have more strength behind their effort and many white friends in the affected unions would be more impressed by the fight they are waging.**

No Third Party

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have concluded their annual conventions and both have decided upon vigorous political action despite the clear wording of the Taft-Hartley Act providing penalties for union activities in politics.

Sat. 10-25-47

These two vast aggregations, significantly say nothing about setting up a third party or supporting one, but are apparently committed to the old Sam Gomphers policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

It may that the difficulty of establishing a third party which will be a real challenge is too great, and requires close and careful attention which no labor group can now afford to give.

Henry Wallace's threat of starting a third party should be taken with several grains of salt. It only has nuisance value.

Indeed, Mr. Wallace is likely to be found in the Democratic fold again when 1948 comes around.

"Rewarding friends and punishing enemies" is only effective up to a point, because the best "friends" in the world cannot be kept in line without an organization, so after they have won and obtained their seats in Congress we always find them following the party caucus.

The CIO learned this the hard way after spending vast sums to help to power men who later voted against them, but the lesson did not seem to "take."

10-25-47

Between the two great labor aggregations they control nearly fifteen million members economically, but not politically. If their members were sufficiently disciplined they could capture the Democratic party as they almost did under the New Deal, but that seems to be remote.

In England labor made no significant political headway until it established its own political party, and today after more than a half century of trying it governs the country.

This is the hard way, but also the only way, as labor must eventually find out in the United States.

Rival Unions Claim Wins

Defender 18m

Chicago, Ill.

Porters Of One Area Say CIO, Others AFL

Sat. 11-22-47

The AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the CIO United Transport Service Employees each claimed victories over the other in different sections of the country last week on the basis of National Mediation board elections.

The Brotherhood victory was chalked up with the Texas-New Orleans train porters by a vote of 66 to 16. The UTSE won bargaining rights for train porters on the Louisville and Nashville road 65 to 35.

T. D. McNeal, international field organizer for the AFL union was credited with setting up his organization's triumph. Credit for the CIO win was given Earl W. Davis, UTSE vice president and a member of the CIO Southern Organizing drive. It was announced at Alexandria, Va.

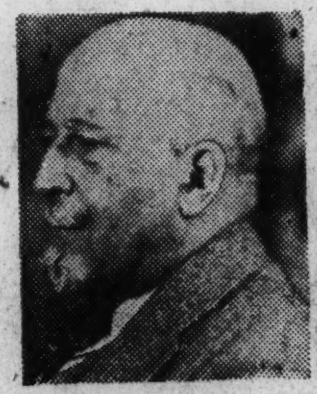
The rival unions will face a showdown in another collective bargaining election ordered by the Mediation Board among train porters of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

W. E. B. DuBois

Union Labor

18m gen.

THE LONG FIGHT of the Negro to enter the ranks of Union Labor is not finished, but is well begun. At first the Negroes had to be persuaded that they had any interest in union labor. They had forgotten the path that began with Crispus Attucks, who may have represented organized labor of his time, in his fight against the British. But after his time there came the long way in which the Negro as a slave had no part in organized work.



Artisans were organized not only without friendly cooperation with blacks, but usually in opposition to them because they represented slavery. After the Civil War, organized labor began to recognize that the Negro worker ought to be called in or he would become a competitor, replacing and under-cutting the wages of the whites.

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Efforts to this end were made until after Reconstruction, and then, although the Knights of Labor largely excluded them, until finally the rule for successful union labor was the exclusion of the Negro worker. This was first attacked on a large scale by the organization of the CIO. Since then, gradually the Negro has been integrated. But the best statement of his present status in labor is summed up by Abner W. Berry, in the Daily Worker.

Sat 11-22-47

The Last Ten Years

DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS Negro workers have very generally expressed their sympathy with the American Labor movement; nevertheless, there are still five American Federation of Labor International Unions which exclude Negroes; seven other unions accept members, but only in segregated locals without membership rights. Other groups like the carpenters and painters, airplane pilots, the switch-

men's union, the railway carmen, and boilermakers, exclude Negroes in various ways.

"The status of the American Negro worker in the CIO is higher than it is in the AFL. Nevertheless, even in the CIO he is welcome as a general laborer and yardman, but very few have been accepted as tool and die workers in the automobile factories, or as machine operators in foundries. The electrical divisions of General Electric and General Motors are practically all white, and this is true of the textile mills. "Of the 15,000,000 organized workers in the CIO and AFL, about 1,000,000 are Negroes but

there are only 17 National officers—6 in the AFL and 11 in the CIO. In the Packing House Workers Union, with half of its membership Negro, there is only one Negro who is an international officer. There is none in the Automobile Workers nor the Electrical Workers Unions despite the large Negro membership."

This means, of course, that while great progress has been made in the labor movement, there is still wide discrimination on the part of white laborers and their leaders to exclude Negroes from the movement; which is to say the least, a suicidal policy.

The Firemen Sat. 11-22-47

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT along this line is the long fight of the Negro firemen in the South to retain their status in the Union. Gradually by white union effort and collusion of the railroads, these workers have been pushed out of employment and even attacked by assassins. But they obtained not long ago a decision of the courts which recognized their right to employment and to defense by the white labor union which had become their representative for bargaining, and had tried to bargain them out of employment. A suit is now pending to settle this difficulty. On the whole, the advance of the Negro in the labor movement, which means advance in democracy, is slowly but surely making desirable progress, but white labo. does not yet fully realize that democracy cannot stop at lines of race, sex, or creed.

NEW UAW SECRETARY-TREASURER — Emil Mazey, who defeated George F. Addes for the post of Secretary Treasurer of the UAW-CIO, is shown with a group of rooters at the Atlantic City convention. They are, left to right: Morris Hood, Lillian Hatcher, Emil Mazey, William Lattimore, James Watts and William Oliver, all of Detroit.

18m 1947 General

Negro Unionists Tell Truman: Get Racists

(18m) Jan. Daily Worker

New York, N.Y. Mon. 3-24-47

By John Hudson Jones

Over 300 persons at the East Coast Conference of Negro Trade Unionists and their supporters yesterday denounced President Truman's "employe loyalty" executive order. The delegates from 35 CIO, AFL and independent unions of nine states and 20 cities wired Truman to issue an order "establishing fair employment practices in all federal agencies. . . ."

They demanded that he "go after the real enemies—the racists in and out of Congress."

Called by the Greater New York Labor Council of the National Negro Congress, the meeting at 13 Astor Pl. began at 10 a.m. It was addressed by Charles A. Collins, vice-president of AFL Hotel Club Employees Local 6. Citing the history of Negroes in the labor movement, Collins said that the time was ripe for a "great organizing drive among the Negro people to defend their and labor's rights in general."

Chaired by Revels Cayton, NNC executive secretary, plans were set in action for "the fullest mobilization of Negro trade union members in the struggle for jobs, democracy and peace.'

Resolutions and proposals were passed on jobs and economic security, anti-labor legislation, foreign policy, political action, civil rights for minority parties, Negro trade union delegation to Europe and May Day.

Important resolutions called for a united labor movement based on a policy of equality without regard for race, color, creed, nationality or sex, full participation of Negro labor in the trade unions, open hearings on discrimination in employment and upgrading on an industry basis, to be conducted by unions in cooperation with community groups.

The findings of these hearings will be presented to the United Nations and further used as a basis of concrete action by union anti-discrimination committees.

Daily Worker

A delegation of Negro trade unionists and other pro-labor representatives was planned to visit Washington to lobby for the defeat of anti-labor legislation.

Mon. 3-24-47

The present foreign policy of the United States, the conference noted, is set forth by Truman and Vandenberg "strives to turn the entire world into one huge Mississippi plantation under the domination of Standard Oil and contains the seeds of destruction for labor, the Negro people and our entire country."

New York, N.Y.

A resolution on political action proposed to "mobilize the Negro people to build a new political party. . . ." A continuations committee will call a national conference in the South this fall to devise ways and means of mobilizing 1,000,000 Negro unionists for effective participation in the 1948 elections.

The delegates went on record against the "outlawing of the Communist Party as a violation of fundamental civil rights and also because it is a forerunner of legislation to outlaw the trade unions."

They voted to place the petition of the National Negro Congress before the World Federation of Trade Unions for consideration and action, to send a delegation of Negro unionists to present the facts of American Negro oppression to the nations of Europe and endorsed the activities of the May Day Committee.

3-24-47

Speakers from the floor included Ed Strong, NNC organizational secretary, Robert Haines, vice president UE-CIO Local 475, Larry Washington, Furriers Joint Board, Thomas Richardson, United Public Workers vice president, and Daisy George, Hotel Club Local 6

Cayton announced a similar San Francisco conference in late March. It is one of several in key cities to plan a national organization of Negro trade unionists and their allies.

The Conference was climaxed by a "death blow to Jimcrow" rally of 1500 at the Golden Gate ballroom. Speakers represented many trade unions, churches, civic and labor organizations.

Other speakers were James Egbert Allen, State President of NCAA; Councilman Michael J. Quill and Benjamin J. Davis and Rev. Ben Richardson.

750,000 Negro Unionists

C.I.O.

Washington, D.C.

There are 750,000 organized Negro workers in the U. S., the majority of them in CIO unions, according to the new 1946-47 edition of the Negro Handbook edited by Florence Murray and published by Current Books, Inc., 23 West 47 St., New York City.

The two CIO unions with the largest number of Negro members are the Auto Workers with 100,000, and the Steelworkers with 85,000.

C.I.O.

Negroes outnumber whites in 180 counties, Georgia leading with 46.

Mon. 3-24-47

VIEWS ON LABOR NEWS

NEGROES FEEL THE THREAT

By George Morris

"STOP THE LYNCHING of labor!" is the slogan of an eastern seaboard conference of Negro trade unionists set for March 23 by the labor council of the National Negro Congress.

Daily Worker

The slogan describes the situation exactly as it is. It is a lynching party. But the conference call points out that the victims now are both Negro and white threatened by "the same lynch rope, wielded by the same mob." And it expresses further alarm that the reactionary drive against labor also aims to "reenslave the Negro people."

New York

That's putting a lot of truth in few words. But how widespread is the realization of this truth.

Fri. 3-21-47

To my mind the greatest development to affect the advancement of the Negro people since the Civil War was the rise of the CIO and the consequent expansion of unionism. It meant the first real opening of trade union gates, without serious restrictions, to the almost entirely unorganized Negro workers.

•

OVERNIGHT HUNDREDS of thousands of Negroes streamed into organizations. The bond of unity between white and Negro workers was greatly strengthened, **because it was established on the strongest possible basis—living standards, job security.** The bond between the Negro people generally and whites became strengthened, **because it was based on something much stronger than an occasional interracial conferences or association between only a few progressive white and Negro leaders.**

A new, powerful force arose in the Negro communities, the influence of thousands of Negro unionists, men and women who have gone through struggle jointly with white workers and who learned that struggle brings

With the very process of unionization of large numbers of Negroes, the fight for Negro rights in all spheres broadened. The economic level of many was raised. Large numbers, despite continued difficulties rose to skilled crafts. And there is a sense of greater job security because of union protection. Also a greater sense of independence and freedom that comes with the feeling of great strength.

A new type of leader appeared—the Negro trade union leader. A decade ago there were only a handful. Today they count in the many hundreds and in a considerable number of cases they have top union positions. **They are the most powerful voices of the Negro people and their most effective link with the white people generally.**

•

THIS TREND is seriously threatened now. The chain of anti-labor bills are not marked "anti-Negro." But the inevitable effect of many of them would be to direct a double blow against the Negro. Unemployment hits everybody, too. But we know that under capitalism and its methods of playing on division, the Negro is first to be laid off and last to be rehired.

Weakening of the fibres that keep a union together is the main objective of anti-labor legislation. Employers must succeed in that first if they are to be able to play worker against worker in a shop. A corporation's most cherished hope is for a free hand to trade with one group of workers at the expense of another and eventually destroy the union. That is why unionism and the application of the same yardstick to all workers, is so distasteful to the union-buster.

Fri.

Conditions are far from ideal in many union shops. In many cases, notably in the AFL's sphere, we have even unionized Jimcrow. But the important point is that in the recent decade the trend was in a progressive direction. If the "lynchers" in Congress succeed in restoring the divide-and-rule condition of the old open shop days, the Negro unionist will be among the first to suffer. **The trend will be back to the days when union protection if any went mainly for a skilled aristocracy.**

3-21-47

So there is a good special reason for the kind of conference the National Negro Congress is holding here next Sunday—a good reason to arouse the entire Negro community on the threatening danger.

AFL Statement

FOLLOWING is the AFL proposal placed before the CIO-AFL unity meeting, but not adopted:

Mine Workers of America, i. e. come in as they are now organized with their full membership.

2. That this joinder be complete and effective as of the date of the October Constitutional Convention of the AFL with full privileged participation by the delegates from the new existing CIO national unions.

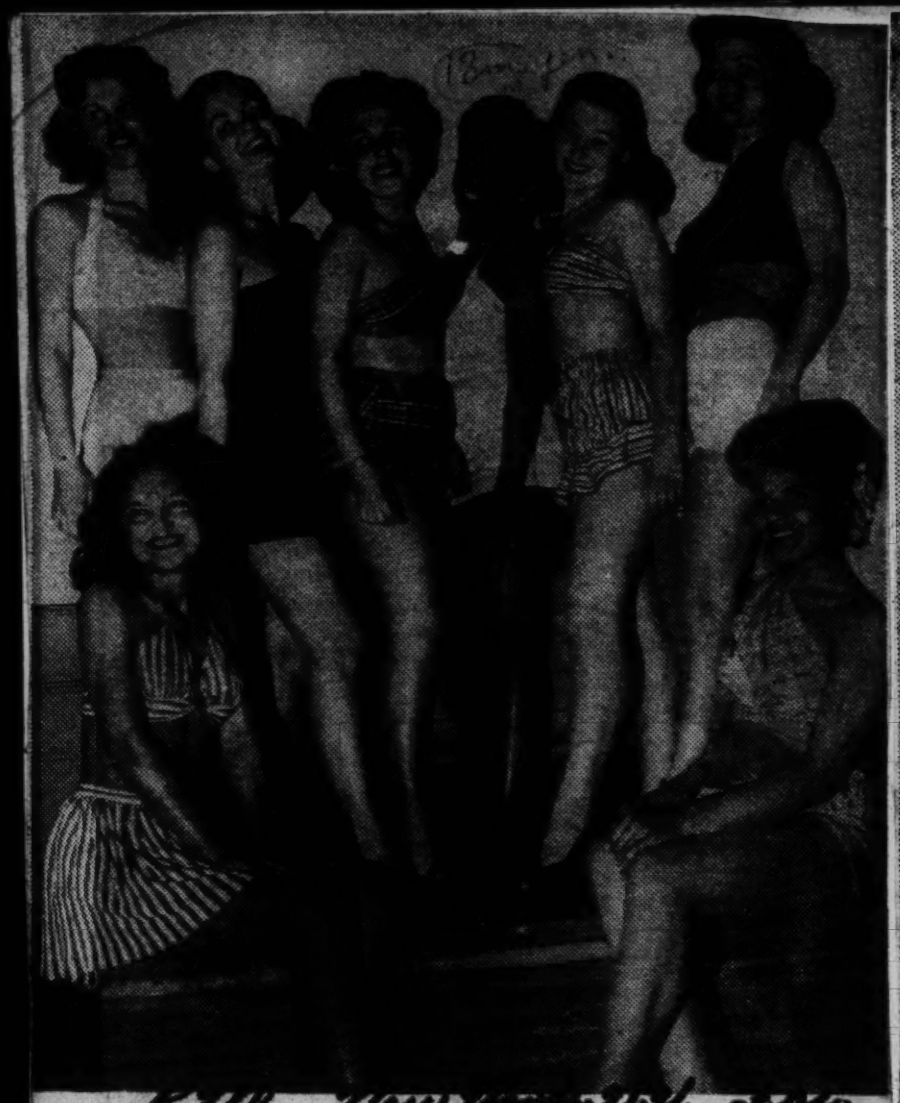
3. That this committee of ten retain its functioning status ad interim, for the purpose of:

(a) Implementing this policy by adjustment of details and making recommendations on all matters of recurring importance.

(b) To pool the influence and resources of both organizations in the most effective manner for the purpose of fighting the enactment of pending legislation, designed

It is proposed:

1. That the national unions of the CIO affiliate with the AFL on the same basis as the United



Union Pin-Up One of these smiling working girls hopes to be crowned "Miss Trade Union Pin-Up of 1947," at the Artists League of America Spring ball tomorrow at Webster Hall. Competing against 50 contestants, representing unions throughout New York City, they're (left to right, standing) Katherine McIntosh, Irene Weinstein, Naomi Rosenfeld, Connie Carter, Eleanor Torgow, Elsa Thornquist. Seated: Mabel Richard (left) and Audrey Benser.

PRETTY AS MAY: The winners of the 1947 Trade Union Pinup Contest are looking over Union Square, which will be the focal point of the May Day Parade. These two girls will be among the marchers. They are Pat Randall, 21, member of Local 20, United Office and Professional Workers, and Connie Carter, 22, a radio inspector when she's working. Connie belongs to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

—Daily Worker Photo by Art

Official CIO Position

FOLLOWING is the CIO proposal placed before the CIO-AFL unity meeting, but not adopted:

Recognizing the profound dangers facing organized labor, we, as representatives of the AFL and the CIO, have met to consider effective measures for joint action looking towards organic unity.

The future welfare of all Americans is being threatened by those who seek to destroy the right of free association of American labor. Our enemies are united. They seek through the enactment of anti-labor legislation, in Congress and in the state Legislatures, to eliminate the gains which workers have achieved over many years through union organizations.

The Taft-Hartley anti-labor program threatens our country with another depression. If enacted it will pave the way to a national economic disaster, exceeding that of 1929-32. And if our economy falls from the great heights reached by our all-out efforts in World War II into the pit of economic disorder, the American way of life is at stake.

WE HAVE come together to consider organic unity within the American labor movement. We believe that by such discussions within the ranks of labor we can make our contribution towards national unity. We propose to move towards organic unity by joint action.

1. As a first step towards organic unity we have agreed, for the defense of our membership against vicious legislation to destroy labor's rights,

(a) to establish a national joint emergency legislative committee to give direction and coordination to an over-all legislative fight against anti-labor legislation;

(b) we propose to establish similar state-wide and community-wide committees:

(c) to effectively launch this program Presidents Green and Murray agree upon a joint nation-wide radio program;

(d) we have also agreed upon the following joint committee to call on President Truman, and upon the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties regarding bills directed at labor;

While we are jointly fighting against the forces of reaction in the legislative field we propose to proceed with further explorations of organic unity between our great labor bodies.

2. As a second step towards creating the basis for organic unity, we propose that an agreement be perfected between AFL and CIO to eliminate jurisdictional disputes and to cover the following:

(a) There shall be no raiding by either organization of a plant organized by the other organization and where either negotiations are under way or plant organized by the other a contract is outstanding.

(b) Neither organization is to issue a charter to any group of employes who had been members of or had been covered by a contract held by another organization.

(c) Where two rival unions are conducting organizational campaigns, but neither has had a previous contract, the collective bargaining representative shall be designated through an election to be held by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, which decision shall be final.

(d) There shall be no boycott of or interference with the use of goods manufactured at plants organized by another labor union.

(e) Any jurisdictional dispute shall first be submitted for disposition to the international unions involved and, in the event of a failure to agree, the matter shall be submitted to an arbitrator mutually agreed upon who shall be guided by the foregoing rules and whose decision shall be final and binding.

3. As a third step the AFL and CIO agree to accept the following democratic trade union principles as the basis for further discussion of organice unity:

(a) Any new organizational structure shall give full and complete recognition to the principle of industrial organization.

(b) The autonomous rights of the existing international unions shall be full respected within the framework of the principles of the new national organization.

(c) The new organization shall provide for the creation of effective labor political action machinery for advancing the legislative objects of organized labor, between elections and at election time. We regard the exercise of the rights of citizenship as a cornerstone of democratic trade unionism.

4. As a fourth step, parallel with defense of labor's rights, but in the efforts outlined above, we propose further that committees of AFL and CIO unions operating

It is our firm belief that labor's political leaders will give heed to the wishes of all Americans, Congress will turn its attention to a program for preserving productive prosperity and strengthening American freedom. Political freedom and economic opportunity for all should be our goal.

If America is to maintain its position as the world's leading democracy, Congress must repudiate the Taft-Hartley program which threatens to enslave the working men and women of America. By rejecting such a dangerous experiment with totalitarian controls, Congress can clear the decks for a new unity in America, to equal and exceed our wartime achievements by expanding production in a peaceful world.

Seamen Rap Un-Americans

Daily Worker New York:
Editor, Daily Worker: 18m

At a crew meeting of 65 NMU members at sea April 4 the following resolution was discussed fully and passed unanimously with no abstentions:

Whereas in the maritime industry we are facing long periods of unemployment and a lower standard of living due to higher prices;

Whereas we are faced with a congressional attack on the labor unions which are our only protection; New York NY

Whereas at this time when all peoples are worried about inflation and hoping for peace and prosperity, Congress has launched a red-baiting, anti-progressive campaign:

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the crew of the S.S. Santa Isabel, condemn the present hysterical campaign against the Communist Party as an attempt to hide the real attack against all labor and progressives;

Be it further resolved that we urge the Un-American Committee to investigate the real un-Americans—the men and the corporations which plot against the welfare of the whole people: the shipowners who transfer their ships to foreign flags to avoid U. S. taxes and union wages; the Dairy Trust which artificially raises the price of milk, taking it out of the mouths of children; the auto manufacturers, who deliberately do not produce enough cars for America but produce cars for foreign sale; the Big Four meat packers who rig the price of meat, taking it off the American family's table; the Ku Klux Klan and the lynchers of North and South who have intimidated or killed Negroes and other minority persons; the corporations that, in their mad search for profit, disregard the future of our country and people. 4-11-47

ARDEN PERIN,
Ship's Chairman.

Knell Rings for Poll-Tax, Jimcrow As Unionism Comes to Port Arthur

18m NMU The Worker NY

By James J. Green 10-5-47 PORT, ARTHUR, Texas

PORT ARTHUR, Texas.—The powerfully built Negro longshoremen said to me with pride, as we sat around a table in his union headquarters in Port Arthur, "In our local, to hold your union book, you've got to have your polltax paid!" That is the spirit among the tens of thousands of Negro and white oil workers, longshoremen and seamen, who make up the bulk of the population of busy Port Arthur, whose busy docks front the Sabine-Neches Channel leading into the Gulf of Mexico. It was this spirit in the industrial cities of Jefferson County that routed Martin Dies. It is this spirit which has given this area progressive representation in Congress and in the Texas legislature.

★

ROUGHLY ONE THIRD of the 60,000 population of Port Arthur are Negro people. The Negro workers are still forced into Jimcrow locals in the Longshoremen's Union, and the Oil Workers Union of the CIO. Only in the National Maritime Union Local of the CIO is there full equality of membership, and this organization plays a leading and active role in fighting discrimination throughout the community.

The fighting spirit of the Negro longshoremen has helped to establish equal pay for equal work on the docks, where well over half the workers are Negroes. In the refineries of the big Texas, Gulf and Atlantic companies, however, there is still discrimination in pay, in upgrading, and in various other ways.

The oil companies deliberately maintain this discrimination, as well as other forms of Jimcrow such as separate drinking fountains. The very powerful Oil Workers Union, with its local Jimcrow setup, has been insufficiently active in breaking this down.

One oil worker told me of the ridiculous extremes to which the companies would go. At one time, before drinking fountains were put in, there was a big water barrel in the refinery, with "White" marked on one side and "Colored" in the other!

★

DESPITE WEAKNESSES in the labor movement, however, the growth of the trade unions has had a great effect in changing the atmosphere of Port Arthur in recent years. During the 1936 and 1939 maritime strikes, under the regime of the notorious Police Chief Baker, the beating, torturing and murder of workers was common practice. Although this situation has been greatly changed, there are still too many hangovers. The local police are still much too quick about seizing and jailing seamen. There are still cases of workers, Negro and white, being beaten up by the police.

Recently the National Maritime Union had occasion to protest the brutality of "Dynamite" Edwin Tyler, local Negro policeman, who had been guilty of the same kind of action towards a Negro he arrested. The NMU issued a leaflet pointing out that it took the unity of Negro and white to get Negro policemen in Port Arthur, to begin with.

10-5-47

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION is also working on breaking down police-enforced Jimcrow in taxis. The NMU is trying to get all taxi drivers, white and Negro, to agree to haul seamen, regardless of color. Then the Police Department, which heretofore prevented this, though there is no law against it, will be asked to cooperate.

Perhaps the most significant thing in Port Arthur today is that the unity of labor which de-

veloped in the fight against the Taft-Hartley Bill, is being carried over into continued united political action. Plans are under way for a great "pay your polltax" campaign to be carried on under united labor auspices, collaborating with many local civic associations.

10-5-47 NMU

NMU Delegate Tells How Greek Cops Assaulted Him

By Art Shields

"The Truman Doctrine knocked hell out of me," said Thomas Groves, delegate to the National Maritime Union convention, who was slugged and jailed by the Greek fascist police. Grove and two Negro shipmates were beaten with rifle butts in the Port of Piraeus, and thrown into prison on false charges for 18 days.

"The American consul wouldn't see us or help us," said Groves. "And the Greek prosecutor kept calling us n——rs in court."

The case has aroused much anger among convention delegates. . . . Some of the delegates, in fact, took part in protest demonstrations in front of the Greek consulate in New York after Secretary Ferdinand Smith reported the case.

"Those Greek Royalist police hate Negroes," said Groves. "They jumped us the night of July 27 as we were returning to our ship—the S.S. Marine Carp—after an evening ashore.

"The cops, wearing British Navy uniforms, jumped into a skiff that was just leaving the dock. A rifle butt felled me. Mordacia Love, who works with me in the stewards department, and Marida Valentino, a British Honduran, were knocked down at the same time."

ATTACK UNPROVOKED

The attack was entirely unprovoked, said Groves and Love, to whom I later talked.

The American seamen made no resistance. The cops charged the men with taking part in a minor altercation in a cafe. This was later disputed by other police.

"We hadn't a chance to defend ourselves at first," said Groves. "Seventeen or 18 Greek seamen and longshoremen tried to testify for us, but they weren't admitted by the court."

POLICE STARVED THEM

The seamen themselves didn't get into court for two weeks. They slept 14 nights on the concrete floor of the prison bullpen, with Greek guerillas and other anti-fascists, while their skipper pulled wires against them.

Groves has a suit against the skipper, Captain Harold Snow.

"I have evidence that the captain encouraged the Greek police to keep us locked up," the seamen continued. "He wanted the ship's delegate—that was myself—off the ship."

"We heard he promised the Greek police that no Negro seaman would ever come back to Piraeus on the Marine Carp."

The police starved them in jail, went on the NMU delegate.

"Not a mouthful of Truman relief food or anything else reached us for three days. Then our shipmates sent us money and we bought something to eat."

IN JAIL 18 DAYS

Officers and men—almost every man on the ship except Capt. Snow—kicked into the fund to feed the three Negroes.

Groves said he has seldom heard worse abuse of the Negro people than they got in the Royalist court.

An interpreter, who seemed to be decent, kept giving the three men the score as the prosecutor kept slurring the men's race.

A Greek lawyer, whom they hired, told them that "an American representative," had prejudiced the judge against the prisoners.

They were sentenced to four months imprisonment, but finally got out—spending 18 days in prison—after paying a fine.

"The seamen's protests helped saved us," said Groves. "CIO and AFL crews in the harbor were holding protest meetings on our case."

The three Negroes visited Athens and talked to many rank and file Greeks.

"Many speak English," said Groves, "and they speak things President Truman wouldn't like. The Greek working people are bitter against American intervention.

"The King's fascist government wouldn't last a day if the Americans and the British stopped interfering.

"And American seamen would be a lot safer in Greece if the democratic people there had a chance to govern themselves.

New York

FEP Victory

30 Unions In N.Y. End Race Bans

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 1-11-47

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Efforts of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination to wipe out "No Negroes Allowed" practices of the more than thirty labor organizations operating in New York have met with success, according to an end-of-the-year report released by Henry C. Turner, commission chairman.

The report disclosed that, with one exception, unions have agreed to outlaw bans against Negroes seeking to become members. The one exception is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The commission came into being last January, following passage by the Legislature of a bill known as "the law against discrimination." The bill made unlawful employment practices of labor organizations to exclude or expel anyone from membership because of race, creed, color or national origin. Under its provisions, the commission is empowered to bring contempt proceedings against any offending union. Sat. 1-11-47

CONFERENCES PAVE WAY

First steps taken consisted of conferences with union representatives to work out effective means of eliminating existing violations of the law. Unions generally known to be operating under constitutions and by-laws containing clauses limiting membership to whites have either amended their constitutions to remove Negro membership bans, or have made such provisions inoperative wherever they conflict with State or Federal laws.

Unions, like the Airline Pilots Association, Comercial Telegraphers Union of North America, Wire Weavers Protective Association, and Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America, officially advised the commission that they have no laws limiting membership on racial grounds.

According to Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio, general counsel of the Railway Labor Executives Association, four out of twenty affiliated unions of his group maintain no restrictive provisions in their constitutions.

BROTHERHOOD ADAMANT

In addition, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes has undertaken an educational program, particularly throughout Southern States, to gain support for convention action on the removal of discriminatory practices. Sat. 1-11-47

Speaking of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the one union which has not seen fit to join the ranks of these unions in abolishing racial bans, Commissioner Turner said: "The situation created by the attitude of this union, which has not as yet given the commission assurance of its compliance with the law, may have to be met by recourse to legal resources provided by law."

18m 1947

Railway Mail Association

NEW YORKER MADE OFFICER IN LILY-WHITE MAIL UNION

NEW YORK — The local branch of the Railway Mail Association last week installed Emory L. Russell, colored, as corresponding secretary, climaxing a long fight against racial discrimination forbidden by State laws. The RMA's national charter permits only whites as members. 11-3-47

SOUTH UNION DRIVE OPENS LABOR FEUD

New York, N.Y. Times 2-13-47

AFL and CIO Campaigns Seen Pitting Kin Against Kin, While Laborers Oppose Farmers

18m South Thurs. 2-13-47

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12 — A labor feud with sanguinary potentialities has developed in the deep South, as a result of the ten-month-old organizing campaign rivalry between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization.

In a region noted for its volatile support of issues, the conflict between the two major unions under the impact of organizing oratory and literature attending the high-powered drive for membership has largely pitted kin against kin, city against town and industrial laborers against farmers and mountain folk.

In the vast delta country where gradually farms are being mechanized, agriculture diversified and outside industries offered inducements, the progress of either union is admittedly slow, but both have made definite gains.

Both Get Same Opposition

In the country washed by the "Father of Waters," both unions have met pretty much the same opposition and spokesmen for each union say that the backwoods people there "just don't want unions at this time."

In the rural areas both unions principally have encountered ideological enemies. They charge that the many towns with one newspaper have presented a hostile front to union encroachment.

CIO spokesmen admit that often their organizers have been run out of the back country, and are inclined to believe a very recent report that one CIO "visitor" was tarred and feathered in the Mississippi River town custom that was the lot of the Duke and Dauphin in Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn." N.Y. Times

But Southerners take their unionism like their politics, and taunts and acrimonious charges used in organizing pamphlets and perorations have made for considerable ill-feeling between the rival unions here. That is important because Memphis is a beacon to much of the Deep South, it being said the delta really starts in the lobbies of its hotels. Times

An example of the strict social-political line drawn with traditional Southern fervency between the two unions was given here this week when two anti-labor measures, one outlawing the closed shop and the other making unions liable for strike damages, made their appearance at the State Legislature in Nashville. Times 2-13-47

Separate Meeting Held

At once the legislative committees of all unions in Memphis were invited to join in preparing to battle the anti-labor measures. The CIO and independent unions were represented. The central body of the AFL, the Trades and Labor Council, did not attend and held its own meeting a few days later on the subject.

"We're not working with the CIO in this," an AFL spokesman said. "We're going up to the Legislature strictly on our own. We're separate from ther in every respect. We have nothing to do with them."

On Feb. 1, George Googe, organizing director, announced that 270,000 new members have been enrolled in the AFL's Southern organizing drive. He charged that the CIO was laying off organizers and "pulling in their horns and executing a retreat from their initial hopes of capturing the South."

The CIO spokesmen here dismiss Mr. Googe's figure as "fantastic," insist that they have been exceeding any AFL membership gains by 10,000 in any of the Southern States and deny that they are "pulling out" of the South after starting their organizational campaign in May, 1946.

A CIO leader said that the "withdrawal" of CIO organizers from the small towns was prompted by a regard for the "economic futility" involved. He said that many of the small towns had plants with thirty and forty members and that it was "wasteful" to keep an organizer there on a long-term basis.

The present CIO policy, he said, was to concentrate organizers in the larger cities and branch out from them, rather than just cover the whole field of labor organizing in the South. In that way, he said, the organizers could move from plant to plant in the bigger cities, always turning in some results instead of being "lost" in some one small town.

CIO Accused of Raiding

"The CIO has been raiding our unions," an AFL spokesman said. "They get a handful of men in a plant and then start a lot of dissatisfaction talk and suggest that the CIO would give them the things they want. Well, we've been paying them back in the same way in two instances around here lately. They asked for it."

The AFL attitude is that their progress in membership in the South will be more lasting on the ground they appeal to "real labor people." The Times

"The ones we are getting are really interested in labor and will be union men when there is a cut-back or recession," an AFL leader said. "The CIO promises all kind of wages and only asks for $2 and promises to deliver everything under the sun. Just plain worker will go for that anytime. They don't care about unionism. They figure its a $2 bill to insure some benefits they don't always get and when the job is gone they'll enter into any other bargaining deal, union or not."

An AFL official said that he felt the higher costs of membership in skilled AFL unions was a handicap in the South and that the CIO fees were "attractive" to plain laborers."

A CIO spokesman, who estimates that he has handled more union contracts with employers than any person in the South, ridiculed the AFL "raiding" charges.

"The workers are not getting service in the A.F.L. unions and they ask us to get improvements," he said. "Our policy is not to disturb any union that is giving good service to its members. When the members come to us and want servicing that is not raiding in my opinion. New York, N.Y.

Bargaining Is Advocated

"The way to tell the success of union work is to check with the N.L.R.B. and see the certificates filed. The A.F.L. doesn't begin to touch us. They have nothing to offer, that's their falt. They give an employer a contract and say sign it or else. Thurs. 2-13-47

"I've never yet got the same contract I went into an employer with. You've got to bargain. That's the essence of good labor representation.

"They talk about our alleged raiding tactics. They spread word around against us because we accept Negroes and whites in the same union. But we've made great strides all over because we service the members and bargain for them all the time for more benefits."

From reports and comments available here it would appear that the A.F.L. and C.I.O. organizing rivalry has followed the southern pattern of championing your cause, win or lose, with all the work and feeling at your command. Reports indicate the A.F.L. stronger in the rural areas as a choice between two evils, the C.I.O. stronger in the expanding cities, but both apparently are pushing labor's gains in the deep south at the price of bitter feeling.

GEORGIA LABOR CURBS HIT

CIO Leader Warns Bills Will Cause Industrial Strife

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12—A wave of industrial strife for "generations to come" would result under anti-labor bills pending in the Georgia General Assembly, Charles G. Gillman, State CIO director, asserted today.

Testifying before a joint industrial relations committee, Mr. Gillman appealed for an inquiry into anti-union practices. He asserted that men were being thrown out of jobs for union activity and boycotted in the State by anti-union employers.

The committee hearing was on two measures which would outlaw the check-off of union dues, the closed shop, maintenance of membership and violence in mass picketing. 2-13-47

Charles S. Dudley, spokesman for the Associated Industries of Georgia, declared there was "an invasion of individual rights" when an employer was ordered to dismiss an employe for not having union membership.

Appealing for committee approval of the measures, Mr. Dudley declared that "the closed shop gave unions unlimited power of coercion against laboring men."

Progress in "Operation Dixie"

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations report considerable gains in their drive to organize the non-union workers in the Southern States.

Last June the CIO set a goal of 1,000,000 members, but at this writing it seems far short of it.

The AFL claims to have won 270,000 new members but admits that it also has a long way to go.

One reason for the failure of both groups to make greater gains is the relatively high wages that Southern workers are still enjoying despite dire predictions of "experts" that there would be 10,000,000 unemployed by the summer of 1946. Sat. 2-15-47

Another reason is that reactionary employers have rather effectively used the Red and Negro scare to prevent white workers from joining the CIO unions.

There are still said to be five million unorganized black and white workers in Dixie, so the work of the two big labor organizations is cut out for them.

It is highly probable that much more headway would have been made if these two organizations had launched a high-powered educational campaign against the menace of jim-crowism to the welfare of the workers regardless of color. Sat. 2-15-47

Unless organized labor forthrightly attacks this problem instead of pussyfooting all around it, even less progress may be made in the future.

Organizing as Usual' Slows Dixie Drive

By George S. Schuyler

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 3-1-47 18m

The CIO's "Operation Dixie" has run into the inevitable obstacle of the color question in its drive to get unorganized Southern workers into unions. Opposition is fostered, as might have been expected, by the Southern States Industrial Council, a group of Southern industrialists and businessmen, which is carrying on subtle anti-Negro propaganda. This explains why the CIO has soft-pedaled the color problem. Controlling Southern business is Northern business. Get the picture?

By Stetson Kennedy

Author of 'Southern Exposure,' and Federated Press Correspondent

The unions' Operation Dixie is not progressing as fast

Sun. 1-12-47

Organizing as Usual Slows Dixie Drive

Worker, New York, N.Y.

as it might, and I think some of the reasons ought to be turned inside out in labor's own press. On the basis of my first-hand observations, I would say that the chief road-blocks are these three:

1. Failure to talk back through the press and radio.

2. Failure to form an alliance with honest religious leaders.

3. Refusal to face up to the race question.

Let's look at these one at a time.

For generations the union-haters have been waging a multi-million-dollar campaign, through press, radio, schools and even pulpits, to poison the minds of people against unions. The Taft-Hartley law is one measure of their success. The slow pace of Operation Dixie is another.

Union organizers who seek to break through this Great Wall merely by distributing handbills at the factory gates are licked before they start. Handbills are important, but alone they can't compete with the press and radio. While sound organizing m[illegible] have seen them trailing at the heels of union organizers, entering the homes of workers, thumping on their Bibles and hollering that unions were conceived in hell. Then they hand out mimeographed union resignation slips, and damn to hell those who won't sign.

The best way to combat this sort of blasphemy is for unions to support the Religion & Labor Foundation, which works for cooperation between the ministry and labor in upbuilding the community.

SVN. 12 * 21-47

COMES NOW the race question. Prejudice, deliberately inflamed by management, is wrecking many a union drive. Too many organizers have been prone to dodge the question—and have been knocked flat trying.

The question must be answered, and in terms the South will understand. Those terms are simply that the bosses invented racism to keep southern labor divided and cheap. Show the white worker, in dollars and cents, how the racial wage differential. And that only by working together in the same union can these differentials be wiped out.

This is the 20th century and the unions, if they want to survive, must be first, not last, in adopting new techniques.

Pursuit of Democracy

Teachers, Long Bemused by Status Significance of Jobs, Seek Better Salaries, Etc.

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THE nation-wide revolt of school teachers, epitomized by the Buffalo strike, has been almost without a matched and echoing sentiment or organization on the part of Negro teachers in segregated schools. All sorts of publications, including Life magazine and The Post, have carried serious articles this winter on the economic plight of the teaching profession and the threat that this condition visits upon the whole American educational system.

Miss McKenzie

The problem has shown a characteristic development in communities all over the country, namely, a rather general exodus from the profession and a dearth of new entrants, or else, those who have remained have engaged in unprecedented labor union activities and vigorous programs of action. These departures from the traditional, unworldly, unpolitical individualistic attitude and behavior of the school teacher are not evidenced, proportionately, by Negro teachers. We must not discount, of course, the whole salary equalization program of the NAACP and the courage of those Southern teachers, who have risked more than their jobs to establish the principles involved. That is, however, a different problem, and when it has succeeded, leaves off where the entire question of adequate pay levels begins.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE reasons for the lack of overt activity on the part of Negro teachers in segregated set-ups, especially in primary and secondary education, is readily understandable, what appears to be less clear is the absence of any known widespread dissatisfaction among them. By way of interpretation, it could be said that among Negroes, the teacher has status claims superior to those of the white teacher in his social and economic groupings. The white teacher is definitely a middle class person, whereas the Negro teacher was originally the very backbone of Negro society and still provides much of its underpinning. The recognition of status and its rewards in terms of prestige and leadership have compensated for modest salaries. Even on this score, the comparative advantages must have had a quieting effect, since the incomes of almost all other salaried Negro workers are so much lower. Nor has the pinch been felt in the same desperate cost-of-living fashion because the salary of the Negro woman teacher is so often an auxiliary income in the home, rather than its only source of support.

WHEN WE look beyond the state of dissatisfaction which has rocked the profession generally of late to the steps being taken by teachers to improve salaries and working conditions, we see the same discrepancies in behavior as in attitudes between the Negro and white groups. Teachers all over the country have been organizing labor unions, and, for the last two years they have been striking, picketing and behaving generally as American industrial workers did a decade or more ago. These activities are not minority ventures; they are whole-hearted mass movements and the monority, if any, is composed of those with non-union sentiments. No such organizing zeal has struck the Negro teacher. Let us admit that fear of administration and community pressures is a controlling factor in discouraging social action, especially in the Southern and borderline communities, where segregated schools exist, but let us also admit that the philosophical orientation basic to union activity is lacking. Here again status interests seem to be at stake. The Negro teacher does not think of himself as a worker, but as a professional person to whom union tactics are undignified, even belittling. The grievancies of professional workers, it seems, must be handled in a whispered tete-a-tete, behind closed doors. It does no good to point out that the fallacies in this technique were revealed effectively over fifteen years ago, and that we lag just that far behind progressive American thought, and, more importantly, sensible economics. The professional worker has been bemused and diverted by his status interests while the less sensitive industrial worker has used group strength to improve his wages and hours beyond those enjoyed by his white-collared and manicured worker in the front office.

* * *

THERE ARE, of course, instances in which social action by Negro teachers has kept abreast national trends. In Washington, there has been a most unusual development. At Howard University, a local of the United Public Workers, CIO, has just won overwhelmingly, an NLRB consent election, the first such victory by any teaching group in any American university. Their contract, which they will now begin to negotiate, will be the first contract of its kind in any university, white or Negro, unless the local at Hampton Institute, where the trustees agreed to a card check count on representation, completes its negotiations first. At five universities in Atlanta, a local of the UPW has been set up, and one just established at Tuskegee already has forty members. A UPW local in the Washington Public School System has the majority of the Negro teachers in its membership, though some remain affiliated with a jim-crow AF of L local.

As an indication of how this relates to current thinking on the question, Negro teachers generally should note that only last week the Gallup Poll reported that 64 per cent of the American public thinks that teachers salaries are too low. Actually, the battle for decent salaries is only one of the many issues which Negro teachers in Negro schools must face. All the complexities attendant upon the inequalities and insecurities of segregation are his and can be opposed much more forcefully by a united front and union backing.

'Skegee Faculty Joins Union

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Thirty-nine teachers, twenty-seven of them members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, recently organized a local of the United Public Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

Ten of the union members are teachers in Macon County public schools. Present at the organization meeting was Thomas Richardson, international vice president of UPWA, Washington, D. C., who addressed the group. William Cornelius and Joseph Sachs, Birmingham UPWA representatives, also were present.

Elected as the first officers of the group were the following:

President, Charles G. Gomillion, dean, school of education, Tuskegee; vice president, Ulysses G. Upshaw, principal, Macon County Training School; recording secretary, David W. Hazel, instructor in sociology, school of education, Tuskegee; financial sercetary, Fred Leven Jr., instructor in economics, Tuskegee; treasurer, Dr. Harry J. Romm, associate professor of biology, Tuskegee.

Negroes Sue For Pay in Texas

New York, N.Y.

HOUSTON, Texas. — *Eight hundred Negro shipyard workers here have filed suit in Federal Court against the Brown Shipyard Co. to recover wages due to them on the grounds that the company paid them common labor pay for performance of skilled and semi-skilled jobs.*

In this unusual suit the workers are pointing out that under the wartime order of President Roosevelt issued May 23, 1943 the shipyard had agreed not to discriminate against workers because of race or color.

Yet the only reason why they received lower pay than other workers performing the same jobs was because they were Negroes. The pay for common labor was 75 cents an hour, whereas skilled labor received $1.20.

Sun. 9-7-47

Virginia Workers Win Wage Increase

Atlanta Daily World

SUFFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — A new contract was recently signed between a CIO local and Planters Nut and Chocolate Company here establishing a 10 cents an hour wage increase for more than 1,500 employees, the majority of whom are Negroes.

The new wage scale provides a minimum of 77 cents an hour for male workers and 70 cents an hour for women. The contrast also includes a voluntary revocable dues checkoff contributing to the maintenance of membership plan for the local.

Sun. 9-14-47

The rise of wages in the contract will increase the total pay of all workers to perhaps $300,000 for the next year. The negotiations started between the union and the company on April 10. They were resumed after a deadlock of several days and finally signed on April 30.

Salary Hike for Railway Employes

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

Sat. 9-13-47

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Arthur Lewis of Memphis, president of the International Association of Railway Employes, announced this week that the international had successfully negotiated wage increases for locomotive firemen on the Florida East Coast Railway.

Total gains, which are retroactive to October 1, 1946, amount to some $75,000 for approximately 150 or more white and Negro firemen.

Sat. 9-13-47

The National Mediation Board certified the Association as the bargaining agent in October, 1946. Negotiations were handled by President Lewis, and had been in progress since last November. The Association will hold its seventh biennial meet in Jacksonville, Fla. on July 20-23.

New Orleans AFL Painters Win Pay Hikes

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 4-19-47

NEW ORLEANS — The AFL painters and paper hangers union has announced wage increases, already effective, for 1,200 white and colored members.

The new contract covers all classifications with extra pay for foremen and for night work and applies to 1,000 white members of Painters' Local 1244 and more than 200 colored members of Painters College 1353, International Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers.

Under the agreement between the union and local contractors, every man received .5 cents an hour increase. Classification rates are: journeyman, $1.50 an hour; steel, spray, and swing stage group $1.75 an hour, with 12½ cents an hour above scale for foremen, both for journeymen and those in the $1.75 group, and $1.78½ for all others. Twenty cents an hour above cited figures is allowed for night work.

Sat. 4-19-47

The negotiating committee included Edward Winkler, president of the union; Francis Tardy, business manager, and Fred Kreker, financial secretary of Local 1244.

Rail Workers Wages Raised

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier

CHICAGO—(ANP)—A new wage contract between the CIO United Transport Service employes and sixteen eastern railroad companies represented by the Eastern Carriers Conference Committee was signed last week which called for a 15½ cent hourly increase for red caps, dining car employes and train porters.

Sat. 9-13-47

Amounting to more than $1,500,000 annually, the increase raises the basic hourly minimum of red caps to 91 cents or approximately $30 more on the monthly paycheck. The new rate will increase the dining car employe's monthly earning by $37.20.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the UTSE-CIO, headed the union's negotiating committee.

Red Caps And Porters Get Million And Half Increase

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga., Sun. 9-7-47

CHICAGO, Ill.—A new wage contract between the CIO United Transport Service Employees and sixteen eastern railroad companies represented by the Eastern Carriers Conference Committee was signed last week which called for a fifteen and one half cents (15½c) hourly increase for red caps, dining car employees, and train porters.

Amounting to more than $1,500,000 annually, the increase raises the basic hourly minimum of red caps to 91c or approximately $30.00 more on the monthly paycheck. The new rate will increase the dining car employee's monthly earnings by $37. 20.

Williard S. Townsend, President of the UTSE-CIO, headed the union's negotiating committee. Other officers who participated and signed for the union were: Vice-President John L. Yancey, Secretary-Treasurer Earl Adams and John A. Bowers of New York City.

Sun. 9-7-47

The wage dispute started earlier during the year, when the UTSE-CIO served notice on all railroads with which it holds contracts for an increase of twenty cents an hour to all existing hourly rates. In the final negotiations, the eastern railroads acceded the fifteen and one half cents rate, effective Sept 3rd. Similar agreements with the Western Carriers Conference Committee and non-represented railroads are expected to be signed within the next few days.

Pittsburgh Courier

Sun. 9-7-47

Over 1,000 Pullman laundry workers in several big cities have won 15½ cents hourly wage increase bringing the basic hourly minimum to 91 cents. Another important victory for the United Transport Service Employes CIO headed by Willard Thompson. When these workers joined UTSEA in 1943 they were getting 36 cents an hour base pay. Such is the power of organization.

Defender Chicago, Ill. 18n

LABOR-MANAGEMENT HISTORY was made recently when George Cannie, president of Local 299, United Paper Workers of America, CIO, accepted a new retirement pay contract from W. J. Alford III, vice president of the Continental Paper company of Ridgefield Park, N. J., which for the past 25 years has employed fair labor practices in all departments. Under the agreement, workers create unlimited retirement pay for themselves through the first share-of-production plan ever adopted by a labor union in the United States. This will affect the entire personnel including 40 per cent of hourly workers who are Negroes. Cannie and Alford are shown seated while looking on are (left to right) Ervin C. Jones, representing insurance interests; John Hayden, labor executive; Joseph Bacon, labor, and C. P. Taylor and A. J. Woodfield, management.—Larkin photo.

Redcaps Brand Fee Rise on Baggage as Kickback

18n

Baltimore, Md.

Afro-American

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Grand Central and the Pennsylvania Station Redcaps branded increased fees for handling passengers baggage, as "a kickback" and said there was nothing they could do about it. Other Eastern railroad terminals, Redcaps indicated they would fight the increase.

The fee for handling passengers' luggage at these terminals was increased from 10 to 15 cents a bag over the violent objections of the Redcaps themselves and the United Transport Workers of America (CIO), their union.

Rise Reduces Tips

Because of the fixed fee given to the terminal companies, the Redcaps complain that the rise reduces their tips, which is the difference between the fixed charge and the amount the traveler gives them.

The 50% increase went into effect Dec. 1 at Eastern terminals when the deadline for the Interstate Commerce Commission action to stay the change passed.

Each Redcap carries a batch of tickets. He fastens one to each bag he carries, but tears off part of it to return to the terminal receipt room. For each duplicate ticket he must turn over 15 cents to the company.

Hourly Increase

Railroads proposed the increase despite United Transport Service Employees and CIO protests. They argued before the commission that the fee had remained the while Redcap wages had advanced from 36 to 91 cents an hour between 1941 and 1947.

The company fee is collected from the Redcap at the close of his working day.

18n 1947

Montgomery Advertiser

1946 Per Capita Income Up But Southern Average Low

Montgomery, Ala. 8-25-47 mon.

8a

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — (AP) —The per capita income of Americans, rising in almost every state, reached a new peak of $1,200 in 1946, the Department of Commerce reported today.

The average is more than double the $575 income per man, woman and child in 1940, and is 9 per cent higher than in 1945.

The total income paid to individuals last year — including wages, dividends, interest, rents, social security benefits, relief, pensions, and incomes from farms and other unincorporated businesses—totaled $169,000,000,000.

Gains of 10 to 12 per cent over 1945 were shown in the New England, Central, Middle East and Northwest regions. In the Far West, Southwest and Southeast, where the war had already made the greatest increases in incomes, the 1946 rise was proportionately smaller.

The big rise in farm income last year gave these states the greatest percentage increase in total income in 1946: Iowa, 27 per cent; Montana, 20 per cent; Minnesota, 18 per cent; Wyoming, 17 per cent; North Carolna, 16 per cent, and Missouri, 15 per cent.

A different group of states headed the per capita income list, however. Nevada, as usual, was top with $1.703; then came New York with $1,633. District of Columbia with $1.569, California with $1,531, New Jersey with $1,494, Delaware with $1,493; Illinois with $1,486, and Connecticut with $1,465. 8-25-47 mon

South Trails

"Most strikingly revealed," said the report, "is the concentration of low-income states in the South."

Mississippi's $555 was the lowest per capita income and all 15 of the Southern States were among the 16 States with the lowest averages. West Virginia, in the Middle Eastern group, was the 16th.

In Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, where income payments did not rise, and in most states where the gain was well below the average, the lag was attributed to the curtailment of some war activity such as shipbuilding or aircraft production.

In the defense and war years 1940 through 1945 the biggest increases were concentrated in the South and West where munitions industries and military payments showed up strongly. In New England and the Middle East income expansion lagged in that period. In 1946, as peacetime pursuits recovered, the movement reversed.

In almost all states, however, per capita income last year exceeded wartime highs, and in three-fourths of the states the per capita income was at least double the 1940 level.